"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Thursday and probably Friday; fresh north winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,159. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

LIKELY TO AVERT A CABINET SPLIT

Asquith Plan of Modified Conscription Wins Ground In England.

MAY EXEMPT IRELAND

Semi-Official Statement Hints at Concessions to Nationalists and Others Who Oppose.

UNIONS ARE NONCOMMITTAL

Waiting to Hear from Their Cabinet Representative—Proposal to Call a National Labor Conference.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 30.—Effective opposition within the Cabinet to the modified form of conscription now advocated by the Prime Minister seems to have collapsed, and the result is apparent in the reception of the Ministers' decision by anti-conscriptionists in general.

The semi-official statement (published this morning) of the Government's intention to proceed with caution in carrying out its plan of partial compulsion (possibly exempting Ireland from the application of the bill to be introduced next week) and the moderate expressions of trade union opinion give ground for hope that a crisis may be averted.

In order to give time for a possible reconciliation of conflicting opinions on the recruiting question, a Cabinet council, which was called for today, has been further postponed until Friday, and there is very great hope that it will then be found that the Cabinet is in practical agreement on the acceptance of Premier Asquith's proposals.

Among these are A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, whose influence is very great, and Arthur Henderson, who, however, will be guided by the views of the Labor Party.

Lord Kitchener, the War Minister, also has at last defended his opinion that the time is ripe for compulsion.

Much depends now on the attitude of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, both important members of the Cabinet. There is now a hopeful feeling that they may yet be induced to support the Premier in the interests of Ministerial unity.

Grey Works For Conciliation.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, looks with great apprehension upon any signs of disagreement as having a bad effect upon the Allies, and is working hard on the path of conciliation, and if it turns out that the line the Government has chosen is not for compulsory direct enlistment, but for compulsory attestation along the lines of the Derby scheme, it is very probable that most of the doubtful Ministers may be found supporting the Premier, and that the resignations will be confined to two or three Ministers of lesser importance, such as Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, and Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, whose departure would not involve a serious crisis.

A strong point making for unity on the new Government policy is that it has met with much less opposition from the Liberal press than might have been expected. The royal influence is also being exerted, the King having publicly intimated his special desire that all the men who attested under Lord Derby should wear the symbolic armlet issued in connection with the scheme.

Much will depend upon the attitude of the Labor Party, which, although strongly opposed to compulsion, may possibly be swayed by Mr. Henderson's view that the exceptional circumstances justify exceptional means.

The Situation Explained.

The following explanation of the Cabinet situation appears in the newspapers this morning, as furnished by The Press Association:

"It had been generally expected that Premier Asquith's pledge to married men would be carried out in letter and spirit, but the view is held in some quarters that a further chance for single men to enroll would not be inconsistent with the fulfillment of that pledge.

"The Premier himself rejected this interpretation of his words, and informed the Cabinet that resort to compulsion was called for, in his opinion, not only to carry through an honorable obligation, but also it was needed in the present state of the war to provide a steady flow of reinforcements for the various battle fronts.

"On the question of compulsory service for single men, with relegations to later groups of men engaged in reserved occupations, there is no difference in principle within the Cabinet. Until the details of the procedure are definitely settled there is no expectation of personal changes in the Administration. It is recognized, however, that to pass at the present stage from the well-defined case of single men and to set up a general obligation to military service on the part of the adult population would introduce difficulties.

"In a matter which touches so many ingrained prejudices, the Government may be expected to move warily, and the Ministers must be prepared for some opposition to their proposals, however limited in form.

"It is undoubted that the Government will carry a majority of the House of Commons with them for any reasonable scheme, and anything like organized obstruction is unthinkable.

"For the smooth passage of the bill, it is possible the measure will not apply to Ireland. The case of Ireland is exceptional, since registration there has only been carried out in a partial man-

Continued on Page 2.

GIRL SOMNAMBULIST IS FROZEN TO DEATH

Eighteen-Year-Old Daughter of Julian W. Curtiss Wanders Out in Night and Dies in Snow.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 29.—Miss Margaret Curtiss, the 18-year-old daughter of Julian W. Curtiss, President of A. G. Spalding & Bros., was found frozen to death in the rear of her father's home here today. Her body was discovered by a chauffeur. It lay about 700 feet from the house. Miss Curtiss was known to have been a somnambulist and it is believed by the police and members of the family that she walked out of the house while asleep.

Miss Curtiss, who was a pupil of Miss Porter's school at Farmingdale, Conn., came home for her Christmas vacation last week. She had studied very hard and was not in good health. She sat down to dinner with the family last night, and retired to her room at 9 o'clock, after which she was not seen again by any member of the household.

This morning when she did not come to the breakfast table a servant was sent to her room to call her, but she was not there and the family immediately became alarmed and began a search of the premises. For hours servants and relatives sought her in the vicinity of the house, and it was not until 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon that the chauffeur stumbled over her body in a mass of snow covered shrubbery. The body was clad in night clothes, a coat and high laced shoes.

The chauffeur carried the body into the house, and John Clark, the medical examiner, was sent for. He said death had been due to exposure. From the family he learned that Miss Curtiss had been addicted to sleep walking.

BRITONS REVIEW FLEET IN MOTION PICTURES

Balfour, Presiding at First Production, Says the Navy Guards the World's Liberty.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—"The British grand fleet, which as a grand fleet has never yet had the opportunity of being in action, has nevertheless from hour to hour, day by day, through all the months of the war, been the foundation upon which everything else has rested," was the summary by A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, of the lessons to be derived from a moving picture record of the activities of the fleet, over the first production of which he presided this afternoon.

Mr. Balfour said the film shown was "packed with lessons of the deepest import to Britons and to the world." The success of all the land operations of the Allies, from Archangel on the north to the Persian Gulf, ultimately depended, he believed, on the British fleet, because, were it removed, the allied nations, "now banded together against the tyranny of the Central Powers," would be cut off from the outer world and from one another. He said he doubted whether the magnitude of the task thrown upon the British Navy, and "so far triumphantly accomplished," was yet realized.

"Though silent," said the First Lord, "it is performing at this moment not alone for the Allies, but for the whole world, the greatest, the most important part in the drama now being played out for the freedom of the world. The world has yet to know how much it owes to the British fleet, and how the assured victory which is coming to us in the future is coming at least as much as the gift of the British Navy as of the splendid valor of the Allied troops, whether British or foreign."

GERMANS USE NO COTTON IN MAKING EXPLOSIVES

Powder Mills Will Never Buy Another Bale from America, Bremen Official Predicts

BREMEN, Germany, Dec. 29.—Germany's experiments with substitutes for cotton in the manufacture of explosives have been so successful, it was announced here today, that for eight months no cotton has been used for this purpose. This statement was made by the President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, in an address to a convention of merchants of this city. After referring to the designation of cotton as contraband by Great Britain he said:

"I have had the opportunity to establish officially that for eight months not a kilogram of cotton has been used for making powder. Thanks to the work of German science and industry, we have succeeded in winning from the immeasurable supply of German forests a new cellular material which is cheaper and better suited for powder making than cotton. Even after the war German ammunition factories will not buy another bale of cotton from America.

"The second important ingredient—saltpetre—of the entire Chilean output of which we formerly took two-thirds, is now manufactured exclusively in Germany from the air. Our factories already are so advanced that in the coming Spring they will be able to cover the entire requirements for nitrogen, including the amount used in agriculture, and if the war lasts longer they will even be able to export this product."

The speaker also asserted that camphor, which for seven years has been produced synthetically from American turpentine, was now obtained more cheaply and in better quality by chemical means from turpentine. Even after the war, he said, there would be no more importation of camphor from Japan or turpentine from America.

SHIP U-BOATS TO MANILA.

Germans Send Them in Pieces, Allied Consuls Assert.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Dec. 29.—The Consuls of the Entente Powers have notified the Philippine Government that German submarines have been shipped to Manila piecemeal in the guise of machinery.

The most rigid customs precautions have been instituted.

"NEW YORK & FLORIDA SPECIAL." Finest train to Florida Resorts. Atlantic Coast Line, 2:12 P. M. daily, effective Jan. 3rd. Electric lighted throughout. 1196 B'way. —Advt.

ORDERS ARREST OF FOUR IN PLOTS

Judge Hand Sends Warrants to Washington for Buchanan and Co-Defendants.

FIGHT AGAINST EXTRADITION

Fowler Declares Accused Men at Capital Will Resist Their Removal Here.

THREE HELD IN $5,000 EACH

Monnett, Lamar, and Taylor Plead to Charges of Conspiracy to Tie Up Munitions.

Federal bench warrants were issued yesterday calling for the arrest of Congressman Frank Buchanan and ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler, both of Illinois; Henry B. Martin, and Herman Schulteis, all of whom are present or former officials of Labor's National Peace Council, and who are among the eight persons indicted on Tuesday for conspiracy to prevent the manufacture and shipment of munitions of war to the Allies.

The warrants were mailed to Washington late in the afternoon by Assistant United States District Attorney Raymond D. Sarfaty. They were signed by Judge Augustus N. Hand of the Federal District Court, following the failure of Buchanan, Fowler, Martin, and Schulteis to surrender to the Federal authorities. They had had twenty-four hours to do so.

Ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio, David Lamar, "the Wolf of Wall Street," and Jacob C. Taylor of East Orange, N. J., President of the Peace Council, surrendered. Lamar was released in $5,000 bail, while Mr. Monnett and Mr. Taylor were paroled in the custody of Charles A. Oberwager, their lawyer, pending procurement of bail in the same amount.

To Fight Extradition.

Ex-Representative Fowler of Illinois, one of the eight men indicted on the conspiracy charge, said in Washington last night that the defendants there would fight extradition to New York. He intimated that it might be two years before they could exhaust the means of appeal and be brought to trial. Exactly on what grounds extradition would be opposed was not clear.

Representative Buchanan, also in Washington, declared he would fight arrest, claiming immunity on account of his office.

Officials of the District Attorney's office said there was no doubt that Buchanan was liable to arrest on the indictment returned Tuesday. They pointed out that Chief Justice White had ruled that Congressional privilege did not make a Congressman immune for arrest on any indictable offense not civil in nature.

Chief Justice White interpreted the Congressional privilege law in the case of ex-Congressman Williamson of Oregon, who was sentenced in October, 1905, to ten months' imprisonment for conspiracy to suborn perjury. Williamson was then a member of Congress and protested that as his term did not expire until March 4, 1907, he would be deprived of the right to attend and return from the ensuing session of the Lower House if the sentence was carried out.

Chief Justice's Ruling.

The Chief Justice held that the words "treason, felony, and breach of the peace" used in the Constitution to designate exceptions to immunity from arrest "should be construed in the same sense as those words were commonly used and understood in England as applied to parliamentary privilege, and as excluding from the privilege all arrests and prosecutions for criminal offenses and confining the privilege alone to arrests in civil cases." This decision, in the opinion of District Attorney Marshall, makes legal the arrest of Buchanan.

The warrants mailed to Washington were addressed to A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, and it is expected Mr. Bielaski will order them served on Buchanan, Fowler, and the others this morning. They may be brought to New York tomorrow to plead.

The first of the indicted men from other cities to reach New York was Mr. Monnett, of Ohio. He went at once to the office of his lawyer, Mr. Oberwager, in the Woolworth Building. It was plain that the former Ohio official felt the predicament keenly. He said he believed President Wilson was a victim of deception in the present proceedings. Friends, he added, had suggested him as a candidate for Vice-President since the announcement of his indictment appeared in the newspapers.

Monnett's Peace Views.

"I know nothing about this indictment," said Mr. Monnett, "except what appeared in yesterday's and this morning's papers. So far as I am concerned in Labor's Peace Council or the American Peace Embargo Society, there is nothing that I have done but what I will repeat, and as long as spending my time and money and legal talent to prevent killing our friends, whether they be German, English or French, against whom we have no quarrel, is a crime I want to be listed as a criminal.

"If we of the West must submit to a bigger annual tax for preparedness than the entire corn crop, including the tenant and landlord share, which is to be consumed annually in fighting an imaginary foe, I want to be enrolled on the side of the Middle West business man and farmer.

"I campaigned in thirteen States for Woodrow Wilson, and if he is being deceived, as I think he is, I am willing to campaign in forty-eight States to undeceive him. I have nothing to take back and am only sorry that I have not a thousand tongues to proclaim the righteous cause of neutrality and proclaim against the munitions trust and the ar-

Continued on Page 2.

Ford Pacifists to Bombard Belligerents with Repeated Proposals for End of War

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, Dec. 30, (via London.)—It has been decided definitely by the members of the Ford expedition that as soon as possible tentative peace plans shall be drawn up and submitted to the warring nations. Men versed in international law will be employed for guidance on technical points. Should the first effort of the peace mission be rejected or ignored by the nations, the plans will be modified and repeatedly offered until persistence attracts attention.

In announcing the plan Louis Lochner, Secretary of the expedition, said:

"Three reasons actuate the members in appealing directly to the belligerents. These are: First, confidential information has been obtained by us that some of the belligerents are ready for peace, although officially unwilling to admit it, nor can I state at this time which of the nations I have reference to; second, certain neutral nations are most anxious for joint action; third, such joint action would be welcomed by belligerents of both sides.

"We confess that the members of the expedition are not competent to draw up a peace propaganda because of inexperience. We represent merely the peace-loving civilians of the world. Therefore, it has been decided to employ, regardless of expense, the most capable experts in international law to draw up tentative peace proposals on lines most likely to be agreeable to all concerned.

"'Mr. Ford is thoroughly informed of this purpose, and agrees. It will be some weeks before active steps are taken, because it will be necessary first that we reach The Hague and decide upon a small number of delegates from each neutral nation. We shall arrive at Copenhagen on Friday and will be joined there by the Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish delegates. A week later we will arrive at The Hague, and there hope to be joined promptly by the Dutch, Spanish, and Swiss delegates. After the delegates from each country have been selected a permanent board will be formed, the experts will be called in, and the work will begin."

Worried by the Austrian Menace.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, Dec. 30.—There is considerable uneasiness in the Ford party over the report of a threatened American break with Austria. Plans for the departure of the party from Copenhagen tomorrow are being made, and the leaders refuse to discuss their possible action in the event of a diplomatic rupture.

Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones thinks that serious trouble is unlikely. "In any event," he says, "the peace movement will continue, for the International Lochner movement will not be interrupted by any possible, though improbable break. We could not regard Mme. Schwimmer as an alien enemy, for she is so staunch an advocate of peace."

Gaston Plaintiff received a telegram this afternoon from Mme. Schwimmer, who is in Copenhagen, saying that she was arranging for the reception of the pilgrims in Denmark and promising that it would be an enthusiastic one.

A report is current here that the Danish Government has withdrawn its permission for public peace meetings.

Two farewell meetings were held here tonight, the principal one under the Chairmanship of Mayor Lindhagen, who will probably be invited as a Swedish delegate to the neutral conference, but is not likely to accept the invitation on account of official duties. In his career as a legislator, he introduced bills in the Swedish Parliament urging the abolition of teh monarchy, the adoption of a world-language and of a compulsory fresh air cure.

The Swedish delegates have all been selected, but their names will not be announced until the party reaches Copenhagen. The Ford leaders now admit that they are naming the European conferees.

The attempt to get the pilgrims' passports vised here for the trip to The Hague through Germany has been abandoned, but will probably be resumed at Copenhagen. Their seven days' stay in Stockholm has cost $30,000.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain left here tonight for The Hague via Germany.

Ford Well, Arrives Here Saturday.

Agents of the Norwegian-America Line received a wireless message yesterday from Captain Ihrgens of the steamship Bergensfjord, on which Henry Ford is a passenger, stating that the steamship would arrive in New York Saturday.

In Detroit E. G. Liebold, secretary to Henry Ford, announced the receipt of a wireless message from Mr. Ford stating that he was recovering his health and was enjoying the trip home.

KIRCHWEY SCORNS WARDENSHIP OFFER

Tells Riley He Won't Help Case Against Osborne, His Associate in Reform.

SUPERINTENDENT IN DOUBT

Fails to Fulfill Threat to Remove Sing Sing Head and Governor Whitman Watches.

Thomas Mott Osborne, under indictment for official and moral misconduct, was not removed from the Wardenship of Sing Sing Prison yesterday, despite the announcement of State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley on Tuesday night that he would oust Mr. Osborne "tomorrow." Friends of the Warden are making a hard fight against his removal, and the time of Governor Whitman and Riley in Albany was occupied almost all yesterday and last night in consideration of the situation brought about in Sing Sing Prison by the indictment of Osborne.

From noon until late at night the Governor and Mr. Riley conferred with Dr. George W. Kirchwey, former Dean of the Columbia Law School, or waited while Dr. Kirchwey reported to Mr. Osborne. Late in the evening the case seemed deadlocked, with the indicted Warden practically controlling the situation.

Mr. Osborne had defied removal, had declined to resign, and had submitted a counterproposal which was that he receive a vacation in which to defend himself against the charges brought by the Westchester County Grand Jury. Riley had declined to consider this plan and had reiterated his threat to remove Osborne "tomorrow." But he did not act. Why the Superintendent of Prisons refrained from removing Mr. Osborne is known only to himself and perhaps Governor Whitman.

The conferences that last for nearly twelve hours began immediately after Dr. Kirchwey's arrival in Albany at noon. He went at once to the Capitol, where he was received by Governor Whitman. He said he had appeared as the representative of Mr. Osborne as the result of a conference held in New York Tuesday night by friends of the Warden.

Riley Summons Kirchwey.

Just before his departure from New York, he said, he had received a telegram from Superintendent Riley asking him to visit Albany at once. So he was in the position of appearing as advocate for the Warden while aware that Mr. Osborne's post was to be offered to him. Superintendent Riley was summoned to the Executive Chamber soon after Dr. Kirchwey's arrival.

There was a long conference, in the course of which Mr. Riley made his offer to Dr. Kirchwey of the Wardenship. The latter declined it at once, saying that he would not thus be a party to the removal of Mr. Osborne or to what he considered would be the subsequent blow to prison reform as advocated by Mr. Osborne. For an hour the Governor and others went over the situation, and then lunch was served to them in the Executive Chamber. Afterward Mr. Riley and Dr. Kirchwey discussed the situation for another hour, and the Professor persisted in his refusal to take over the Wardenship, despite Mr. Riley's plea that Mr. Osborne's indictment alone was sufficient to cause his removal, and meantime there should be a permanent head to the institution, since discipline would be sure to suffer under any temporary régime.

Dr. Kirchwey left then to meet Mr. Osborne at the railroad station, the Warden having an engagement to address the Albany High School Alumni Association on "The New Penology." The Warden and Dr. Kirchwey went directly to a hotel where the Warden, as he registered, exclaimed to the clerk: "Aren't you afraid to harbor an indicted criminal in your hotel?"

"Not in this instance," responded the clerk, and Mr. Osborne and Dr. Kirchwey proceeded to Mr. Osborne's room, where Dr. Kirchwey went over the situation with the Warden.

After nearly two hours Dr. Kirchwey returned to his conference with Super-

Continued on Page 4.

ROCKEFELLER HOLDS $500,000,000 IN OIL

Stock Value Has Increased Two and a Half Fold Since Trust Was Dissolved.

NOW PUT AT $2,000 A SHARE

All Large Stock Owners Believed to Have Kept Their Holdings Since Dismemberment.

John D. Rockefeller's fortune as represented in holdings of Standard Oil stock, is now two and a half times greater than it was when the company was dissolved in May, 1911. Prior to the dissolution Mr. Rockefeller held 247,692 of the 983,383 shares outstanding, or, roughly, 25 per cent. The price fixed for the stock in dissolution proceedings was $675 a share, which made Mr. Rockefeller's holdings worth $167,192,100. At the current quotation for Standard Oil shares, including the rights the old stock has in the shares of subsidiary companies, the value of the Rockefeller block of stock is $421,056,400.

This total is derived by using $1,700 a share as the market value today of Standard Oil "en bloc." Brokers say that if any one tried to buy as many as ten shares the price would quickly mount to $2,000 a share or more. If $2,000 were taken as the probable market worth of Mr. Rockefeller's stock per share, the total would toot up close to $500,000,000. It is understood, however, that all of his original stock is not now held by Mr. Rockefeller, for some has been turned into the Rockefeller Foundation and other institutions.

A proportionate increase has taken place in the fortunes of other large shareholders, including the estate of Charles Pratt, C. W. Harkness, and William Rockefeller. It is believed that most of the great holdings at the time of the dissolution are still intact. This compilation by Dow, Jones & Co. shows how they have risen in market value in the past four years:

	No. Shares Held.	Dissolution Figured at $675 a Share.	Pres. Val. at $1,700 a Share.
J. D. Rockefeller	247,692	$167,192,100	$421,056,400
C. Pratt est...	52,802	35,641,350	89,763,400
C. W. Harkness	42,400	29,295,000	72,080,000
O. H. Payne..	40,000	27,000,000	68,000,000
H. M. Flagler.	36,500	20,587,500	51,850,000
H. H. Rogers.	16,200	10,813,500	27,540,000
W. L. Harkness	14,000	9,450,000	23,800,000
L. V. Harkness	13,100	8,842,500	22,270,000
Houston estate	11,775	7,947,125	19,017,500
W. Rockefeller	11,700	7,897,500	19,890,000
L. H. Severance	7,244	5,022,000	12,314,800
H. H. Macy...	7,300	4,927,500	12,410,000
Huntington est.	6,500	4,387,500	11,050,000
H. C. Bostwick	6,058	4,082,400	10,298,800
J. D. Archbold	6,000	4,050,000	10,200,000
W. H. Tilford	6,000	4,050,000	10,200,000
W. A. Warden.	5,858	3,954,150	10,048,600
E. Jennings...	5,500	3,712,500	9,550,000
C. M. Pratt...	5,000	3,375,000	8,500,000
J. Macy est...	4,900	3,307,500	8,430,000
H. M. Hanna..	4,000	2,700,000	6,800,000
Brokaw est....	3,395	2,291,625	6,771,500
A. McDonald..	3,374	2,277,450	6,735,800
E. T. Bedford.	3,300	2,227,500	6,610,000
C. A. Griscom.	3,000	2,025,000	5,100,000
J. S. Kennedy.	3,000	2,025,000	5,100,000
D. O'Day est..	2,655	1,792,125	4,513,500
M. B. Jennings	2,600	1,755,000	4,420,000
H. A. Hutchins	2,067	1,395,225	3,513,900

These 29 individuals and estates owned in 1911 568,926 shares of 983,383 shares outstanding, which at the time of the dismemberment of the company was worth at the dissolution price $384,025,050. The current market value is approximately $967,834,000.

ARREST MANILA REBELS.

Detectives Also Seize Seals and Papers of Ricarte's Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 29.—Detectives made a raid today on three houses in the outskirts of Manila and seized the seals, commissions, and other documents of an important secret revolutionary movement. Several arrests were made. The rebels are said to have been allied with Ricarte, the Filipino agitator, who has carried on a propaganda of revolt for some time.

CONGRESS LEADERS INSIST PRESIDENT SHALL CONSULT THEM IN ANCONA CRISIS; ASSURANCE IS REPORTED ALREADY GIVEN

Swiss Hear Rupture Over the Ancona Is Certain, and That a Break With Us Will Involve Berlin

GENEVA, Dec. 29, (via Paris.)—The latest information received by the Swiss press from Vienna states that Austrian official circles are opposed to the acceptance of the second American note unless it is modified, and a rupture of diplomatic relations is believed to be imminent, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the Liberal and Hungarian Parties and diplomats, who demand that an agreement shall be reached with Washington.

The reply to the first American Ancona note, it is declared, was drafted in Berlin. Such pressure was brought to bear on Austria that both Count Tisza and Baron Burian, who favored a policy of conciliation, had their hands forced, and, therefore, it is asserted that the question more directly concerns Berlin than Vienna.

It is considered that there still is a possibility of an agreement within the next twenty-four hours, but if the situation comes to a rupture of diplomatic relations, not only Vienna but Berlin will be affected.

ANCONA HORRORS TOLD BY DR. GREIL

"Most Cruel Act of the War," Woman Survivor Says on Reaching New York.

SHIP AND BOATS SHELLED

Austrians in Submarine Seemed Filled with Blood-Lust—Her Own Narrow Escape.

There arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Rochambeau Dr. Cecile S. Greil, the New York Red Cross physician, who was on board the Italian steamer Ancona when the vessel was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine off the coast of Tunis on Nov. 7 with great loss of life. She reported that her furniture, including some valuable paintings, and worth altogether about $16,000, had gone to the bottom with the ship, along with $4,000 in cash which she had deposited in the purser's safe. "I tried to get the money," Dr. Greil said, "but the purser, I discovered, had been killed by a shell, and there was no time to waste, as the ship was sinking.

"In my opinion the torpedoing of the Ancona, with all those poor women and children on board, was the most cruel act of the war; it is not to be wondered at that all hands on the ship lost their heads. The passengers were sitting down to luncheon, chatting gayly, when the submarine rose to the surface like a spectre in the fog and fired a shell without warning, which killed two persons and wounded several others. When the ship went down there were about fifty wounded lying on her decks, persons who had been hit by pieces of shells. These could have been lifted into the lifeboats and saved but for the fusillade of shots from the submarine.

"I saw one man lying at the foot of the main companionway who had received only a wound on the arm, but the shock had unnerved him. I tried to rouse the man, a second-cabin passenger, to come up on deck to the boats, saying I would tie up his wound for him, but he did not appear to understand, and I had to leave him.

"I have been asked frequently," Dr. Greil continued, "whether the submarine fired at the lifeboats in the water. The boats were hit by shells, and persons in them were killed; whether it was done wantonly or not I cannot say. Between forty-five and fifty shots were fired at the Ancona while the crew were trying to lower the lifeboats, and that was the reason only eight of the fifteen boats got away.

"I was in my cabin to get a few of my trinkets and some clothes to take in the boat with me, when a shell crashed through the port and killed the stewardess, who was assisting me to get my trunk out from under the berth. I left without my valuables and rushed up to the top deck. To save myself, I had to jump about twenty-five feet into one of the lifeboats; sailors in the boat spread out a big oilskin coat to break my fall. At that time the submarine had come up within 100 yards of the sinking ship and was firing her bow gun continuously.

"It was a massacre," Dr. Greil went on," committed by men who had become filled with the desire to destroy human life wantonly after sinking thirteen other steamers with their crews in the Mediterranean. The crew of the submarine made no attempt to rescue any of the drowning women or children, and those boats which got clear of the Ancona pulled away from the shell-swept zone as quickly as possible.

"We were in the lifeboat eleven hours before the French mine sweeper Pluton came along and picked us up. What the survivors went through on that wretched little boat, with scarcely any provisions, I shall never forget."

When asked how the crew of the Ancona behaved, Dr. Greil replied that she could not discuss the question, as the circumstances were exceptional.

"There were lifebelts for all on board," she said, "but the passengers were so frightened by the shooting that many of them did not put them on. Many of the passengers who fell out of the lifeboats as they were being lowered were drowned because they had no cork belts on."

Dr. Greil said that in her opinion the Captain and other officers of the Ancona did all in their power to save the lives of those on board, while Carlo Lombardi, the third officer, displayed great bravery by rescuing two women and a child from the water under fire.

Dr. Greil said she expected to stay at the Brevoort House for a few days.

NEW YORK EVENING POST ANNUAL Financial Review out Friday, December 31st.—all newsstands, 3c, or by mail 5c.—Advt.

NEW LUSITANIA MOVE BY GERMANY

Will Submit Proposals Next Week Which It Hopes Will End the Controversy.

DEADLOCK ON DISAVOWAL

President Has Insisted Upon Some Such Concession—Bearing on the Ancona Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—New proposals from Germany for a settlement of the Lusitania controversy, which the Berlin Foreign Office hopes will be acceptable to the United States, are expected to be presented to the State Department next week. It is understood the negotiations between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, recently progressed to a point where a settlement was expected at Christmas. Today it was said that the German proposals resulting from these conversations probably would arrive soon after New Year's Day.

Information received here indicates that the Berlin Foreign Office is anxious to end the controversy, in spite of the adverse public opinion said to have been aroused by the American request for the withdrawal of the German naval and military attachés and by the American demands upon Austria-Hungary as a result of the sinking of the Ancona.

The present status of the negotiations is very closely guarded. The United States has contended all along for a disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania and reparation for the American lives lost. A proposal by Germany to arbitrate the question of indemnity was rejected. It has since been suggested that Germany might make reparation with the understanding that it would involve no admission of wrongdoing.

It is understood that no agreement will satisfy the United States unless it contains something in the nature of a disavowal; Germany contends that her instructions to submarine commanders to discontinue such attacks as that on the Lusitania is the most effective disavowal that could be given.

It is regarded here as especially significant that a settlement of the Lusitania case should become imminent at a time when Teutonic diplomatic circles are represented as being prepared for a diplomatic break between the United States and Austria-Hungary. A clearing up of the Lusitania case, officials believe, would have an important bearing on the controversy now pending with Vienna.

It was disclosed here today that in quarters close to the German Embassy fear was entertained that important diplomatic documents destined for Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, from the Berlin Foreign Office had been included in the mail seized by the British authorities from steamers bound from Rotterdam for the United States. Some weeks ago Count von Bernstorff mailed to the Berlin Government a confidential report summarizing the results of his Lusitania conferences with Secretary Lansing.

Recently the Ambassador was informed by radiogram from Berlin that the Foreign Office had sent him written instructions for use in his discussions of the Lusitania case. It is understood that Count von Bernstorff expected that when these instructions had been received he would be able to conclude a satisfactory settlement of the Lusitania issue with the United States. These mailed instructions were to have been received in Washington this week.

REPORT KAISER HAS A BOIL.

Amsterdam Hears That He Is Not Confined to His Bed at All.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 30.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that reports received from Berlin state that Emperor William is suffering from a non-malignant boil.

He is remaining indoors owing to the unsettled weather, but is not confined to his bed.

The Manor, Asheville, N. C. The English Inn of America. Albert Malone, Mgr.—Advt.

MAY THUS AVERT A BREAK

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Wants to Advise Executive.

FIRST NOTE CRITICISED

Senator Stone Said to Have Counseled Against Making Demands So Drastic.

ARBITRATION NOT FAVORED

Unless Guarantees as to Future Are Given—Austria's Reply Still Awaited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A new and important element is being introduced into the Ancona controversy with Austria. Strong sentiment is developing among Democratic leaders in Congress in favor of being consulted in the crisis. During the controversy with Germany over the Lusitania, Gulflight, Nebraskan, Arabic, and other cases Congress was not in session: now it is.

The fact was developed today that Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations were inclined rather strongly to the belief that in the Ancona crisis the President should not break off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary without consulting members of that committee and taking the Senate and House into his confidence. The statement was made by a responsible Senator, whose name could not be used, that assurances had been given that there would be no rupture with Austria-Hungary until after the Democratic leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had been consulted.

The fact was further developed that there was a well-defined sentiment among some prominent Democratic members of the Senate that the first of the two Ancona notes sent by this Government to Austria-Hungary, that which set forth peremptorily the demands of this Government for disavowal, reparation and punishment of the submarine commander, was too drastic to support any expectation that the Vienna Government could comply outright with the American demands without humiliation.

It was learned that more than one Democratic Senator—and this view was shared by some of the Republicans—regretted that peremptory demands had been made before the Austrian Government had had an opportunity to state the result of its investigation into the facts, an investigation undertaken at the request of the American Ambassador, Frederick C. Penfield, acting under instructions from the State Department. Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is represented as having advised against the sending of so drastic a note as the first one.

Interest in Arbitration.

Widespread discussion of the reported intention of the Austro-Hungarian Government to make a counter-proposal of arbitration took place in official and diplomatic circles today. Many seemed to think that the fact that the United States and Austrian Governments were bound by an arbitration treaty would morally bind the United States to seriously consider such an offer. President Wilson is known to be opposed to arbitration of the Ancona case because the loss of human life is involved in the question at issue. The treaty does not contemplate that differences affecting the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the contracting parties shall be arbitrated. In the opinion of some, the wanton destruction of American lives in a submarine attack without warning would affect the vital interests or the honor of the United States, and should not be arbitrated.

Neither at the State Department nor at the Capitol is there any inclination, so far as could be ascertained today, to accept an offer of arbitration unless accompanied by assurances that in the future merchant ships will not be torpedoed without warning and without danger to the lives of noncombatants, unless the ships attempt to escape or offer resistance. At the same time, despite the developing acuteness of the situation, there is a strong undercurrent of belief in Washington that an actual break in relations between the two countries will be averted and that this may be accomplished by reference of the case to the Senate for consideration if the character of the Austrian reply is such that the executive branch of the Government finds no ground for further negotiation with Vienna.

No further information was received today from Ambassador Penfield regarding the Austrian response, which is supposed to be on his way, but is not expected to reach Washington before Friday. While the unofficial, but authoritative, forecast of the character of the answer has been received in Washington, as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, it was insisted at the State Department today that no forecast had come to the Government from any official source and that no forecast could be regarded as authentic under the circumstances. It was evident, however, that it was not the expectation among officials that the Austrian response would be favorable, but

would propose arbitration, possibly with guarantees as to conduct of submarine warfare against merchant liners in the meantime.

The Existing Treaty.

Much interest was shown in official and diplomatic circles today in the provisions of the Austro-American arbitration treaty, which was partially quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. The full text of the treaty follows:

ARBITRATION CONVENTION.

Signed Jan. 15, 1909; ratification advised by the Senate Jan. 20, 1909; ratified by the President March 1, 1909; ratifications exchanged at Washington May 18, 1909; proclaimed May 11, 1909.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, signatories of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes concluded at The Hague on July 29, 1899;

Taking into consideration that by Article XIX. of that convention the high contracting parties have reserved to themselves the right of concluding agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment, have resolved to conclude the following convention, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary; Baron Ladislaus Hengelmuller de Hengervar, Grand Cross of the Orders of Leopold and Francis Joseph, third class Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown, his Majesty's Privy Counselor and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

Who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the high contracting parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence or the honor of the high contracting parties, and do not concern the interests of third parties.

ARTICLE II.

In each individual case the high contracting parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of the procedure.

It is understood that such special agreements on the part of the United States will be made by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the Governments of the high contracting parties by an exchange of notes.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention shall be ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible at Washington.

The present convention shall remain in force for five years from the fifteenth day after the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

In testimony whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 15th day of January, 1909.

ELIHU ROOT. [Seal.]
HENGELMULLER. [Seal.]

This treaty was renewed and is now in its second five-year period of existence.

SAYS AUSTRIA WANTS TIME.

Her Interest Lies in Prolonging Negotiations, Rome Journal Believes.

ROME, Dec. 29.—In commenting on the probable tone of Austria's reply to the second Ancona note, the Giornale d'Italia does not believe that Austria will willingly provoke a rupture of diplomatic relations with America, her interest being, rather, to gain time with notes and counternotes, thereby placing the responsibility of a rupture upon President Wilson, but trusting his "excessive longanimity."

The Idea Nazionale says that it does not believe "the bellicose intentions" of Mr. Wilson.

VASSAR FACULTY FOR BREAK.

Thirty Members Sign a Petition Urging Wilson to Drastic Action.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Urging President Wilson to break off diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria, a petition signed by thirty members of the Vassar College Faculty was today forwarded to Washington. President Henry Noble MacCracken did not sign the petition, and said that it did not represent the opinion of Vassar, but the ideas of the individual signers.

The petition was circulated by Professor Emerson D. Fite, head of the department of Political Science, and the signers include the names of I. Woodbridge Riley, Professor of Philosophy; Herbert E. Mills, Professor of Economics and former President of the Poughkeepsie Board of Education, and Jean C. Bracq, Professor of French.

HOUSE'S MISSION MISJUDGED

Lansing Denies That He Is Sent to Settle Ambassadorial Disputes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. — Secretary Lansing today formally denied the published statements that the real purpose of the visit to Europe of Colonel E. M. House was to settle differences between Ambassador Page at London, on one hand, and Ambassadors Gerard and Penfield at Berlin and Vienna, on the other.

WASHINGTON TO ACT ON MAIL SEIZURES

Lansing to Send Inquiry or Protest to London—British Seek Confiscated Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It was learned tonight that the State Department was seriously considering the effect of British seizures of American mails on steamships and intended to make representations to the British Government in these cases. It has not been determined whether the representations will take the form of an inquiry or a protest.

Unofficial information has reached Washington that the British Government is endeavoring to recover Belgian securities which Germany confiscated and is sending to this country to be hypothecated. While details concerning these securities, their extent or character could not be obtained, the statement that such securities were being mailed from Germany, and that the British Government was endeavoring to recover them by intercepting the mails, was obtained from an authoritative source.

Consul General Skinner advised the State Department from London today of the seizure of mail on two steamships bound from New York for Rotterdam. His message indicated that first-class mail had been seized. The seizures are part of the general plan of the Allies to isolate Germany by every possible means. In German and Austrian circles here it is contended that such seizures are in violation of The Hague convention of Oct. 18, 1907, in which there is the following provision for inviolability of mails on the high seas:

"The postal correspondence of neutrals, or belligerents, whether it is official or private character, may be found on the high seas on board a neutral or enemy ship, is inviolable. If the ship is detained the correspondence is forwarded by the captor with the least possible delay. The provisions of the preceding paragraph do not apply, in case of violation of blockade, to correspondence for or proceeding from a blockaded port."

In British circles it is contended that since all of Germany is regarded as under blockade this law is not applicable to the seizure of mails bound to and from Germany. The British also contend that the ninth article of The Hague Convention, quoted specifically, provides that the provisions of that convention "do not apply except between contracting powers and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the convention." Since Italy and Turkey have not ratified this convention the British hold that this particular convention is not applicable.

State Department officials are seriously considering the applicability not only of this Hague convention, but of certain international postal conventions, to the present situation. The Swedish Minister called at the State Department today to inquire for information regarding the note recently sent by this Government to Great Britain asking for an explanation of seizures of parcel post packages. Some of these packages were destined for Germany. A distinction is being drawn in official circles between first-class mail, such as is alleged to have been seized en route to and from Holland, and the parcel post mail seized en route to Sweden. Parcel post mail is being regarded not so much as mail, but as express matter, and as such, it is contended, would be subject to the rules governing contraband.

Rubber on the Peace Ship.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A British official statement issued tonight says:

"It is ascertained that fifty-five bags of rubber, all consigned to a well-known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden, were removed from the parcel mail on board the steamship Oscar II. The estimated weight of the rubber seized is about 4,000 pounds.

"The remainder of the mail, which consisted of 754 bags, was handed over to the Post Office for immediate transmission to its destination."

The Oscar II. is the vessel which carried the Henry Ford peace party to Europe. On the voyage across she was taken into Kirkwall by the British authorities and her cargo examined. The Oscar II. was detained for more than twenty-four hours, but was allowed to proceed on Dec. 16. There were reports at the time that part of the cargo was contraband and that a prize court would take the matter into consideration.

Defends Mail Seizures.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 30.—Referring to a Washington report that the American Government is preparing a protest against the British interference with the mails. The Daily News declares that a necessity for the rigid scrutiny of the eastbound mails has been demonstrated by the recent discovery of fifty bags of rubber in the parcel mail on board the steamer Oscar II. consigned, as the Press Bureau reported, to an enemy forwarding agent in Sweden.

"The moral of the incident is plain," The Mail continues. "If contraband can be consigned to Germany by post through Sweden, it can equally well, rather better, indeed, be consigned by post to Holland. We do not think that America will miss the point of this argument."

Portuguese Army Officers Meet.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—A long and important secret meeting of the principal army officers of Portugal is reported by newspapers of Lisbon, says the Havas correspondent there. The Ministers of War and Marine attended the conference.

DEFENSE SURVEY ALARMS GARRISON

Hopeless State of Unpreparedness Spurs Administration to Enlarge Program.

SECRETARY WORKS AT HOME

Will Put Plan for Impregnable Coasts and Emergency Army Before Congress at Once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Secretary Garrison, in seclusion at his home in New Jersey, is giving over the entire holiday week to preparation for the task of presenting to the Congressional Military Committees the army's part of the Administration's defense program. When Congress reconvenes on Tuesday the Secretary of War will be ready to submit facts, figures, and argument in support of the plans.

When Mr. Garrison left Washington he took with him copies of every departmental report and official document bearing on the defense problem. He believes, said an official tonight who has had much to do with framing the plan, that a correct statement of the problem can lead only to the general conclusions embodied in the Continental Army scheme. From this official, who will be among those authorized to present to the committees an amplification of the views of the Administration, was obtained the following outline of what the Secretary expects to tell Congress that the proposed program will do:

1. Write a definite military policy, founded on the unanimous conclusions of military experts of the nation, past and present, and which, therefore, is sound in theory and correct in application.

2. Enroll within three years and give some preliminary training to at least 500,000 mobile troops.

3. Provide within six years for an additional force of 500,000 reserves for troops with the colors.

4. Furnish the most attractive form of voluntary military service it is possible to devise, thereby serving as a final and conclusive test of the possibility of organizing in peace times an adequate volunteer army system.

Chance for Universal Service.

5. Furnish a system to which universal military service could be applied quickly and without the necessity of extensive reorganization.

6. Provide a regular mobile army sufficient to co-operate in the training of the continentals and also to carry on the necessary peace activities.

7. Establish through cadet companies, attached to regular regiments, an adequate and certain school for regular, continental, and reserve officers.

8. Furnish, beginning at once, a system under which an adequate enlisted reserve for the regular army would be built up and maintained.

9. Begin at once, to be concluded in four years, the expenditure of $81,000,000 on extension and improvement of coast defenses, making them far superior to those which any other nation has ever contemplated.

10. Furnish an adequate, trained force to man all coast defenses, now lacking nearly 50 per cent. of the necessary personnel.

11. Build up within four years a reserve supply of material to cost $104,000,000 and estimated upon the consumption of ammunition shown by the best available reports from the European war.

12. Inaugurate a system under which commercial munition plants can be fostered by the Government in peace times, insuring an adequate and continuous supply of guns and shells in time of war.

Emergency Army Needed.

The vital thing, it is contended, is to obtain the names of 400,000 men who are obligated to come to the colors, to supply them with necessary arms, equipment, organization and mobilization instructions, and to give them rudimentary military training at least, probably one month a year for each of three years being all that could be hoped for. If this were accomplished, experts say, and if officers and noncommissioned officers for the force were found and assigned, a great stride would have been taken—a short cut to the formation of a volunteer army. In time of need, it is said, this would save months of delay if it accomplished nothing more.

While universal service is admittedly the ultimate goal of the Administration plan, it was said that a resurvey of the military situation of the nation, which was made only a few months ago, and an investigation of munition manufacturing facilities and all kindred subjects, disclosed such a hopeless state of unpreparedness that the Administration embarked at once upon its campaign to build up the national defense.

In the single item of field artillery it was found that it would take more than three years to produce the guns now believed to be necessary for a force which could guarantee safety from invasion. Lessons from European battle fields have served to treble or even quadruple estimates as to necessary reserve material, and to increase twofold the matter of light and heavy guns in any field army.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS WANT WAR TO GO ON

Declare in Resolutions Against Any Settlement Until Allies Gain the Victory.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The National Congress of the Socialist Party, which has ended its sessions here, voted a resolution affirming that the Socialists would continue to support a vigorous carrying on of the war until French territory was freed, Belgium and Serbia were raised from ruins, Alsace and Lorraine were restored to France, and a durable peace was assured.

"But the duty of the Allies as the champions of right and the guardians of the world's future does not end here," says the resolution.

"An organization of international law seems to the Socialist Party the most effective guarantee of a lasting peace. By establishing among themselves and publishing to the world arbitration clauses to deal with every species of litigation that might arise, the Allies would set an example for which the neutral nations would be grateful to them and would open the way to the only complete guarantees of a lasting peace.

"The Socialist Party is aware that as long as the iniquity of capitalism exists, with its system of economic competition, which has developed to the extreme in colonialism and imperialism, the dangers of war will exist with it. But the world is faced with these alternatives: Either it will retain the practice of ultimatums, and war, with an increasing weight of armament, will plunge Europe into some new catastrophe in which human civilization will perish with her, or else nations will inaugurate international arbitration, limitation of armaments, democratic control of treaties, abolition of occult diplomacy, and the establishment of economic and military penalties to be applied to nations violating international law.

"And in this case Europe and the world look forward to a normal development of peace between nations and progress of men—through socialism."

The resolution goes on to say that the French Socialist Party could not resume relations with the German section of the international Socialists until the Social Democrats or the dissentient minority of them repudiate imperialism, affirm the right of peoples to be masters of their own destinies and protest against violations of international law and neutrality.

The resolution concludes by instructing the Socialist Deputies to facilitate in every way the work of national defense, and by declaring that the party adheres to the words of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, affirming that there should be no separate peace.

LOATH TO DISCUSS PEACE.

Berlin Paper Suspicious of Alleged Terms Published in Zurich.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (via London.)—The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on the article published in the Neue Züricher Zeitung, which purported to outline the terms on which Germany is ready to consider peace, says it thinks the moment has not arrived for the discussion of definite peace terms.

"The publication in neutral countries of Germany's ostensible peace terms," says the Vossische Zeitung, "probably was designed to start a general discussion of the matter with quite another purpose than the bringing about of an understanding between the belligerents.

"The Zuricher Zeitung's article errs in assuming that Germany alone will fix the central powers' peace terms, as these terms will be arrived at through a consultation with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey."

MORE TURKISH BULL'S-EYES

Gallipoli Gunners Report the Usual Batch of Allied Ships Hit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28, (via London, Dec. 29.)—The Turkish War Office tonight gave out the following statement:

Dardanelles front—One of three enemy aeroplanes, flying over Ari Burnu, was hit by our artillery fire, and fell into the sea. Later it was towed by two vessels to the Island of Imbros.

A vessel of the Agamemnon class, (a British batleship with a displacement of 16,500 tons,) protected by two cruisers, two monitors, and eight torpedo boats, bombarded at intervals our positions. Our artillery, replying, hit the Agamemnon and one of the cruisers with two shells. On the 27th a monitor posted behind the Isle of Merkeb fired eighty shells on the Anatolian Coast narrows. Our Anatolian batteries repeatedly bombarded the landing places at Tekke Burnu and Sedd-el-Bahr, disturbing an enemy transport, sinking a boat near Tekke Burnu, and destroying a great shed. One of our waterplanes successfully dropped four bombs on a tent camp.

France Hears of a Bulgar Mutiny.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Eleventh Bulgarian Infantry Regiment, stationed at Gumuldzina, Bulgaria, has mutinied, according to information reaching the Athens correspondent of the Petit Journal.

MONTENEGRINS WIN IN FIERCE BATTLES

Take Two More Villages from Austrians—Tell of Heavy Losses by the Foe.

SERB FORCES RE-FORMING

About 75,000 of Them Reported Ready to Participate in a New Campaign.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 30.—With the Central Powers showing no disposition to move on Saloniki, chief interest in the Balkan situation attaches to the operations on the Serbian and Montenegrin fronts.

Seventy-five thousand Serbians have reformed at Scutari and Eloassan in Albania, and the Montenegrin Army, which heretofore has been debarred geographically from taking any large part in the war, is now throwing itself energetically into the contest against the Austrians.

Reports that the Austrians are attacking Scutari are authoritatively denied. According to the latest advices the Austrians were at Djelopije, where they were recently repulsed by the Montenegrins.

This account of recent successes against the Austrians are told in an official Montenegrin bulletin, made public in Paris:

The enemy directed, without result, a violent artillery fire against our positions on the Tara River on Dec. 27. He attacked us energetically near Licubovia, but was repulsed with great loss in the direction of Berane. We followed up our last success by occupying two more villages, advancing as far as Morita.

On our Lovcen front the enemy opened fire from the forts and warships on Raskova Gora, but we held our ground. The bombardment continued fifteen hours, 2,000 large shells being fired.

At the same time sharp infantry attacks were delivered, all of which were repulsed. Notwithstanding the intensity of the Austrian artillery fire, we had only two killed and two wounded, which shows how poorly the guns were handled.

The success gained by us on Dec. 23 at Lepenatz was greater than at first announced. Five hundred bodies were found on the right wing of the contingent operating against us, but the total Austrian losses were more than 2,000 killed or wounded. King Nicholas sent congratulations to the General commanding the Vassolevitch Brigade.

Austrian aeroplanes threw several bombs on Podgoritza on Monday, killing two Austrian prisoners.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency in Paris from Athens says:

"According to information received from a Bulgarian source, the Third Bulgarian Army Corps is now between Varna (on the Black Sea coast) and Rustchuk, (on the Danube,) while a Turkish army of 30,000 is at Burgas, (to the south of Varna.) A German army corps passed Uskub Monday, going south.

"The Patris announces that General Stephanovitch's Serbian army has made good its retreat into Albania. It was 80,000 strong at the beginning of the Bulgarian attack, and has been continuously engaged, disputing the ground inch by inch. It has saved almost all the material belonging to it and has caused the Bulgarians a loss five times greater than it suffered itself. It is now a complete army of 64,000 men."

Another dispatch from the same correspondent says:

"Italian troops, which disembarked at Avlona, have reached the vicinity of the northern frontier of Epirus in some places, according to reports from travelers arriving from Santi Quaranto. Italian troops have also been seen near Tepeleni, (Southern Albania.)"

General Radomir Putnik, Chief of the General Staff of the Serbian Army, has given up his position temporarily by order of his doctors, according to a dispatch from Scutari. It is stated that General Michitch, commander of the First Serbian Army, will take General Putnik's place during the latter's absence.

INDIA ASKS ENGLAND FOR ARMY EQUALITY

Wants Commissions for Officers and Way Opened to All to Enlist.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 30.—The Indian National Congress on Tuesday unanimously adopted a resolution urging the British Government to admit Indians to commissions in the army and navy, and emphasizing the necessity for reorganizing the present volunteer system to permit Indians to enlist without distinction of race or creed, according to the Bombay correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in offering the resolution, said that the heroism of the Indian troops and their comradeship in arms with the British had awakened a spirit of enthusiasm and loyalty and had aroused an ardent desire to go to the front. England, the speaker said, could not do without India, nor India without England, and if they wanted to stand united they must both take advantage of the present situation.

Another speaker declared that if India had been trained along military lines Germany would have been crushed by this time.

A resolution criticising the laws against Indians in Canada and South Africa resulted in an animated discussion. Many speakers urged that Indians receive equal rights with European immigrants.

RUSSIAN BALLET IN PARIS.

War Charity Performance Given Before Its Sailing for New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Russian ballet, without Nijinsky or Karsavina, which gave a single performance at the National Opera this afternoon for the benefit of the British Red Cross, proved to be a Russian ballet affected by the war. Although the performance was brilliant and the decorations of Bakst and Rochbrich as wonderful as ever, Adolph Bolm was simply not Nijinsky, and Xenia Vaclezona, although technically perfect, was far too heavy even faintly to remind one of the sylphlike Karsavina.

All Paris and Henry Russell were there at the performance, the latter occupying a prominent position at the head of the grand staircase, where he notified all acquaintances that he was there to represent the Metropolitan Opera Company interests and to see that the ballet organization sailed for New York on the Lafayette on Saturday.

The program consisted of Schehesazade," with Flora Revalles of the Geneva Opera in the rôle of the Princess; "L'Oiseau de Feu," "La Princesse Enchantée," "Prince Igor," and the first performance of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Soleil de Nuit," in which the principal rôle was taken by Léonide Massine, an excellent dancer of the same school as Nijinsky. One of the features of the performance was the serving of tea between the acts by prominent Paris actresses, wearing the latest gowns. The program girls, both outside and inside the building, were also prominent Parisiennes. Among them were Cecile Sorel of the Comedie Française, Marcelle Praince of the Variétés, Gabrielle Zdrzeal, and a dozen other well-known performers.

The new creation, "Le Soleil de Nuit," was a wonderful blending of costume colors against a solid blue background. The scene showed the feature of barrel-shaped skirts which coutourlers who were present said would be the motif for the Spring season's models.

ORDERS ARREST OF FOUR IN PLOTS

Continued from Page 1.

mor steel plate class, and all of the subsidized propaganda.

"I have had fifty telephone calls in less than twenty-four hours, and I have been nominated for everything from Vice President down to Congressman.

"The whole West are just being aroused to the fact that they are the burden bearers, and they started the slogan in Chicago last week, 'The East for the war profits, and the West for the war burdens,' in the way of war taxes. We do not propose to stand for it, and to sacrifice one man more or less does not amount to anything in this great fight. My incarceration would be a light punishment compared with the thousands that are being maimed for life and filling the premature graves as the result of this criminal and illegal shipping munitions of war and submarines abroad. We have no legal right to ship submarines or munitions of war either under the treaties or the United States laws. It is my business, as a lawyer, to protest against it in every way I can.

"I am not acquainted with Lamar or Rintelen, don't know them, and have never met them. I never had any dealings with them, directly or indirectly, have never received any money from them or from any one else in connection with the work that I did to prevent bloodshed abroad.

"I wish to warmly express my appreciation of the courteous treatment extended to me by the District Attorney's office in granting me ample time to secure surety and examine the indictment, accepting my personal cognizance for my appearance, and other liberal treatment. Mr. Marshall has been fair, kind, and courteous to me."

Lamar promised to appear at the Federal Building at 11 o'clock in the morning. His attorney, Carl E. Whitney of 11 William Street, was waiting for him in Assistant District Attorney Sarfaty's office, when it was shortly after noon when the burly "Wolf" entered the building with quick step and confident manner. He hardly had got to Mr. Sarfaty's room when Jacob C. Taylor, another of the indicted men, entered with his counsel, Charles A. Oberwager of 233 Broadway. The men were greeted by the District Attorney and immediately led before Judge Augustus N. Hand to plead to the indictments against them.

Mr. Taylor pleaded not guilty and his attorney asked that bail as light as possible be set for him. The bail was put at $5,000, and Mr. Oberwager's plea that his client be allowed until next Tuesday to get the amount required was granted by Judge Hand.

After he had left the courtroom Mr. Taylor seemed anxious to talk freely to the newspaper men who gathered around him.

Lifelong Peace Advocate.

"I have done nothing of which I am ashamed," he said. "It is true that I am a peace advocate and have been so all my life. Why, I have worked for the last twenty-five years as hard as I was able in the cause of international peace, and I hope to continue in it as long as God gives me life. I learned the creed of peace at my mother's knee.

"I tell you this indictment comes as a big surprise to me. Last June was the first time that I ever heard of the Labor's National Peace Council. It was then I went Washington on a committee elected at a meeting in Cooper Union to present peace resolutions to President Wilson. Congressman Buchanan was President of the council then. He interested me in the movement and I became a member. Later, according to what he told me, he had differences with L. P. Straube of Chicago, the Treasurer, and resigned, after which I was made President.

"That is all I know concerning the origin of the council. I have worked as conscientiously as I know how to fulfill the duties of my office and can assure you that I never did anything contrary to the interests of labor and my country. I never heard of Lamar in connection with our organization, and the assertion that we got thousands of dollars in bribes is ridiculous. I can swear to you that all we ever got in the way of contributions came from labor men honestly interested in our work. The sum total would amount to no more than $2,200."

Lamar refused to say a word in regard to his troubles. He stood still looking quietly up at Judge Hand while his counsel entered a plea of "not guilty." During a moment's controversy between his counsel and the Assistant District Attorney over the amount of bail, he smiled broadly.

"We ask that this man be held in $5,000 bail," said Mr. Sarfaty.

"That is outrageous," exclaimed Mr. Whitney. "My client is already out under bail of $30,000 and will not run away."

"I don't agree with that," answered Mr. Sarfaty. "This is a separate and distinct charge. You remember that Lamar caused us some trouble before he was apprehended in the last case against him. He is a bird of passage, and one of his migratory nature with no fixed place of abode is always hard to find. I think that $5,000 is very low bail."

Lamar's Bail $5,000.

Judge Hand fixed the bail at $5,000 and gave Lamar two weeks to change his plea or file any motions he desired.

As the defendant and his lawyer left the courtroom with Mr. Sarfaty on the way down to arrange about bail, Lamar turned to Mr. Whitney.

"I don't believe that I have had the honor of a formal introduction to the District Attorney," he said.

"That's right," answered his lawyer. "You two will be much better acquainted in a few weeks."

Mr. Monnett surrendered to Mr. Sarfaty and was taken before Judge Hand. He pleaded not guilty. Two weeks were allowed him in which to get the bail and arrange his business affairs. In this connection Mr. Monnett was allowed to leave the State on his own recognizance for that length of time.

It was stated that no effort would be made to extradite Franz Rintelen, the German naval Captain, who is the alleged head of the conspiracy. Rintelen is a prisoner of war in England.

BUCHANAN CLAIMS IMMUNITY.

But Records Do Not Bear Out Assertion He Cannot Be Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Though the precedents published by the House of Representatives seem to make it clear that Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, indicted in New York yesterday for conspiring to tie up munition factories, may be arrested, tried, and, if found guilty, made to undergo punishment, Mr. Buchanan said today that he intended to fight arrest as an infringement of his constitutional privilege. The asserted privilege is set forth in Article I., Section 6, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution as follows:

They [Senators and Representatives] shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same.

"I have been advised by a lawyer today," said Mr. Buchanan, "that as a member of Congress I am immune from arrest on this charge. I am more interested in carrying on my fight here against the manner in which the District Attorney's office is being conducted in New York than I am in this indictment, which means nothing to me. And I intend to stay here and continue my fight against Snowden Marshall, District Attorney in New York."

Mr. Buchanan's hope that he will be held immune from arrest seems to arise from the view that the conspiracy charged against him is specifically defined in the statute as a "misdemeanor" and not a "felony," but as far back as 1878 the Judiciary Committee of the House held that the constitutional word, felony, meant any indictable offense and that, specifically, the arrest and imprisonment of a member for an offense described in the applicable law as less than a felony was no infringement of the privileges of the House. This report seems to have been accepted, as there is, according to Hinds's Precedents, no record of further action being taken to protect the member.

The case was that of Robert Smalls, a negro member of the House from South Carolina, who was indicted in a State Court for accepting a bribe of $5,000. When the House was in session he answered to the indictment and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He pleaded immunity and, being released on bail, returned to the sessions of the House.

The Judiciary Committee reported that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution bribery was not "treason, felony, or a breach of the peace" in any State, and that at the time of the indictment it did not come within any of these terms under South Carolina's law. But the committee held that as State definitions could not be held determinative, or Congressional immunities would vary in different States, and on the other hand, as President of the United States might be impeached for bribery while members of Congress could not even be tried for it. Hence the committee deduced that the term felony meant any indictable offense. The prevailing interpretation of the immunity clause is that it protects members of Congress only from civil suits and summonse to testify.

An amusing instance of the plea of immunity occurred a few years ago, when Senator Stone of Missouri, now Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was arrested in Baltimore on a charge of having knocked down a delinquent porter on a Pullman car. The Senator pleaded immunity, as he was on his way to Washington to attend the sittings of the Senate. But the Magistrate, without passing on the constitutional question, dismissed the complaint on the ground that the blow given the porter was no more than he and many of his compeers deserved.

Arrests at Powder Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 29.—Four men were arrested at the Nixon Nitration Plant in Millville, where powder is made in large quantities for the Allies, but no details could be learned in regard to the incident.

It was rumored that the men were German spies who had attempted to blow up the plant, but this and the fact of the arrest were denied by officials at the plant.

RUSSIANS TAKE KASHAN, MARCH ON ISPAHAN

Important Town Taken in Persian Campaign Which Is Probably a Political One.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Russian troops have occupied the important Persian town of Kashan and are marching toward Ispahan, according to the Teheran correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The development of the campaign in Persia seems to have as its motive rather a consolidation of Russian and British influences in the empire, than any attempt to relieve the Anglo-Indian expedition under General Nixon in Mesopotamia, 350 miles to the southwest, and beyond the mountains of Arabistan.

After the assault on the British Consul General at Ispahan and the revolt of the gendarmerie at Teheran, the Shah, on Dec. 2, formally expelled German officials from the capital and caused the arrest of the Swedish officers of the national police.

Teheran is seventy miles south of the Caspian Sea. Two hundred and ten miles due south from it is Ispahan, the former metropolis of Persia, on the Zendeh-Rud. Kashan is ninety-two miles northwest of Ispahan on the route to Teheran, which is about 170 miles to the northwest.

At Kashan two routes form a junction on their way to Teheran; one, from the northwest, which links up with the Russian Tiflis-Julfa Railway at the Aras River, and over which the Russians have come, and the other, from the southwest, where, via Hamadan, Kermansha, and Kasr-i-Shirin, it joins at the latter place the German Company's projected route to Bagdad. Kasr-i-Shirin, on the Persian frontier, is 100 miles northeast of Bagdad.

LIKELY TO AVERT A CABINET SPLIT

Continued from Page 1.

ner, and there has been no attestation there under the Derby group system.

"The Cabinet will do its utmost to meet all objections and secure a measure of general agreement, which the Premier declares essential."

It has become known that the Prime Minister found much greater support than had been supposed, some of the anti-conscriptionist Ministers having realized that a peculiar situation calls for exceptional treatment.

Labor Awaits Henderson's Word.

At a meeting of the Joint Labor Recruiting Committee in London yesterday afternoon, the calling of a national conference of trade unions to consider the compulsion situation was urgently demanded, but it was decided to await an explanation of his position from Arthur Henderson, Chairman of the Labor Party.

Some of the committeemen contended that out of 600,000 men unattested, 60 per cent. were unfit, 20 per cent. "starred," being necessary workers at home, and that the bulk of the remainder held conscientious objections to military service.

A joint meeting of the representatives of the Labor Party and the Federation of Trade Unions has been summoned for Thursday, and a detailed statement of the labor attitude is likely to follow.

There are many members of the labor party who are ready to support the doctrine of compulsory service once they are satisfied that it is necessary and are assured it will be applied impartially to all classes.

A meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers will be held tomorrow to consider the plan of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, for relaxation of trade union rules so as to enlarge the number of men performing certain classes of work. The engineers will discuss Mr. Lloyd George's bill amending the Munitions act, which will come before Parliament when it reassembles.

Liberal Support Seems Assured.

The usually well-informed Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says that Sir Edward Grey will not resign, and that he believes that both Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will also remain in the Government. The correspondent adds that the main body of the Labor Party will support the Government.

In an editorial The Daily News counsels all the opponents of the Government's policy to await the disclosure of the details of the Cabinet's plan with an open mind and a determination that their action shall be governed by the highest interests of the nation in an emergency.

The foregoing represtnts tht gentral opinion of tht Libtral press, and it agurs well for the acceptance of the new policy by a large majority in Parliament.

According to The Daily Chronicle, the new bill will be a short measure calling upon unmarried men between the ages of 19 and 40 years to attest in their age groups within a specified period of time and under the same privileges as the Derby recruits, with serious penalties for non-compliance.

Ministers' Economic Objections.

According to The Times, Mr. McKenna bases his opposition to the scheme partly on personal doubt regarding the size of the military forces required of Great Britain to win the war and partly on Great Britain's financial commitments, both at home and by way of loans to her allies. Mr. Runciman, the newspaper adds, is concerned to maintain the volume of trade, which he regards as an indispensable factor in the British war equipment.

"Mr. McKenna thinks," The Times says, "that the financial commitments already are as heavy as Great Britain is able to bear. Mr. Runciman's objection is based on the necessity of maintaining our exports regardless of these objections."

The Times argues that had the Earl of Derby's enlistment scheme been completely successful its results would have been the same as will be obtained by compulsion, and that the question how the men are obtained cannot affect the economic problem.

Various opinions are advanced concerning Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman. While The Times appears to think their opposition is irreconcilable, The Morning Post believes they will be won over. The Times says it thinks the Labor Party will come into line.

Both The Times and The Daily Mail anticipate that when the matter comes before Parliament much of the opposition will be found to have evaporated in deference to the strong public opinion in favor of Premier Asquith's view.

The Daily Mail, as an indication of the trend of labor in the situation, quotes G. H. Roberts, member of Parliament, a lifelong enemy of compulsion, as saying:

"There is something worse than conscription, and that is a national defeat."

The evening newspapers all concede that the decision of the Cabinet is in favor of compulsory service, and see little ground for belief that there will be resignations of Cabinet Ministers on for anticipation of the serious opposition of the country. The Westminster Gazette, which frequently voices Ministerial opinion, says:

"The only man who would have a right to resign in the present circumstances is the man who has a conscientious objection to compulsory service in any circumstances and who is willing to face all the military consequences of a shortage of men rather than consent to the principle." The other, the newspaper contends, are needed at their posts to see that compulsion is administered so that the military demand for men will not swamp the demand of industries equally important for winning the war. It hopes the Government bill will be purely a measure confined to the period of the present war.

The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion that the difficulties within the Government and in Parliament will diminish as the question shapes itself in practical guise, and The Evening Standard agrees that now that a decision has been reached all difficulties will assume quite measurable proportions, and contends that the nation will welcome this as a sign that the Cabinet has "at last roused to a sense of the realities."

CRISIS SEEMS LESS ACUTE.

Belief That the Cabinet's Postponed Meeting Makes for Harmony.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 30. — The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes as follows on the conscription situation:

"There will be no meeting of the Cabinet today, but the Ministers are summoned to meet tomorrow. The interval is valuable in that it allows the Ministers time for reflection, checks any tendency to impulsive action, and gives time for the peacemakers to pursue their blessed work.

"I learn that the Unionist, no less than the Liberal, members of the Cabinet are extremely anxious to prevent a rupture—a fact which is worth emphasizing in view of the reports that some leading Conservatives outside the Government are eager to play a wrecking game. Sir Edward Grey, who has always dreaded any action that might weaken the solidarity of the nation is using his great authority and influence as a conciliator.

"The impression last night in political circles was that the situation had eased considerably in the preceding twenty-four hours; but it would be wrong to assume at this stage that the crisis will be tided over without resignations.

"Much depends upon the action of McKenna and Runciman. The one, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the other, as President of the Board of Trade, are the heads of two branches of the Administration which are very powerfully affected by the war. That fact, superadded to their high personal position, would make their withdrawal from the Cabinet a grave matter.

"If McKenna and Runciman decide to remain no serious cleavage is to be apprehended, and their continued presence in the Cabinet would facilitate the smooth passage into law of a compulsory service bill. On the other hand, their retirement, accompanied, as it probably would be, by that of four of their colleagues, would be a blow from which the Government might find it difficult to recover.

"Opposition to the bill is certain. Labor M. P.'s yesterday did not conceal their repugnance to compulsion. Some of them predicted that the Labor Party would be bound to oppose the bill at any cost.

"It is believed that when the House of Commons reassembles next Tuesday Mr. Asquith will make a statement of the Government's intentions. Whether he will on this occasion give the detailed figures of the Derby scheme is uncertain, but probably not.

"The Compulsory Military Service bill is to be a comparatively short measure. It will call upon single men between the ages of 19 and 40 to attest in their age groups within a specified period of time, with serious penalties for noncompliance, the persons conscribed to receive the same privileges as the Derby recruits in regard to appeals and grouping according to age.

"Tomorrow's Cabinet meeting may prove to be an epoch-making one. If the dissentient minority Ministers can be induced to accept the Prime Minister's view that the number of unattested single men is not negligible, and therefore, compulsion must be applied to bring them to the colors, then the crisis will soon blow over.

"On the other hand, if McKenna, Runciman, and their colleagues feel that they cannot accept these conclusions a Ministerial crisis of a very grave character will be precipitated. The crisis would not end with a Cabinet reconstruction; it would probably lead eventually to the downfall of the Government and a general election."

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One result of neglect to make a will

THIS common neglect is often due to lack of information.

If no will is left an administrator must be appointed to settle the estate. He must give a bond. Sureties satisfactory to the Surrogate must sign it.

The expense of the bond is often considerable.

If a will *is* left and names a Trust Company as executor,

FRENCH CONTINUE VOSGES SUCCESSES

Take 300 Prisoners, Making Their Total for the Week's Fighting 1,668

BRITISH AEROPLANES LOST

Germans Force One to Descend and Shoot Down Another; a Third Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The French troops in the Vosges continue their successful attacks upon the German positions. More trenches were captured yesterday on Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, and the number of uninjured prisoners taken today brings the total for the week's operations up to 1,668. There was artillery fighting at other points today. According to the Berlin report, the British lost two aeroplanes yesterday.

Tonight's communiqué issued by the French War Office says:

In Belgium and Artois the artillery displayed activity on both side in the course of the day. To the north of the Aisne we destroyed by our fire machine gun shelters, and dispersed workers around Ville-au-Bois.

In the Argonne we exploded two mines near Hill 285; to the north of La Fille Morte a small German post was blown up.

On the heights of the Meuse the fire of our artillery on a German battery located in the Warmont Wood, northeast of St. Mihiel, following the instructions of our aviators, gave the best results.

In the Vosges a rather spirited cannonade occurred at divers points of the sector, especially between the Fecht and the Thur. It was very violent in the region of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

Notwithstanding the violent counterattacks of the enemy, the action begun yesterday left us at the end of the day masters of a series of German works established between Rehfelsen and Hirzstein, which have been added to the trenches already lost by the enemy.

The number of Germans who have fallen into our hands since yesterday has reached 300. The total number of uninjured prisoners taken since the beginning of these operations is 1,088. Prisoners say that the German losses in the course of our attack of Dec. 21 and the following days were large.

The following announcement was made this afternoon by the French War Office:

The night was calm except in the sector of Chaulnes, where fighting with hand grenades at close quarters occurred, and in Champagne, where we bombarded the positions of the enemy to the west of the Navarin farm.

The British official statement on the progress of the campaign, issued tonight, reads as follows:

The enemy made an unsuccessful attack on one of our aerodromes. Of four machines only two reached their objective. No damage was done. One of our aeroplanes was shot down.

Last night there was a successful enterprise near Armentières. The enemy's trenches were entered and bombed with good effect. The casualties were numerous. After ten minutes the party withdrew. Our casualties were light.

Today our artillery was effective against the trenches and billets in many places between Mametz and Monchy. The enemy exploded two small mines near Givenchy. There was no damage to either troops or trenches.

The day was quiet south of La Bassée Canal. About Ypres a heavy reciprocal bombardment occurred.

The Belgian official communication reads:

To the north and to the south of Dixmude our shelling of the enemy machine gun shelters have given the best results. Our batteries destroyed the parapets of German fortified works at the Chateau de Woumen and near Luyghem.

The official statement issued in Berlin follows:

Westende (Belgium) was bombarded again by an enemy monitor, without result.

The advance on Hirtzstein, (three miles southwest of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf,) which we reported yesterday, broke down under our fire during the evening. The French twice attacked positions on Hartmanns-Weilerkopf which our troops had recaptured. They penetrated certain points in our trenches. After the first attack the enemy was driven out of everywhere immediately. Fighting for possession of certain trench sections continued. Up to the present the French have lost five officers and more than 200 men who have been captured.

The British lost two aeroplanes yesterday. One was forced to descend at a point to the north of Lens. The other, a large battle aeroplane, was shot down in an aerial battle north of Han. On Dec. 27 a third British aeroplane was destroyed by fire, west of Lens.

DR. KENNETH TAYLOR HOME.

Tells of Work Being Done by Dr. Blake in French Hospital.

Dr. Kenneth Taylor of St. Paul, Minn., returned yesterday from France on the French liner Rochambeau, after serving several months in the hospitals around Paris. The last three months he had been serving with Dr. Joseph A. Blake in the new hospital at Ris-Oranis, which is about thirty miles on the road to Fontainebleau.

"Dr. Blake has a central hospital and four smaller buildings, with accommodations for 600 patients," said Dr. Taylor. "The operating is all done in the big building, and a great many of the wounded are brought there from other outside hospitals to be operated on by Dr. Blake or one of his staff of surgeons.

"The reason he left the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly was because Dr. Blake thought that it was running smoothly, and there was an opportunity for him to carry out his plans to equip another American hospital. His venture has the financial backing of the French Government as well as a number of wealthy Americans, French, and English people."

Another passenger on the Rochambeau was Dr. Helen Nolen, who has been serving in the American Hospital at Nice, in the South of France. She said that 40,000 officers and men among the allied forces had been rendered totally blind since the war began.

ICEBOUND IN THE WHITE SEA

Berlin Reports Over 100 Ships, Some American, Held for the Winter

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (via London).—Reports from Copenhagen say that more than 100 ships, chiefly American, British and French, have been caught in the ice in the White Sea and will have to spend the Winter there.

Munich's Beer Prices Held Down.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Dec. 28, (via London, Dec. 29.)—The municipality recently authorized breweries and beer halls to raise the wholesale and retail prices of beer for the second time since the war began. An appeal was taken to the provincial authorities, who today disallowed the increase.

Frozen Meat Shops for Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—In view of the refusal of the regular butchers to sell imported frozen meat, which is cheaper than the home product, the City Council has voted a credit to enable co-operative societies to open sixty meat stores in Paris for the exclusive sale of frozen meat.

RUSSIANS REPULSED IN EIGHT ATTACKS

A 25-Hour Bombardment Preceded Their Bessarabian Offensive Against Austrians.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (via London.)—The Czernowitz (Bukovina) correspondent of The Tageblatt sends the following:

"The Russians have made eight attacks against the Austrians on the Bessarabian border since Christmas night. Despite a tremendous expenditure of ammunition and men, the attacking forces have not yet succeeded in breaking through the lines. Every time the weakened columns of the Russians succeeded in reaching the Austro-Hungarians they were repulsed. The Russians maintained a gunfire for twenty-five hours which was audible in Czernowitz."

The German War Office today gave out the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

An advance by a strong Russian division on the Gulf of Riga Coast, near Raggasem, northeast of Tukum, failed. To the south of Pinsk a Russian field guard post was destroyed by a surprise attack.

VIENNA, Dec. 29, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Russian Theatre—On the Bessarabia front there have been renewed local hostile attacks, which failed, with great losses to the Russians.

East of Purkanov our reconnoitring detachments retired on our chief division before superior Russian forces.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29, (via London, Thursday, Dec. 30.)—The following official statement was issued tonight by the Russian War Office:

On the left bank of the River Aa a Lettish detachment attacked an enemy detachment with the bayonet. The Germans fled, leaving many killed and wounded. On the rest of the front, as far as the Pripet region, there have been artillery duels, and fusillades in places south of the Pripet, and in Galicia there have been encounters.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Russian correspondent writes:

"The most severe part of Winter has now begun in the Russian theatre. All reports agree that the weather this year is harder than usual. It is increasingly doubtful if any serious events will occur until the end of January."

CAPTURED SUBMARINE, GOT BRITISH SECRET

Turks Say They Unearthed Allied Supply Bases in the Sea of Marmora.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The destruction, a few days ago, of a British submarine of the "cruiser" class, was due largely to the fact that on a captured French submarine, the Turquoise, were found certain secret instructions concerning the operations of the allied submarine fleet in the Sea of Marmora. These documents, besides naming the Marmora coast points where supplies could be obtained by the allied submarines, also threw a light on the movements of these vessels. In pursuance of the information thus obtained the German submarine UB-14 waylaid the British undersea "cruiser" and sent a torpedo into her side. Twenty-four men were drowned, while the craft's three officers and another five of the crew, most of them wounded, were made prisoners.

That the allied submarines in the Marmora were being supplied with necessities in the lake itself had been the contention of the Ottoman authorities for some time. It had been impossible, however, to obtain accurate information. Since it was felt that an end had to be put to this state of affairs, the Turkish Government declared the entire Marmora coast a "closed zone," into which no ship of any sort could venture without a special permit from the representative of the Ottoman Marine Department aboard. Nevertheless, a large number of Greeks, in some cases also Turks, ventured into the forbidden waters. Heavy sentences of penal servitude, in some instances terms of eight years, were imposed upon them. Notwithstanding this the traffic continued until quite recently.

The papers found on the Turquoise show also that the newer and larger types of British submarines use coal as fuel. In the list of "bases" in the Marmora Sea are several places where coal could be obtained. Turkish patrol boats had reported that they had seen submarines from whose funnels coal smoke issued. At the time this was not believed. It has been learned since that the principle of locomotion above and below the surface remains the same, with the difference that the submarine so obtaining coal must, while in the zone of the enemy, replenish its electric batteries at night, when nothing but sparks from the funnel could reveal its presence.

In connection with the efforts of the Turkish authorities to restrict military activity on the Sea of Marmora, a rather amusing incident occurred last July. The officers of a certain German submarine were in the habit of dining at one of Pera's best hotels. So did the officers of an English submarine on at least one occasion. At that time the Turkish Government, as it does even today, permitted the subjects of hostile Governments to move freely about Constantinople. During one day at this hotel the commander of a German submarine received from a waiter a letter, which bore his full name and address. The waiter said that on the previous evening the letter had been left by a party of five, one of whom seemed to be an American.

The letter contained greetings from the officers of the British submarine to the officers of the German submarine. It was couched in friendly terms, showing further that the sponsors of the letter were of a sportive turn of mind. They would meet some day, joked the writer of the message, and then they would see who would be the victors.

Whether or not the waiter was right in his assertion that an American had been in the party is hard to say. At any rate, the Turkish Government began to keep close watch on the United States ship Scorpion. While the vessel still lay at its moorings off Kabatash, Turkish motorboats patrolled the adjacent waters constantly, while at the jetty, which the crew and visitors of the Scorpion had to use, police officials inquired closely into the purpose of every trip to or from the vessel. A little later the Turkish Government, on the plea that the moorings of the Scorpion were no longer safe, insisted that the vessel take a new station in the Golden Horn, beyond the new and old bridges, at a point where British submarines could not endanger her. The protests of Ambassador Morgenthau against this uncomplimentary procedure on the part of the Turkish Government were useless. The commander of the Scorpion, Captain Morton, said that the suspicions on which the Turkish Government had acted were devoid of all justification.

PARIS MAY GET MORE LIGHT.

Military Governor Inclined to Minimize the Risk of Air Raids.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—General Michael Joseph Maunoury, Military Governor of Paris, in a statement given to the Matin, expressed the opinion that the capital might be more brilliantly lighted without adding to the risk of air raids.

The General said that he was inquiring into the question, and if the results bore out his belief a return would be made to almost normal lighting.

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ROOSEVELT ASSAILS LACK OF WAR SPIRIT

Cites Cases of Nations Which Suffered by Applying Practically Pacifist Ideas.

MIGHT MUST OPPOSE MIGHT

Tells Sociologists That Pacifists if Logical Would Abolish the Police Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A paper written by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on "Social Values and National Existence," read for him by Professor Edward A. Ross before the American Sociological Society at the Raleigh Hotel today, in which the Colonel said that the "one form of militarism which is surely and completely fatal is the military domination of an alien enemy," was the signal for a heated discussion of the subject. Many of the speakers went a long way, if not all the way, toward agreeing with Colonel Roosevelt's plea for preparedness, although the prevailing opinion seemed to be that care should be taken lest a defensive program developed such strength as to become a temptation to aggression.

"I agree in the idea of the necessity for national defense," said Miss Mabel Boardman, active head of the American Red Cross, "but where is the line to be drawn between preparedness and militarism? England's idea of national defense lies in a navy large enough to command the seas and dictate terms of commerce to nations with which she is not at war. Germany finds preparedness in a nation in arms, and thus can disregard the rights of neutral nations. How far preparedness for national defense leads to preparedness for national aggression is a question. National defense undoubtedly is all right, but it must be wisely administered so as not to be a temptation to war."

Colonel Roosevelt in his paper said that when conditions of life in Chicago and New York had reached a point where police forces were not needed, it would be time to talk of the uselessness of armies. His remarks drew forth a sharp reply by Dr. John Mez of the American Peace Society.

"Fortunately for us," said Dr. Mez, "such disputes as may arise between such cities as Chicago and New York on questions of commercial and trade rivalry are no longer settled by sending the police forces of those cities against each other. On the contrary, they are settled by exactly those other and better methods which the sensible man wants to put into effect in the relationship between nations. These cities abstain from the use of force against each other not because they are 'timid and lazy' or 'absorbed in money getting,' or 'absorbed in ease and luxury,' or 'soft and slothful,' but because they realize the absolute futility and irrelevance of physical force for obtaining any real benefits whatever."

Professor Hayes, of the University of Illinois, said he agreed with Colonel Roosevelt up to a certain point.

"Roosevelt's citations from history," said he, "have overlooked the great element of change. All great steps in advance have been called impracticable up to the moment of accomplishment."

Roosevelt Discusses Defense.

Colonel Roosevelt's paper, in part, was as follows:

"Infinitely the most important fact to remember in connection with the 'war and militarism in relation to moral and social values' is that if an unscrupulous, warlike, and militaristic nation is not held in check by the warlike ability of a neighboring non-militaristic and well-behaved nation, then the latter will be spared the necessity of dealing with 'moral and social values' because it won't be allowed to deal with anything. It seems to me positively comic to fail to appreciate, with the example of Belgium before our eyes, that the real question which modern peace-loving nations have to face is not how the militaristic or warlike spirit within their own borders will affect these 'values,' but how failure on their part to resist the militarism of an unscrupulous neighbor will affect them."

Colonel Roosevelt referred to mediaeval Persia and Russia and to modern China, Korea, and Armenia to show what happened to nations which applied practically the theories of pacifists.

"In the thirteenth century," Colonel Roosevelt wrote, "Persia had become a highly civilized nation with the cultivated class of literary men and philosophers, with universities and great mercantile interests. These literary men and merchants took toward the realities of war much the same attitude that is taken in our own country by gentlemen of the stamp of Messrs. David Starr Jordan and Henry Ford. Unfortunately for these predecessors of the modern pacifists they were in striking distance of Genghis Khan and his Mongols, and, as of course invariably happens in such a case, when the onrush came the pacifists' theories were worth just about what a tissue paper barrier would amount to against a tidal wave.

"Russia at the time was slowly struggling upward toward civilization. But she had not developed military efficiency; she had not developed efficiency in war. The Mongols overwhelmed her as fire overwhelms stubble. The chief difficulties against which Russia has had to struggle in modern times are due ultimately to the one all-essential fact that in the early part of the thirteenth century she had not developed the warlike strength to enable her to hold her own against a militaristic neighbor.

"There are well-meaning people, utterly incapable of learning any lesson taught by history, utterly incapable of understanding aright what has gone on before their very eyes during the last year or two, who nevertheless wish to turn this country into an Occidental China—the kind of China which every intelligent Chinaman of the present day is seeking to abolish.

"There are plenty of politicians, by no means as well meaning, who find it to their profit to pander to the desire common to most men to live softly and easily and avoid risks and effort. Timid and lazy men, men absorbed in money-getting, men absorbed in ease and luxury, and all soft and slothful people naturally hail with delight anybody who will give them high-sounding names behind which to cloak their unwillingness to run risks or to toil and endure. Emotional philanthropists to whom thinking is a distasteful form of mental exercise enthusiastically champion this attitude."

The Ethics of War.

Discussing the mental confusion of the average citizen who thinks war in itself is wrong, Mr. Roosevelt wrote that war could be defined as the use of force between nations and that the question of whether it was right or wrong depended purely upon the purpose for which and the spirit in which it was waged.

"There are, of course, persons who believe all force is immoral; that it is immoral to resist wrongdoing by force," he added. "I have never taken much interest in individuals who profess this kind of morality; and I do not know the extent to which they practically apply it. But of course if they are right in the theory, then it is wrong for a man to endeavor by force to save his wife or sister or daughter from rape or other abuse, or to save his children from abduction and torture. It is a waste of time to discuss with any man a position of such folly, wickedness, and poltroonery.

"If the man who objects to war objects to the use of force in civil life, his position is logical, although absurd and wicked. If the college Presidents, politicians, automobile manufacturers and the like, who, during the last year or two, have preached pacifism in its most ignoble form, are willing to think out the subject and are both sincere and fairly intelligent, they must necessarily condemn a police force or a posse comitatus just as much as they condemn armies, and they must regard the activities of the Sheriff and the Constable as being essentially militaristic and therefore to be abolished. When we have discovered a method by which right living may be spread so universally in Chicago and New York that the two cities can with safety abolish their police forces, then and not until then it will be worth while to talk about the abolition of war."

The Sociological Society meets at Washington this year only because the man after whom the city was named was willing to go to war. If he and his associates had not gone to war there would have been no possibility of discussing 'social values' in the United States for the excellent reason that there would have been no United States. If Lincoln had not been willing to go to war, to appeal to the sword, to introduce militarism on a tremendous scale throughout the United States, the sociologists who will listen to this paper, if they existed at all, would not be considering the social values enumerated above, but the social values of slavery and such governmental and industrial problems as can now be studied in the Central American republics."

Julia Ward Howe, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Longfellow, Lowell, and Whittier were referred to as examples of men and women who, though strong against war, chose freedom and union rather than peace.

"At present in this world and for the immediate future," wrote Mr. Roosevelt in conclusion, "it is certain that the only way successfully to oppose the might which is the servant of wrong is by means of the might which is the servant of right."

Predicts Surplus of Women.

Another paper presented to the Sociological Society was by Professor Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College, who said that one of the effects of war on the status of women would be to make them "a drug on the market."

"It may be that in more primitive times," said Dr. Balch, "that such a situation would be a cause of polygamy. In our day it will mean a vast overplus of women. Men will return not only with importance enhanced by the glory of the battlefield but with a scarcity value.

"A second and conflicting effect is that women, being more necessary, become more important instead of less. A third effect will be a great increase of unmarried women. Another result is that there is forming under our eyes a new sex-international. Some one has said 'if the brotherhood of man had grown as much in the last two centuries as the sisterhood of woman has grown in the last two decades this war would not have occurred.'"

URGES NEW DEFENSE PLAN.

Professor Ward Advocates Discussion and Training in Schools.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Every school building in the United States was pictured as a potential town hall at today's session of the American Civic Association, at which Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, presided.

Miss Wilson described the social centre movement as a plan to make each school building, now idle eighteen hours or more each day, the meeting and voting place of citizens of its district, associated in one nonpartisan organization, to deliberate questions on which they vote, and to promote the happiness of the neighborhood.

Preparedness that will mean the development of "a nation with a backbone" rather than an "oysterlike country—a military shell protecting a citizenship of mollycoddles," was advocated by Professor E. J. Ward of the University of Wisconsin, in an address on "Community Centre Organization for National Defense and World Adjustment." Professor Ward quoted the President as recognizing the great importance of broader and fuller utilization of the school plant of the country in strengthening the nation and bringing about realization of the ideals for which it is striving. He went on:

"Today, as a people, we feel our national self threatened, beset. Vaguely, but powerfully, we are conscious of the prowling of the wolf, or imagine it, which amounts to the same thing. Now, we may merely and stupidly use this threat as occasion for building an imprisoning armament shell about our self. That would be the Chinese way—simply to build a wall. Or we may constructed it just of stone, or steel and human flesh. It would mean hardness outside; but it would mean a soft, melluscous social life within. Or we may harness this wolf, and make it plow our field. We may use this hardening fear as means of our internal construction. Under its unifying compression we may—if we will, and have sense enough—develop a skeleton inside, instead of a shell outside, and become a vertebrate nation—liberated instead of enshackled—and as much more powerful than a people cowering behind mere external fortifications, as a man is than an oyster."

Professor Ward then urged a nationalization of the public school system. Every school house, he said, should be made the voting place and the forum for discussion of the civic matters of importance to the adult members of the community. Either the principal or a special official associated with him should be the voting clerk and organizing secretary of the adult citizenship and the director of the training and organized recreation of the youth of each community. Such an official, he said, should be not only director of activities relating to local, municipal, county and State government, but should be a national official, "responsible for communicating, through his organizing service and such military drill as may be necessary, to every individual citizen the sense of supreme and real unity of national interest." If this program was carried out, he asserted, "a common well-being and a commonwealth such as the world has never seen will be develop here in time of peace. And in time of war—the mobilizing would be done. Such part of twenty million men would be ready and all the nation's resources organized."

TAKE UNITY AS TEXT OF SCIENCE MEETING

Pan-American Delegates Discuss the Political Significance of Washington Gathering.

ARBITRATION CHIEF THEME

Professor Woolsey Assails England and Germany as Violators of Every Hampering Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—At practically every session of the many groups into which the Pan-American Scientific Congress is divided, scientific discussion, for which the delegates ostensibly assembled today, was subordinated to broad, general consideration of means for binding the Americas in such a Pan-Americanism as Secretary Lansing characterized in his address of welcome Monday as "one for all; all for one."

The Pan-American delegates discussed among themselves the probable deeper significance of their gathering, when they heard informally of the attention which European diplomats had given to Secretary Lansing's declaration that "if the sovereignty of a sister republic is menaced from overseas the power of the United States and, I hope, the united power of the American republics, will constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbors from unjust invasion or aggression."

None of the delegates comes to the congress with any plenary powers, and it is realized that the most important result of the gathering will be the impression they carry back to their homes. The extent to which the Latin-Americans have been taken into the inner circles of official and private society in the capital probably never has been equalled in any other official gathering. It has been so marked that today, in a formal statement, John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, asserted that the spirit of fraternity and unity was the dominant note of the gathering.

At most of the meetings today the keynote addresses were on the need of binding the Americas to arbitration of all disputes between them. Some of the speakers went so far as to advocate a compulsory arbitration and a pan-American court of justice to make and inforce awards. Other delegates spoke of the necessity for uniformity of the private and public law codes in all the American States. All the delegates agreed that throughout Pan-America there was a growing sentiment in favor of the arbitral settlement of disputes.

Dr. Francisco Capella y Pons of Uruguay, speaking on "The Attitude of American Countries Toward International Arbitration," said that in all the countries forming the American continent there was a very marked tendency toward the settlement of external conflicts in a sane and pacific manner, a tendency which he thought might be explained by uniform aspirations toward freedom. He favored the establishment of international commissions of a permanent character, which he thought would be of great value in adjusting possible differences that might arise between the nations of the American continent.

Benito Javier-Verdia of Mexico, formerly Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Guatemala, thought that a general court of arbitration in America might be a reality of the near future. This institution, he said, would prove to be the pattern, which in the course of time, would be followed by older European civilization in order to provide for the settlement of their quarrels. Arbitration, he said, was in its first stage and was capable of great development.

The three phases of the problem of arbitration which should be dwelt upon, the speaker said, were: Treaties for a more extensive application, the adoption of a public and private law code by the American States, and the establishment of American courts for the settlement of disputes arising between the American nations.

In a paper on "The Attitude of American Countries Toward International Arbitration and Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes" Dr. Eusebio Bracamonte of Salvador said that the nations of America should enter into a joint treaty for compulsory arbitration of any differences that might arise, he said, could, under such a treaty, be submitted to the decision of "The Pan-American Court of Justice."

Dr. Theodore S. Woolsey, former professor of international law at Yale University, in a paper which he read this morning to the American Society of International Law, sitting with a section of the Scientific Congress, said that both Great Britain and Germany had violated every law of nations that stood in their way. A way must be found in the future to punish such violations, he said, if international law was to remain a real force. Perhaps an international tribunal might mete out punishment, but if that should prove impracticable a tribunal might at least pass upon wrongs and authorize reprisals by the offended belligerent.

"Neutral rights are no longer regarded," Dr. Woolsey asserted. "The world," he said, "is full of plotting and espionage, of explosion and arson, of duplicity and treachery, of suffering and death; and civilization, which means the reign of law, sinks below the bloody horizon. A law unenforced does not survive. But when penalty follows violation of law, no matter how often the law is broken, it is triumphant. So it is with the law of nations.

"Two years ago I could have stood before you on this platform confident in a prediction that any modern wars that might be fought between civilized nations would be governed by the rules of humanity. Today, after seventeen months of a war in Europe, I am forced to admit that both Great Britain and Germany have violated every law of the nations that has stood in their way. The rights of neutrals are no longer respected. We have seen defenseless towns bombarded, noncombatants killed, murder by submarine attack, and an outcropping the world over of plottings and espionage, explosions and senseless ruin.

"What shall be the penalty? If there is to be no penalty, then all international law has broken down, indeed, and the future holds but little hope. Two propositions of the theory upon which Germany has defended her course I reject as untenable. I reject the maxim she has set up that military necessity, which means military convenience, is paramount to law. I reject also the proposition that the rights of neutrals are qualified by the demand for reprisals between the belligerent powers.

"There are two courses of punishment open: Retaliation or penalty. Retaliation is illogical, for, with it is seldom that the real offender—the man higher up—can be made to suffer. If Great Britain had hanged the son of Admiral von Tirpitz it would have been one way, but an illogical way, of avenging a method of submarine attack without warning upon unarmed merchant ships, which all of us must agree is murder.

"In punishment of any policy of calculated terrorism it is next to impossible to reach the man higher up, who is responsible for the orders directing such a policy. It may be that the justice of retaliatory measures might be passed on before they are invoked by a neutral tribunal, but better still, doubtful as it is as a practical proposition, to work to the end that a permanent body of neutrals shall be erected to pass on the crimes of this war and decree the punishment."

Before the section of the Scientific Congress which is considering public health problems Dr. H. W. Wiley read a paper on "The Alcohol and Drug Habit and Its Prophylaxis." Education, he said, was the most potent factor among the various means adopted to prevent the drug habit. The habit-forming drugs most extensively used, he said, were alcohol, nicotin, and caffein.

"If we class as drug addicts," he added, "those who have acquired the habit for one or more of these drugs the number in the United States would be close to half or two-thirds of the population. When we speak of drug addicts, however, we usually have a more restricted sense and refer rather to those who are slaves to opium or the coca leaf and their derivatives."

The length of time necessary to acquire the drug habit was variously estimated at from a few days to a month or more, according to Dr. Wiley.

TO FRAME NEW WORLD LAWS.

Pan-American Delegates Form an International Institute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—One concrete development of the Scientific Congress today was the formation of the American Institute of International Law, composed of 105 leading publicists, five members being chosen from each of the twenty-one American countries.

Through this institute its founders hope ultimately to influence the world to bring about a rehabilitation of the international legal fabric. It is a result of a movement begun ten years ago with the organization of the American Society of International Law. Later Robert Bacon, then Assistant Secretary of State, made a tour of South and Central American countries, successfully advocating similar organizations in each republic. These societies selected the men who now have formed the international body.

At today's meeting Secretary Lansing welcomed the visitors on behalf of the United States Government. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were chosen: Honorary President—Elihu Root, former Secretary of State and Senator from New York; President—James Scott Brown, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and former Solicitor of the State Department; Secretary General—Alcander Alvarez, Counsellor of Foreign Affairs of Chile; Treasurer—Lewis Anderson, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica.

The members representing the United States are: Secretary Lansing, Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State; John Bassett Moore, former Counselor of the State Department; Professor Leo S. Rowe of the University of Pittsburgh, and President Scott.

Mr. Scott outlined the object of the institute as follows: To study problems of international law in an endeavor to define and develop principles of justice that can be applied to relations between all the American States; to build up a system of justice for all that the Governments of the twenty-one American States will be glad to adopt as a standard of international law between the Americas; to expand this system until the appeal of the leaders of thought in the American countries will extend over the whole domain of international relations, and thus slowly cement the friendship of the people of the whole world.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY REPORTED AT ODDS

Old Enmity Revived, Partly Because of Slight on Hungarians at Belgrade.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 30.—The Budapest correspondent of The Morning Post, in a letter published today, states that the old enmity between Austria and Hungary has burst into fresh flame, and that even the pretense of unity, which had existed, had disappeared since the Austrians offended the Hungarians by removing the Hungarian flag from a fortress at Belgrade.

The seriousness of the present quarrels, the correspondent says, are enhanced by the parliamentary activities of the Independence Party, which, despite the entreaties of the Premier, have been airing the Hungarian grievances.

Herr Urmanczy, a leader of the Independence Party, in a recent fiery speech, asserted that the advantages gained in the war were largely due to German generalship and Hungarian bravery, and he added that Austrian generalship and martial spirit had nothing to do with them.

If every one had done the same amount of work and shown the same heroism and sacrifice as the Hungarians, they would by this time be enjoying peace, Urmanczy said. Although the Hungarians had won t he praise of their arch enemies, the Italians, he said, the Austrians had shown no appreciation, and they had to face continually the brutal behavior of Austrian officers.

The speaker continued to recount some of these instances, remarking that the Austrian bulletins always slighted the acts of Hungarian heroism, and that Austrian officers insulted the Hungarian troops.

Count Iasza, the Hungarian Premier, in defending the Austrians, replied that petty tricks of humiliation had not been committed by any one in authority, but by subalterns and he would see that they were reprimanded.

Reciprocate. Give him an "Order on Young."
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CARDINAL DEFIES GERMANS.

Mercier's Independence Declaration to Belgians Escapes Censor.

A prominent Belgian in New York gave to THE TIMES yesterday a copy of a short address which Cardinal Mercier delivered before a gathering of Belgians at Jette-St. Pierre, near Brussels, without the knowledge of the German authorities. One of the Belgians present took the speech down in shorthand, and a copy of it was smuggled out of Belgium into Holland. The Cardinal said:

"My brothers: I want to tell you how proud we are of you. A day does not go by without my receiving from friends of all nationalities letters of condolence which invariably terminate with the words, 'Poor Belgium!' and I answer: 'No, no, not poor Belgium, [applause,] but great Belgium, [applause,] incomparable Belgium, [applause,] heroic Belgium, [applause.]' On the map of the world it is only a tiny spot which many foreigners would never notice without the aid of a magnifying glass; but today there is not a nation in the world which does not render homage to this Belgium. [Great applause.]

"How grand and beautiful she is! If they could see her as we see her, they would know that there is not a single Belgian who weeps or complains! [Applause.] I have not yet met on my way a single workman without work, a woman without resources, a mother in tears, a wife in mourning who was sorrowing.

"This is what disconcerts the men who have been among us for one year. It is now one year that they have been living among us, and they do not know us yet. They are stupefied. On one hand no one complains, we all respect and will continue to respect their rules. But on the other hand not one heart gives itself to them. [Continued applause.]

"We have a King! One King! And we will have but one King!" [Thundering applause.]

WEATHER LIMITS ATTACKS.

Severe Conditions Are Felt on the Eastern and Western Fronts.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Dispatches from both east and west express the belief that the Winter weather is likely to prove a severe obstacle to war operations.

Reuter's correspondent at western headquarters, after remarking that the British staff is confident that the Allies are now so strong in men and munitions that they can break through the German lines whenever the right time comes, asserts that the weather is the chief reason for postponing the big movement, and adds:

"Such a movement needs careful planning and extreme caution. Rolling-up tactics always involve the possibility of counterattacks, which may end in rolling up the aggressor. With the face of the country in a porous and mushy condition, it is impossible to effect the essential quick movements of artillery, without which any big offensive is foredoomed to fail.

"The allied troops would probably have little trouble in occupying the greater part of the German front trenches forthwith, because the enemy holds these lightly. But then, with the ranges registered to a nicety from myriad artillery and machine guns, such a step would be sheer suicide until the opportunity is ripe."

CONSCRIPTION IN CHINA.

Compulsory Military Service Starts with the New Year.

PEKING, Dec. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—China is to have compulsory military service. The Government has announced that conscription will be inaugurated on Jan. 1 next. It will first be put into effect in Chi-li Province, in which Peking is situated, and Shan-tung Province, which adjoins Chi-li Province on the south. Details have not yet been arranged, but are now under consideration by the General Staff.

It has also been decided by the General Staff to organize an aeroplane corps, which will have its headquarters at Wu-li Tai in Nan-yang, where the Government aviation school is situated. Nan-yang is in Honan Province, southwest of Peking.

Sweden Bars Export of Raw Zinc.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Stockholm says the Swedish Government has prohibited the export of raw zinc. Goods manufactured in Sweden of imported raw zinc may still be exported, however.

Paris Sees a New Dirigible.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—A new model of French dirigible made its appearance over Paris this afternoon and attracted much attention from large crowds. The balloon, which is of very large size, moved across the city in a westerly direction and circled the Eiffel Tower.

NITRATE OF SODA AT RECORD PRICE

Salt from Which Nitric Acid Is Made Now $3.25 a Hundredweight.

SEE HOPE IN AIR PROCESS

Fertilizer Makers Shun Market War Demands Have Driven Up.

Announcement that nitric acid from the air is ready for market drew attention yesterday to the fact that the nitrate of soda from which the ordinary acid is made had reached a record high price. Inquiry in the trade showed that the makers of nitric acid by the common method had orders for months ahead, and some of them are said to be booked up until the end of 1916. This agent is much used in making explosives for modern warfare.

Nitrate of soda is now selling at from $3.20 to $3.25 a hundred pounds while at the beginning of the war it could be had for $1.85 a hundredweight. The heavy demand for it and the premiums for the necessary tonnage to bring it from Chile, where it is dug from the beds, have caused the rise. Before the war Germany was able to take away enormous quantities of nitrate to combine with potash from her practically inexhaustible mines. Nitric acid was selling yesterday at 6¼ cents a pound as compared with the antebellum rate of from 4 to 4½ cents. The opinion was expressed that so great were the requirements of users of the acid at present that the atmospheric brand would not have to be sold at any reduction.

The high price of nitrates is ascribed mostly to the war orders, for fertilizer manufacturers have not been much in the market for it, owing to the general falling off of the demand for their products. The question as to what effect the practical application of the nitrogen process will have upon the fertilizer industry is much discussed. The Southern Electro-Chemical Company expects eventually to become a factor in the business. If the process of making nitrates from acid derived from the air were generally adopted, the next step would be to develop a satisfactory process for deriving the potash constituent of fertilizers from raw material found in this country. Numerous experiments have been tried with seaweed, feldspar, and other substances in the hope of getting such potash at low cost.

DR. R. M. SIMPSON ARRESTED

Canadian Remanded in London—Accused of Winnipeg Graft.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Robert Mills Simpson, a surgeon, serving with the Canadian forces in France, was remanded in Bow Street Court today, on charges in connection with the receipt of $100,000, the property of the Province of Manitoba.

Dr. Simpson, who was in the uniform of a Lieutenant Colonel when arrested at Folkestone, said the matter was purely political.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 29.—Dr. R. M. Simpson was accused in connection with the Parliament Buildings case, in which Thomas J. Kelly, now fighting extradition in Chicago, is also involved. Dr. Simpson was President of the Manitoba Conservative Association, and was alleged to have told the Provincial architect that the Government would have to get its campaign fund from the Parliament Buildings contract. It is charged that Simpson named the amounts to be allowed on contracts, a margin being always allowed for campaign fund.

Dr. Simpson left Canada for France the week before the Roblin Government resigned. To the suggestion that he should return and clear himself, he replied, through a solicitor, that he could not leave his military duties. He denied the charges in toto.

The Midnight Sons Don Painting Smocks

SHARP at sundown to-morrow the Midnight Sons of Manhattan will don their smocks, take up palette and brush and fare forth to paint the town vermilion. All-important are *Correct Evening Clothes.*

$35 for a Swallowtail or Tuxedo Suit means nothing, *until you see it* and until you know that Stein-Bloch tailored it.

Personal distinction is like a bee sting—easy to feel, but hard to describe.

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All the accessories, too, from Silk Hat ($6) to Silk Hose (50c).

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14 Banks in Greater New York. 200 in New York State. 100 in New Jersey. 35 in Connecticut. 8

KIRCHWEY SCORNS WARDENSHIP OFFER

Continued from Page 1.

intendent Riley and, it was learned late last night, the Superintendent finally agreed, it was said, to grant a leave of absence to Mr. Osborne, with Dr. Kirchwey as acting Warden, provided Mr. Osborne would embody such a request in a letter to him. Dr. Kirchwey hurried back to Mr. Osborne, returning presently with this letter, but Superintendent Riley had had a change of heart apparently for he declared that his decision had been misinterpreted and he returned the letter to Dr. Kirchwey.

Decision Promised Today.

Governor Whitman had left Albany to deliver a speech at Cohoes, but he kept in touch with Dr. Kirchwey and Supt. Riley by telephone and learned of the failure of the conferees to come to a decision. Dr. Kirchwey was to have returned to this city last evening, but feeling that the situation was too tense to permit of his absence, he remained in Albany over night. It was predicted that the deadlock would be broken today. Whether Supt. Riley would accept Mr. Osborne's proposal or would make good his threat to remove him none could say. All yesterday and last evening messages were received by Governor Whitman from friends of the Warden calling on him to retain Osborne in office at least until his trial, and it is believed that the final decision must come from the Governor.

To the High School Alumni William T. Byrne introduced Mr. Osborne, with the request that the audience grant "fair play to the great American, known all over the country for his fearlessness, Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn."

"Your Chairman," said Osborne, "might have added Warden of Sing Sing—still Warden."

"You can't govern Sing Sing from White Plains or Albany," said Mr. Osborne, near the end of his address. "How would it do to govern the high school from Rensselaer? Suppose a blacksmith should select your course of study? All blacksmiths are not in blacksmith shops. Some are District Attorneys."

Warden Osborne's trip to Albany followed his appearance in White Plains, where he gave bail on the two indictments against him. It had been expected the Warden would appear before Supreme Court Justice Morschauser today and plead to the indictments. Instead the Warden with his counsel, George Gordon Battle and Huntington W. Merchant, appeared before County Judge William Popham Platt yesterday. Since the indictments were found by a Supreme Court Grand Jury there could be no pleading to the indictments, and this will occur before Justice Morschauser on Monday. Judge Platt fixed bail at $2,000, however,and Robert S. Brewster, head of the Westchester County Building Commission, and a close friend of Mr. Osborne, qualified as bondsman, giving his home at Mount Kisco as security. When asked the formal question whether he could qualify in the amount of $4,000, double the amount of the bond, Mr. Brewster said:

"Yes, or for $500,000 or for $1,000,000."

Mr. Osborne received scores of telegrams from wealthy residents of Westchester and New York offering to become his bondsman, and he showed the pleasure these evidences of faith and sympathy gave to him. As he left for Ossining in his automobile he said:

"These charges are base, vile, slanderous. I do not know whether my counsel will seek to have the case tried out of this county, and I do not care. They can try me anywhere. I am innocent, and this conspiracy has reached its limit."

It was learned that Mr. Battle on Monday will move for the filing of all the minutes of the Grand Jury and the affidavits on which the indictments were found. Should he gain access to these documents, it was said, the Warden intends to use his information to expose what he calls the conspiracy to oust him from Sing Sing.

District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester said he wished it would be kept in mind that the indictment of the Warden was no reflection on the Mutual Welfare League and its workings. Every man on the Grand Jury, he said, was in favor of prison reform and did not oppose Warden Osborne's methods so long as proper men were in charge of the movement.

Friends Rally to Warden.

While wealthy and influential friends of the Warden were rallying to his support with telegrams to Governor Whitman, some twenty former convicts, members of the Outside Branch of the Mutual Welfare League, met in the Labor Temple at Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue last evening and, after adopting resolutions of confidence in Warden Osborne, drew up another one in which they called on Governor Whitman to investigate "the chief witness against Warden Osborne, a former Deputy Warden." Though he was not named, the resolution was obviously directed at Charles H. Johnson.

The resolution stated that the men who had accused Warden Osborne before the Grand Jury had been known in Sing Sing as "the Deputy's pals."

Philip Abbe, one of the men who helped Warden Osborne to organize the Mutual Welfare League, said:

"I am going to tell you a few things about this Deputy Warden Johnson, who I know is nothing else than a stool pigeon. We warned Warden Osborne nine months ago against Johnson. We told him that Johnson wasn't on the square in issuing O. K.'s and that he was doing it in such a way as to get us into trouble. We want the world to know that we knew that the Deputy Warden was crooked. I was in charge of the Jewish Committee and I know that he never would O. K. anything that I asked, but always sent me to Warden Osborne. He issued his O. K.'s only to a certain clique that were working with him, so that they would get to be popular among the men. They were nothing but a gang of crooks and dirty political grafters.

"Before Warden Osborne came we walked around barefooted, without any underclothes, and went without soap with which to wash ourselves. It's up to every one of you men to stand up with this league and fight with every ounce that is in you to see that Warden Osborne is cleared and that such evil conditions never become possible again for the boys that are still in the prison."

Dick Richards, Mr. Osborne's secretary, said:

"I've worked on this conspiracy now for six months. I have all the evidence in the case. I know who's behind it. I know that the District Attorney and the Grand Jury have all of the facts, and I know that the Grand Jury was packed, too, and that it never in the world would have rendered a fair verdict.

"I have evidence that there was a criminal conspiracy. Evidence against whom, I won't tell you now. I have evidence to support my charges. Not evidence of 'cons,' but of reputable citizens. We have been delayed in striking because we didn't want it to appear that we were trying to hinder the work of the Grand Jury, but when it ends its duties on Jan. 11, I'll seek an indictment in Washington County."

Resolutions of confidence in the Warden were passed yesterday by the Prison Association of New York and the Women's Municipal League. A meeting to protest against the treatment Warden Osborne has received was arranged also to be held in Carnegie Hall next Monday night.

TAGGERS GET $30,000 FOR WAR ZONE JEWS

Committee Calls Off the Work, but 4,000 Volunteers Brave Cold, Wind, and Rain.

WILL HAVE ANOTHER TAG DAY

Collectors Well Received and Generously Rewarded — East Side Leads Town with $5,000.

Notwithstanding the high, cold wind and drenching rain yesterday, about 4,000 volunteer "taggers" of the People's Relief Committee worked from 6:30 in the morning until after dark and raised $30,000 for the relief of Jews suffering from the war, according to the estimate made last night at the committee's headquarters, 196 East Broadway.

The committee had expected to use more than twice as many persons to make Tag Day collections, but when the officers saw what the weather was like they decided that it would be dangerous to the health of any one who went out, so an order was issued declaring the Tag Day postponed.

This order, however, did not reach the 4,000 "taggers" who had received their coin boxes and tags on Tuesday night, for these hurried to the posts that had been assigned to them without communicating with headquarters. They did not seem to think bad weather should be allowed to interfere with their work, and most of them stuck to their posts all day, even after they had received instructions from headquarters to retire. Those who went to the East roadway office yesterday morning were the ones who did not work, for the officers refused to supply them with tags and coin boxes.

Taking into consideration the weather and the reduction in the number of "taggers," the members of the committee were highly elated last night over the day's work. They estimated several days ago that, with good weather and a full force of workers, they would raise $50,000, and to get $30,000 under the conditions that obtained they thought was remarkable. They are not satisfied, however, and have already decided to hold another tag day in about two weeks, trusting that favorable weather will permit greater success. The money collected yesterday and whatever is raised by the committee in the future will be turned over to the American Jewish Relief Committee to be applied to the $5,000,000 fund which the Jews of America hope to raise in 1916 for the benefit of Jews abroad.

There were many unusual incidents to the tagging yesterday. Miss Rose Heller, for example, stood for several hours on a windy Wall Street corner without receiving many contributions, the men passing her being busy, with hands rammed in their overcoat pockets and heads down, beating their way through the wind. At last a well-dressed man took notice of the collector and dropped $2 into the box. It was more than she had taken in up to that time, but it was soon lost under many larger collections, for it seemed a fact that more than Miss Heller's way. Within an hour she had to return to headquarters, because the coin box was full.

Miss Rachel Lubarsky, another Wall Street "tagger," got a check for $50, and still another, Miss Sophie Peklis, received $10 from a man who, after making his contribution, invited the girl out of the cold into a restaurant, where he bought a hot luncheon for her.

Miss Ruth Leon was standing without protection from the rain, tagging passers-by in Broadway, near Fourteenth Street, when the proprietor of a raincoat store near by noticed her. He called her into the store and after giving her $2 insisted that she take as a contribution for herself a rubber coat, which kept her dry the remainder of the day.

One committee that worked in the Washington Heights section fared ill, for no one hurrying through the wind and rain stopped to contribute to any of its members. The only contribution received by the committee was one from a kindly policeman.

Those assigned to tag in Lorber's restaurant in Broadway were especially lucky. When they applied for permission to approach the diners Mr. Lorber asked how much they expected to collect. "About $15 or $20," was the answer, whereupon he wrote a check for $25 and asked the committee to "call it square."

The manager of the Café Boulevard piloted the taggers through his restaurant, and the manager of Franklin Simon & Co. permitted them to tag the employes of the store. The managers of a number of theatres also assisted in the day's work by letting the collectors go about among their audiences.

J. Beleotsky, one of the young men who went a-tagging, asked a neckwear manufacturer's permission to go among his employes. The manufacturer refused at first, but finally consented, and, after Beleotsky had been through the factory, he doubled the amount his employes had contributed.

One of the women who worked in the Washington Heights section was Mrs. Carry Hahn, a Christian, who, with her six-year-old son, faced the wind and rain all day.

The Tag Day managers were especially pleased last night over the results from the east side, where, though poor, the people were more generous than in any other district of the city. For tagging purposes the city was divided into fifteen districts, of which one included the entire Jewish east side, and from this one $5,000 was realized.

JEWISH MUTES GIVE $250.

Jewelry Workers Raise $10,000—Long List of New Donations.

At the monthly meeting of the Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf and Dumb Mutes of New York yesterday in the building of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, the Rev. Albert J. Amateau made an appeal to the 140 members for contributions to the $5,000,000 fund which the American Jewish Relief Committee is attempting to raise for Jews suffering through the war. Mr. Amateau used the sign language so effectively that the mutes raised $250 in cash on the spot and a small box was filled with jewelry.

Dr. J. L. Magnes addressed a crowd of persons employed in the jewelry industry yesterday and persuaded those who heard him to subscribe $10,000. A committee was formed, with Leopold Stern as Chairman, which expects to organize the Jewish workers in the industry and raise $100,000 among them.

Contributions continued yesterday to pour into the office of Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, the Treasurer of the fund. The following gifts were received and tabulated during the day:

P. M. Warburg	$5,000	William Neugass	25
Judge I. Lehman	5,000	Benno Cohen	25
S. Liebmann's Sons	2,500	Levy & Narban	25
N. D. Light	1,000	Morgenstein & Bull	25
A. D. Juilliard	1,000	E. R. Tiefenthal	25
J. L. Halle	1,000	L. Silberman	25
M. Fatman	500	E. Spiegel & Co	25
Ottinger & Bros.	500	Sol Barnet & Son	25
S. S. Leursohn	500	S. Cahn	25
E. Summerfield	500	Alice D. Caiman	25
M. J. Breitenbach	300	Wash. Hts. League	25
H. M. Lehman	300	Rose Biel	25
A. J. Seasongood	250	Louis J. Chamansky	25
Anonymous	250	Mrs. J. Klingenstein	25
Ladies' Hat Mfg. Association	250	Goldschmidt Bros.	25
E. Frowenfeld	200	Hugo Stern	25
L. Ehrmann	250	M. Oppenheimer	25
Isidore Saks	200	Louis Schiele	25
M. Dollack & Co	200	I. Petschet	25
Herman Johl	200	S. Schwartz	25
I. N. Spiegelberg	200	A. Arnstein	25
Cohen & Ehrenberg	100	Gustave Hartman	25
M. Bruckner	100	Z. D. Bernstein	25
J. Star & Co	100	Nusbaum Chem. Co	25
Mrs. I. Freedman	100	Mossow Bros	25
Mrs. A. Rothschild	100	Gabriel Nachman	25
Solomon Plaut	100	A. Wurzburger	25
B. Gabriel	100	Oiltsky-Ratner Co	25
W. N. Cohen	100	Jacques Kahn	25
Sal. Bros. & Hutzler	100	S. M. Schwartz	25
L. Feist	100	H. Katzenberg	25
J. Kudel & Sons Co	100	Henry L. Moses	25
Anonymous	100	Mrs. Simon Borg	25
Howard Sachs	100	A. J. Marcuse	25
Birnheimer & Co	100	Isadore Levy	25
Bayer Brothers	100	Leon Hurlburt	25
Mrs. J. Kohn	100	Mrs. L. Cahn	25
Stein, Levy & Co	100	Henry Froehlich	25
S. Lachman	100	Emanuel Jacobs	25
Oestreicher Bros	100	H. Kamber & Co	25
Max Mayer	100	I. Sternberger	25
Simon & Co	100	M. L. Victorins	25
W. Brandriss	100	S. Bendit	25
M. G. Michael	75	M. Silberstein	25
L. Selisberg	50	I. Mody	25
A. J. Mack	50	Solomon Katz	25
Mrs. J. A. Blum	50	A. J. Marcuse	25
M. J. Scholle	50	Isadore Levy	25
Mrs. M. E. Shrier	50	Leon Hurlburt	25
Jerome W. Frank	50	Mrs. L. Cahn	25
S. H. Auerbach	50	Henry Froehlich	25
Mrs. A. Scheffer	50	Emanuel Jacobs	25
Sol Tim	50	H. Kamber & Co	25
Weingarten & Gebeer	50	I. Sternberger	25
W. S. Lapham	50	M. L. Victorins	25
Pub. Printing Co	50	S. Bendit	25
Jacob Hilder	50	M. Silberstein	25
Solomon Mendels	50	I. Mody	25
E. Jacob & Co	50	Solomon Katz	25
William Korn	50	S. L. Wormser	25
M. Stern & Co	50	Isidore Miller	25
S. Langsdorf	50	Simon Hess	25
H. M. Dreyfus	50	Rothchild-Kuno Button Works	25
Sol Discher & Co	50	Fleck & Hillman	25
J. Grossman, Inc.	50	A. Bleyer & Co	25
Richmond Ginsberg	50	D. Emil Klein	25
Dr .E. Sternberger	50	I. J. C.	25
Isaac H. Levy	50	Leon Hirsh	25
Bessarabra Assn	50	M. Shnheimer	25
S. Simons & Co	50	J. Busch	25
H. Phillips	50	Hugo V. Loeur	25
J. Ernest Stein	50	C. L. Bernheim	25
Libman Lunch	35	Louis B. Marks	25
H. Muchlstein	35	A. J. Johnson	25
Groetzinger Bros. & Sugenheimer	30	Gustave M. Kahn	25
Jacob Hecht	30	Julia Levy	25
S. S. Horkheimer	25	I. Lewkowitz	25
L. del Oppenheimer	25	O. E. Sturnheim	25
Nathan Plaut	25	Pines Rubber Co	25
Jacob D. Jals	25	D. A. Davidson	25
C. J. Goldsmith	25	J. Burnstine	25
J. & H. Cohen	25	E. B. Marks, Jr	25
W. Bennett Marx	25	A. Ochse Co	25
Emanuel M. Klein	25	A. E. Guinburg	25
H. B. E.	25	S. Blumenthal	25
William Goodman	25	P. Gurterman	25
Taunton Com	25	Louis Fuhs	25
Maurice Levy	25	G. S. McKearn	25
D. H. Arnold & Co	25	F. Friedman	25
Jacob Davis	25	Z. Grinsky	25
N. Schwartzstein	25	S. Stein	25
A. J. Prager	25	C. Fechheimer	25
Leopold Feist	25	Alfred Hell	25
Max N. Koven	25	P. Oppenheim	25
Ames Steel Wool Co	25	I. J. Rosenberg	25
E. A. Stone	25	M. S. Rodenberg	25
Samuel Harris	25	J. Friedman	25
Benjamin Kepler	25	L. Spiro	25
Henry Steinhardt	25	S. Sinemman	25
A. J. Speigeberg	25	J. Rothschild	25
Freedman-Wolbarst Skirt Co	25	Lesser Brothers	25
M. C. Mendel	25	S. Miller & Sons	25
A. Ofcrzheimer	25	Indianapolis Com	25
S. Belley Co	25	Henry Holtz	25
B. Gutter & Son	25	L. B. Rosenburg	25
Olin J. Stephens	25	E. Kaufmann	25
Leo C. Dessar	25	Gustave Hartman	25
Louis Tumpson	25	E. Selwyn	25
Emil H. Citron	25	A. H. Kahn	25

There were also these contributions of $10 or less:

Society Sons of Wreschen, Jeanette Gudrick, M. J. Leonhardt, Anonymous, A. B. Leins, D. Jacobs, Isidor Wels, L. A. Blumenstock, Jacob Wollach, Leon S. Ross, J. Berlin, Levor & Igstaedter, Daniel Osterwers, Simon Ginsberg & Son, Felsberg-Baer Co., Dorothy Calman, D. Weinberg, J. Epstein, S. Diamond, Allegiance Realty Co., M. B. Ripin, Edward Kronman, Aaron Bers, Joseph M. Price, Benjamin Taub, Otto Elsass, Maurice Klaiber, Benjamin Anonymous, Mr. Isaacs, Philip Lifshitz, H. E. Gassett, Julius Gumpel, Max Gross, Rosenzweig & Elson, Lewis M. Schwartz, Jacob E. Sperling, I. M. Reis, S. Perli, W. Platz, Samuel Shrem Bros., Samuel Lustbadger, N. Jacobsen, Leon A. Phillips, Herman Apple, Samuel Phillips, S. P. Hamelburger, Selma Haas, W. Shretsky, Leopold Haas, D. Bilker, Jacob Tannenbaum, L. A. Goldstone, Ferdinand Stern, Leo M. Kahn, Max H. Rottner, Herman Korba, Del B. Salmon, Mrs. M. Kaufman, and M. Frumberg.

Michael Spinard, Mrs. C. H. Berman, Mrs. L. Breslauer, Julius Oppenheim, M. Greenberg, Morris Groden, Mrs. Dora Heyman, Edward S. Kaufman, Samuel Berger, Anonymous, Marcus Buda, Leois V. Wald, Max Schechter, Harriet Sedelon, Maurice Abrahamson, Seidler, Harold Taylor, Sarah Breslauer, Joseph Ralbe, S. Fragner, J. Preiser & Co., Samuel Horwitz, I. B. Rader, H. Steinman, S. J. Cohen, Miss S. Offenhall, Louis Levy, A. Buchner, William J. Falk, the Rev. H. Mashansky, Anna Mashansky, Eugene R. Elisen, L. Baraf, Henry S. Hutzler, (col.); C. Sauber, Joseph Ostrouch, Jacob Wechsler, A. H. Green & Son, Frank Mayer, Louis Sandberg, S. Adelson & Co., Samuel Brown, Israel M. Finkelstein, S. Shapiro, the Rev. I. H. Levinthal, Emma M. Silberman, S. Stoopack & Co., Inc., Anonymous, S. Schwartz, F. Arnstein, Mrs. H. Hermann, Jewish employes U. S. Navy Yard, Henry Sobel, Max Kohn, Herper, Benjamin D. Shapiro, B. Waxman, A. J. Jacobs, H. Frankfort, (col.); A. J. Rafelson, Bernard Nass, K. Wecker, Max Glassman, Rudolph Liebmann, Harry Aranow, Mrs. Morris Katsky, S. H. Samuels & Brothers, A. L. Jaros, Frank & Adler.

David Neuburger, Isaac Simons, Albert Wronker, A. Wallach, Arthur J. Steinfeld, Dr. S. J. Scadron, Abram L. Nathan, Sol Levy, Miss Lena Adler, Harry Oppenheim, Emily Glauber, A. Solomon, J. Michell, Henry C. Taylor, Arthur R. Gable, Hugo Alexander, Anna Mashansky, Louis Rothschild, M. Lowenstein, Mrs. C. K. Kempner, Henry Cherthoff, A. Salz, Rudolph Recht, Max Pollak, M. G. Faerber, Fred D. Grotta, Robert E. Krooks, Dr. M. Mencher, B. Lichtenstein, M. Radus, Herman Glanzer, Eldridge Jobbing House, Manhattan Shoe Polishing Co., Isaac J. Hill, D. Simmons, Berner Freedman, Inc., Fred C. Reinhelmer, L. Greenberg, Harry Bester, J. Shire, A. V. Victorius, Eugene Vallens, Silberman & Becker, Inc., S. S. Weiss, Sholom Allecheim, Harry D. Kohn, Albert E. Heller, M. Soloway, Stanley M. Isaacs, P. Kupfer, Miss Kate Sterling, A. Friend, Lazarus Krusky, Arnold Tisch, Julius Grossman, Anonymous, Dr. M. Rodin, E. Baum, Manette O. Wolff, Isaac Berkowitz, Dr. Herman Shann, W. Feinberg, Chalfetz & Zolota, J. Pieger, Theresa Saxe.

Dr. Israel I. Bernstein, Max Morrison, Leo Richheimer, Philip Carr, J. D. Hohner, James H. Abraham, Sol Isaacs, M. Gumpel, Siegfried Schanzer, F. E. Baum, Louis J. Schwartz, Miss Nora Rosenberg, Leon Forst, M. Schiller, Mrs. A. Vogel, D. M. Rosenthal, N. J. Schless & Co., A. Isaacs, Abraham Leirn, M. Bloch & Co., Mrs. M. C. Herrmann, Clementine S. Haas, Harris Pomerantz, Sara Ginsberg, D. Skutch, Charles Salzman, Henry Sager, I. Plaut, Fannie Lipston, Wolf Parker & Son, Belmont Corn, N. Bregstein, Samuel Lash, L. M. Cox, Charles Fried, I. Sidney Kallas, L. and A. U. Zinke, M. Banwer Company, Al Denzer, W. G. Pollak, M. Goldman, B. Feine, S. Goldstack, Mark L. Abrahams, Martin Zinn, Jacob Kallisch, Isidore Goldstrunk, Pauline Hellner, H. Hendricks Nathan, Meyer Taylor, children of A. Cohen, Benjamin Jacob, Henry Schanzer, A. Weller, Louis Perlmutter, A. Tuchman, Henry Blankfort, children of M. G. Michael, Dr. Louis Fischer, A. M. Kirschner, Samuel Klugman, A. Berurn, Harry M. Marks.

Andrew Levy, Nathan P. Dworetzky, Moritz Gluck, E. A. Barnett, J. Sokol, Anna La Vos, G. and H. H., Isaac Cohen, Alice E. Oberfelder, Abram Lipsky, L. J. Hofmayer, Mrs. R. Hersch, Sarah Elster, M. M. Barr, I. J. Hofmayer, Miriam Beinowitz, Anonymous, Max M. Neuberger, J. P. Myers, A. Galewski & Son, J. H. Wolfson, George Kirschbaum, Samuel Danziger, Alfred Fernheimer, Bernard Glick, Louis Olitsky, R. B. Smith, H. Beckson, J. H. Bernkopf, H. H. Block, Price & Darner, Dr. M. Levine, B. Hirsch, Redford Gabrilove Company, Charles A. Rogers, Maurice R. Blum, William Braun, Joseph Gold, B. Schreiber, J. Henry Roth, Leo Zauder, Peifer Sample Card Company, Edelsack Brothers, Irving Schwartz, Albert Stainfeld, Irving Printing Company, Max Elsing, Brustein Brothers, Louis Perlstein, Joseph Goldstein, S. Hammerstein, T. B. Haims and Francis Day & Hunter, Harris Rosenthal, Dr. R. J. Woolton, Julius B. Baer, Pauline Guiman, Charles M. Kayser.

Pledges for the following amounts were received yesterday:

M. J. Breitenbach	$500	J. Heinaman	20
B. H. Homan	250	Herman Schweel	10
H. W. Hendricks	250	Arnold Fisch	10
S. Shapiro	200	Otto Eesass	10
V. Guinsburg	100		

Each of the following pledged himself yesterday to pay each month the amount specified:

Albert Steiglitz	$500	Charles Harris	10
Selmar Hess	50	T. Zindler	10
H. S. Rosenbaum	50	I. Kwint	5
M. H. Moses	25	Isaac Berkowitz	5
Pines Rubber Co	25	Herman N. Butler	5
S. Blumenthal	25	Moses Beckhardt	5
L. S. Bruenn	25	E. Lauterbach	5
Arthur D. Wolf	20	Milton J. Fech	5
Herman Younker	20	G. S. M. Kearin	5
Adolph Bresslauw	12	Mrs. R. Hirsch	5
Lewi & Jacobs	10	Clara Cahn	5
Isaac Crystal	10	Theodore Michel	5
M. W. Ehrich	10	E. S. Morton	5
Julius Hertz	10	Jacob Lewit	5
A. A. Rosenbaum	10	David Pinski	5
Samuel Eckaim	10	Leopold Haas	5
Jacob Hecht	10	Alfred Heil	5
Leo Sulzberger	10	Eugene Blum	5
A. Fellerman	10	Louis J. Bronston	5
Lee Deutsch	10	Samuel Broom	5

Each of the following pledged $4 a month or less:

Michael Yohalem, Barney Fein, Dr. Morris Levine, J. Ernest Stern, S. Jaseps, L. Perlmutter, Max Gross, Goldman & Steinberg, N. J. Schless & Co., Haris Pomerantz, Morris Groden, A. M. Druskin, Israel M. Finkelstein, Max S. Bressler, Mrs. Elmer, Lena Kemp, Jacob H. Blitzer, Fannie Lipton, "Anonymous," Samuel Brown, Samuel H. Galston, Harry Roistacher, Nathan M. Radging, Meyer Taylor, M. Loewenstein, the Rev. I. H. Leventhal, C. S. Kohnfelder, Harry Aranow, Jacob B. Levine, Abraham Susman, David Cantor, Abraham Heller, Jacob Freiser, Isak Freiser, Mrs. Morris Kuttner, Mrs. Harvey Newton Kuttner, Joe Seidler.

FIREMEN USE SEARCHLIGHT.

New Edison Device Flashes Beams Through Thick Smoke.

Two firemen were hurt while fighting a fire at midnight last night in an oil warehouse at 322 Pearl Street, directly under the Second Avenue and South Ferry elevated structure, which greatly hampered the firemen in using their water tower and ladders to fight the flames, which started on the third floor of the five-story building. Finally the electric current was shut off on the elevated and with hose stretched over the tracks the fire was attacked through the windows.

The flames spread to an adjoining building at 320 Pearl Street. In the rear of these warehouses was a paper box factory, separated from the burning structures by a fifty-foot court. Battalion Chief Kuff sent for more help to protect the factory. With the second alarm came Chief Kenlon, who kept the adjoining buildings screened with a wall of water. When the fire was extinguished about $25,000 damage had resulted to buildings and to the stock of the tenants, G. E. Gallaway & Co., occupying the first and second floors, and M. Hummel & Sons, on the third floor. The damage to the next store was slight.

For the first time in the history of the Fire Department a new type of portable search light was used by the "smoke squad." This is a recent invention of Thomas A. Edison, and the one used last night was the first ever made. It was of 1,000 candle power, was operated by a storage battery, and was fastened to the shoulders of a fireman, who went in front of the squad.

The success of the experiment met all the expectations of Chief Kenlon, who recommended adoption of the searchlight. It was appreciated, too, by the firemen, as it enabled them to work more rapidly and safely in smoke-filled places.

Before the "big light" arrived, however, Fireman William Carney of Truck 15, who had climbed through a window and was groping in the dark with a line of hose, fell and broke his ankle. He was taken to the Volunteer Hospital. Acting Battalion Chief Rankin, Kenlon's chief aid, was cut by broken glass and was treated by an ambulance surgeon from the same hospital.

It was announced by Chief Kenlon that the old reflector lights are to be replaced with a new and more powerful light from the Edison shops. Three of these are to be used at first, each of which will have a lighting capacity of a million and a half candle power.

Traffic on the elevated structure between Chatham Square and South Ferry was interrupted for half an hour by the fire.

Druggist Held In Tax Fraud Case.

Frank A. Ginty, a druggist, of 3,038 Ocean Avenue, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Hylan in the County Court, Brooklyn. He pleaded not guilty on an indictment charging forgery in the second degree and was held in $2,000 bail. Ginty was jointly accused, with Elmer S. Levine, a clerk in the Tax Department, Brooklyn, of attempting to defraud the city out of $1,000 by reducing an assessment for opening Robinson Street. It was originally entered in the books as $1,300, but was later changed to read $300. Levine was arraigned on an indictment a few days ago and held in $1,000 bail.

HEAVY STORM LOSS IN WEST AND SOUTH

Blizzard Blocks Traffic and Isolates Parts of Ohio and Kentucky.

MILES OF WIRES GO DOWN

Great Lakes Shipping Hampered by Blinding Snow—Downpour in the Gulf States.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Cleveland was isolated today by the worst blizzard experienced here in two years. Street cars were stalled everywhere and wires were down all over the city at noon. The heavy snow was carried by a thirty-five-mile wind, which was rapidly becoming more violent.

The city tonight had partly recovered from the blizzard, although one or two street car lines still were blocked. Service on all lines was behind schedule, as was the case with most of the railroads entering the city. The heavy fall of snow isolated some suburbs, particularly east of the city.

Sleet, which preceded the snowstorm, did much damage to telephone and telegraph systems. Four persons were injured in a trolley wreck just west of the city.

Rain, sleet, and snow, with a high wind, broke down wire communication and impeded steam and electric railroad transportation at Columbus, Ohio. Telephone and telegraph officials said that the prostration of wires because of the sleet was the most widespread that had occurred for many years.

At Indianapolis, Ind., wires went down and telegraph and telephone poles were broken off under the weight of accumulations of sleet and snow. Steam and electric lines were blocked in many places, and all trains were running behind their schedules. Thousands of persons were forced to walk through the snow to work.

Meagre reports received by the Weather Bureau at Chicago on the storm which started last night in Texas and Louisiana, showed that the brunt of it in the Central West had been borne by Ohio and Kentucky. The Upper Mississippi Valley was virtually unaffected. The sun shone rightly in Chicago.

Reports from western Kentucky and adjacent parts of Ohio told of much damage by high wind and sleet, especially in breaking wires and telephone and telegraph poles. The Chicago Forecaster said that the Mississippi Valley would feel the storm only in brisk northeast winds.

Charles Coon, at Logansport, and Frank Bottger, at Warsaw, probably will die from exposure.

Blinding Snowstorm Up-State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—In the blinding snowstorm that swept the lake region and most of western New York today, the pilot of the steamer Clarence A. Fix, lost his way and avoided the risk of nearing Niagara Falls by running the steamer aground on a small island about a mile above the Falls. Part of the crew were taken off by a tug.

Shipping operations were at a standstill in the river and harbor. The steel steamer Captain Thomas Wilson, which left Buffalo yesterday for Lorain, Ohio, to lie up for the Winter, had not been reported at her destination up to a late hour. It was believed that she was riding out the storm at some safe anchorage. At nightfall the storm had almost subsided in the lake region.

From ten inches to a foot of snow fell today within five hours in Western New York. A thirty-mile wind piled it up in drifts from five to seven feet deep. There were all reports of tie-ups on electric lines and impeded traffic on steam railroads.

Twenty inches of snow lay on the ground in Troy tonight, and three and a half feet in some of the outlying districts. The country roads are impassable. The snow continues tonight, but the heavy wind has gone down.

The blizzard reached Rochester shortly before noon, and increased in violence in the afternoon, threatening to tie up railroad, telegraph, and telephone facilities.

Between noon and 2:30 o'clock five inches of snow fell at Gloversville, and the storm is continuing. The heaviest storm since 1910 was reported at Interlaken, where more than a foot of snow lay on the ground at 6 o'clock.

Wires Down in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 29.—Heavy drafts of men and materials were sent east from here tonight to repair miles and miles of telegraph lines carried down by the storm. The Bell Telephone Company has a special train with linemen and engineers working between here and Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has added all available men to the repair service.

For forty miles between Christiania and Atolen it was reported that almost every pole was down or leaning dangerously. For eight miles between Atolen and Gap not a pole was left standing. All poles on the north side of the Harrisburg yards went down and those on the south side were not considered safe.

A sixty-five-mile gale swept Uniontown, Penn., and its vicinity, unroofing many buildings, including a distillery at Connellsville, Fayette County, and doing much other property damage. Miles of wire are down. Grant Mooser was killed under a falling tree at Uniontown.

Heavy Rains In South.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—High winds and heavy rains crippled wire service and did much property damage today throughout the Southern States. Telegraph connections between the seaboard and Mississippi River cities was broken off for several hours. For a time New Orleans was isolated.

CITY ESCAPES A BIG STORM.

Came Up from South and Passed to Sea, Just Touching Us.

This city will escape the worst of the heavy storm which has swept up from the South, through parts of the Middle West, and over Pennsylvania, Western New York, and the lake region, according to a bulletin issued late last night by the Weather Bureau at Washington.

The late bulletin announced that storm signals which had been put up along the coast had been ordered down. It superseded earlier bulletins which predicted that this city might be visited by a heavy storm of snow and sleet. The Washington report said indications were that the centre of the storm by which this city was threatened had passed to sea over the New England coast. Clearing or fair weather was predicted for today in regions in the rear of the storm.

The local Weather Bureau announced earlier yesterday that it was unable to gauge with sufficient accuracy the course of the storm to say whether or not this city would escape. The outskirts of the storm reached the city yesterday, however, with flurries of snow that rapidly turned to sleet and delayed traffic on the railways and surface cars and interfered with shipping. In sections of Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Queens, where overhead trolleys were in use, there were many breaks in feed wires due to the sleet and long interruptions of the service.

A. B. R. T. feed wire dropped across the top of a Grand Street car at Astoria and Junction Avenues yesterday morning, and while no one was hurt and no damage resulted, the accident necessitated shutting off one power station, which tied up traffic. Cars on the Brighton Beach, Coney Island, and North Beach lines were put out of service by breaks in the overhead wires, and traffic on these lines was halted from 8:43 to 10:13 A. M., when repairs improved conditions.

The gale and sleet wrecked a section of the telegraph line of the Harlem Division of the New York Central road between White Plains and North White Plains, where for two and a half miles the poles and wires were thrown across the tracks. One track was cleared, and on this the commuting traffic had to be carried while workmen were engaged in clearing the other rails.

BATTERED SHIPS COME IN.

Captains Tell of Exceptional Storms on the Atlantic.

The Captains of Atlantic and coastwise steamships arriving yesterday reported having experienced exceptionally severe storms at sea. Captain M. Juham of the French liner Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, said the northwest hurricane on Sunday had made him reduce speed to five knots for twenty-four hours. It was one of the worst storms he had ever seen in his whole thirty-five years at sea. The sea was not so high, but it was very angry and the waves moved with great speed, forming themselves into walls of water and then roaring down like cascades.

The Captain of the British freighter Escalona, arriving from Liverpool, reported being signaled by Morse code from the steamer Cheviot Range on Dec. 22 in the midst of a gale, that the Captain, named Fell, had been washed off the bridge. The Cheviot Range was bound from Fowey, in the English Channel, to Philadelphia.

The steamship Portland arrived yesterday from Bermuda in tow of the wrecking steamer Ramon after breaking down in the rough weather on the Atlantic.

AVOID KNIFE WHILE GRIP IS EPIDEMIC

Dr. D. B. Delavan Says It Is a Bad Time for Operations on the Nose.

DISEASE ALARMS PHYSICIANS

Climax May Be Reached in New York City—Quacks Showing Activity.

The grip which has spread over almost the entire country may reach its climax in New York City if bad weather continues, according to the Health Department and medical practitioners who watch with apprehension a daily increase in the number of sufferers from this disease. Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Health Education Bureau of the Department of Health, said while cases of grip were not reported to the Health Department, he had learned from physicians of his acquaintance that they were treating large numbers of persons for the disease. One physician told Dr. Bolduan he had treated thirty patients during the forenoon, and most of these were victims of grip.

At the suggestion of Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, 40 East Forty-first Street, the Health Department has issued a warning to all persons, as well as physicians and surgeons, to delay nose and throat operations until the grip epidemic is past. Dr. Delavan pointed out that operations at such a time as this not only might cause patients much greater inconvenience but delay recovery.

"We learned during the great grip epidemic of 1895 that we could not perform nasal operations with success when such an epidemic was prevalent," said Dr. Delavan, "and our experience was very costly, because at that time we knew very little about the disease.

"A warning against operations on the nose and throat should be given, not only to physicians and surgeons, but to individuals themselves. Nowadays, when thousands of persons go to our clinics for the removal of tonsils or adenoids, it has come to be somewhat of a fashion to have these operations performed. In the great majority of cases the trouble is of long standing, and operations could be postponed for several weeks, at least until after the epidemic has run its course, without causing the patients serious inconvenience.

"I am ready to advance as a dictum the proposition that during epidemics of grip, surgically speaking, the nose should be let absolutely alone. In the first place, it will be noticed that when the grip prevails any operation on the nose is apt to be followed by an acute attack of influenza, and this in spite of the fact that up to the time of the operation the patient may have shown no signs of any such trouble.

"Operations upon the nose of any considerable severity are very sure to be followed by a certain amount of general depression, and, while this is not invariably the case, it is not too much to state that it is the rule.

"Again, as the result of the operation, there is a necessary amount of local irritation and, finally, that possibly complicating feature, an open wound. All these things directly tend to invite an attack of grip. The possibilities of such an attack, moreover, are added to by the fact that during such epidemics large numbers of persons are affected, and a patient about to be operated upon may have been already exposed and about to develop an attack, which, at the time of operation, has not clearly manifested itself. Whatever may have been the real cause of the matter, and however blameless the surgeon in producing it, it is safe to say that, where such complications supervene, few patients will have either the intelligence or the common sense to refrain from accusing the physician of having been directly responsible for their suffering."

Dr. Bolduan said the present epidemic had been seized on by a large number of quacks offering cures of the disease, and again he asserted that no specific for grip had been found. The existence of many of these fake remedies has been revealed to Dr. Bolduan by persons writing to him and inclosing circulars distributed by quacks. Others have been advertised, according to Dr. Bolduan, who said all sufferers from grip could not be warned too often against the utter uselessness of drugs represented to be cures for the disease.

THINKS NIAGARA IS SAFE.

Cost of Hydro-Electrical Plants as Bar to Development.

Testifying before the Legislative Committee on Water Power and Electricity at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday, Reginald P. Bolton, Consulting Engineer, said that the excessive cost of producing electrical current by water power, as compared with steam, would automatically work to prevent much further development of the power at Niagara Falls. He said that, in his opinion, an investment in a hydro-electrical plant under present conditions is at best a dubious financial proceeding.

Mr. Bolton also said that Canadian cities paid much higher rates per capita for electricity than American cities of the same size. Referring indirectly to the high local rates, Mr. Bolton said that small consumers were a source of disproportionate expense to the power companies which were forced to pay the costs of installing a meter while it received only a small return a year.

"Where do you get those figures?" asked Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee.

"From the records of the Public Service Commission," replied Mr. Bolton.

"I wish to state right here," said Senator Thompson, "that I have no faith in the Public Service Commission's records, in its engineers, nor, in many cases, in its witnesses. I know that these have been hired, in some instances at least."

Mrs. Florence elley, Secretary of the National Consumers League of America, asked to be permitted to protest against the Public Service Commission's action in reducing telephone rates last Spring because of the effect it had on the working conditions of the telephone company's employes. Senator Thompson told her she was "in the right church but the wrong pew," and referred her to the downtown office of the Thompson Committee which is investigating the Public Service Commission. Members of the committee yesterday inspected the New York Edison Company's power plants.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

HUSBAND A GOOD MARAT.

Mrs. Sheffield Says She Made Him Masquerade in Her Book.

Mrs. Irene Cary Sheffield, who is suing Justus Sheffield for divorce, alleging cruelty, while he has brought suit against her, charging desertion, told before Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City yesterday that her husband had threatened:

"Before I'm through with you, I'll drive you and your children into the gutter."

"And he's done it, too," added Mrs. Sheffield.

Mrs. Sheffield wrote in "The Golden Hollow," a book her husband tried to suppress, an account of a masquerade at which Barbara who, she has admitted represented her, appeared as Charlotte Corday and Mack who represented her husband, as Marat. Mrs. Sheffield said she knew Charlotte stabbed Marat to death in a bathtub but she wasn't certain she had felt the same thing ought to happen to her husband. However, she said, Sheffield made a very good Marat.

A private detective told of following Sheffield and seeing him meet Miss Chrstie Macdonald, the actress. Counsel for Mrs. Sheffield said the evidence was introduced merely to show that Sheffield had money to spend on other women when he was declining to provide for his wife and was not intended as any reflection on Mr. Sheffield's conduct.

The trial will be continued today.

EARTHQUAKE WRECKS TOWN

Shocks Have Been Felt in Honduras and Salvador Since Monday.

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 29.—The earthquake shocks which began early Monday morning are still being felt here. A wall collapsed during a shock today, killing two persons and seriously injuring two others.

Late advices from Honduras confirm previous reports that the town of Gracias was completely destroyed by the earthquake Monday morning. This town, which lies seventy miles northeast of San Salvador, had a population of 4,000.

Miss Moseley Is Set Free.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Miss Maria Goodrich Moseley, an American, who was arrested recently on the charge of having removed her niece, 14 years old, from possession of the child's mother, was [illegible] in the Police Court today, the case having been dropped. The [illegible]den Moseley Drewry, was satisfied Miss Moseley did not take [illegible]e daughter. Miss Moseley has [illegible] to assist in attempting to find the girl.

TRADE WITH MEXICO RAPIDLY RECOVERING

Raw Products Flowing Into This Country in Exchange for Manufactures.

CURRENCY IN A TANGLE

But Hidden Gold Is Coming Out and Resources of the Country Amaze New York Importers.

Shrinking millionaires from Mexico are arriving in this city every day with the revival of trade between this country and their own land.

They shrink in the proportion of sixteen to one and are glad of it, for the commercial operations in the sister republic are now devoted largely to getting rid of depreciated currency.

One of the arrivals, a merchant from Tampico, who, by the way, had come all the way from home through his own country to the American border, received $4,000 in United States bank notes.

"If," said he, "I were now back in my own city I should have so great a pile of money that I could not carry it all."

Noody wants to be caught with the old currency on his hands when a complete reorganization of the Government comes, so it is that business is proceeding much on the principle of "Button, button, who has the button."

As soon as many Mexicans get money they exchange it for raw products of some kind and ship them to the United States, where they establish credits.

As the Mexican Government exacts export duties on many commodities, the tax is paid in an ingenious manner. The shipper is permitted to pay with drafts from New York, which the authorities accept in lieu of the gold usually required. Commission merchants who have dealt with Mexico for many years said yesterday that they were amazed to see what the resources of the country still were, in spite of the wasting processes of the war. Skins, hides, sisal, ixlle, straw hats, chicle, and all manner of products are now arriving here under the impetus of the desire of the Mexicans to cover. Business with the east coast has never been entirely interrupted, but now, according to the commission merchants here, it is constantly gaining in volume.

At the offices of R. Fabien & Co., at 35 South William Street, a firm which has for decades been in close touch with Mexican interests, it was said that the outlook was most encouraging. Despite the rate of exchange and other obstacles there was a general commercial awakening shown, and every evidence appeared of the opening up of communications. Mail is being received from Mexican cities without interruption, and there is displayed a general interest in the ways of peace.

A member of the firm said that yesterday he had a long talk with a Mexican merchant who had come by rail from the heart of the southern republic and experienced no difficulty. It was only a few weeks ago that travelers who set out on a journey of this kind took with them provisions and their bedding and trusted to luck to ever reach their destinations. The Mexican merchant proceeded from his own city to St. Louis, where he made extensive purchases, and then came on to New York to buy shoes and clothing from the wholesale houses. With the arrival of raw products here comes the demand from Mexico for flour, potatoes, lard, bacon, canned goods, and other provisions. The bills for these are paid uargely by New York firms which have received the raw materials.

The opinion is expressed in commercial circles that once a stable form of government is well established in Mexico the country will give a greater account of itself than ever before as a producer. First must come a readjustment of the currency situation. The normal exchange for Mexico is two to one; that is, as the country was on a silver basis, one United States dollar passed for two Mexican dollars. The Mexican dollar at times in the last few months has been rated at nineteen to one; that is, a dollar would pass for little more than an American nickel. Transactions of the last few days show that there have been large sums hoarded in Mexico in gold and in the notes of foreign banks, and with the coming of better times they are coming out of hiding.

HUERTA IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

And the Government May Remove His Guard at El Paso.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The illness of General Huerta is serious, although not dangerous, according to reports received today from El Paso by the Department of Justice.

The El Paso authorities have been notified to use their discretion as to relaxing the guard over him, about which he had complained.

GEN. COXEY IN SENATE RACE.

Announces His Candidacy on a Platform Demanding Big Currency Issue

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29.—"General" Jacob S. Coxey, wealthy manufacturer of Massillon, Ohio, who led the "Army of the Commonwealth" to Washington in 1894, outlined today plans for his campaign as an independent candidate for United States Senator from Ohio, to succeed Senator Pomerene, next year.

He said he would run on a platform demanding that Congress authorize an issue of $1,000,000,000 legal-tender currency, half of which is to be used in creating a merchant marine, and half for naval equipment or coast defenses.

BELGIAN ASSETS SEIZED.

All Stock Companies Affected by von Bissing's Recent Order.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Directors of a Belgian company owning coal mines in the Far East, having refused to subscribe the surplus profits of the company to the German war loan, were made to do so by order of General von Bissing, German Governor General of Belgium, according to the Havre correspondent of the Matin.

The correspondent adds that General von Bissing has since sequestered the assets of all Belgian stock companies.

YUAN GIVES ORDERS TO ATTACK REBELS

China's President Directs Adjacent Provinces to Send Troops Into Yunnan.

REVOLT CONFINED THERE

Minister Reinsch, by Cable, Contradicts Reports That It Has Spread to Other Districts.

PEKING, Dec. 29.—President Yuan Shih-kai issued a mandate today ordering the military governors of the provinces adjacent to Yunnan to dispatch troops to suppress the revolutionists.

The French Consul at Meng-tsze telegraphed Alexandre Conty, French Minister at Peking, today that foreigners and foreign-owned property in Yunnan province had not been molested.

The French Government has declined to permit the movement of Chinese troops over the French-owned railway from Lien-chau to the city of Yunnan. The revolutionists have protested against the use of the railroad for this purpose, and it is feared that if permission were granted the rebels would destroy the railway and attack foreigners.

The State Council, sitting as a parliament, discussed the revolution today. Tsao-Yulin, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, declined to reply to a question whether the suggestion of Russia and England that China enter the Entente had any bearing on recognition of the monarchy by the Entente powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—American and other foreign interests in China do not appear to be endangered by the anti-monarchical revolt in the southern part of China, according to a telegram received by Secretary of State Lansing today from Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister at Peking, who was instructed to report on the extent and character of the revolt. Following is an official paraphrase of a portion of Minister Reinsch's dispatch:

"In Peking the political situation is not considered serious. The opposition movement is confined to Yunnan. Other provinces in the south of China are entirely quiet. If the movement should spread, however, it is not anticipated that there will be any danger to foreign life and property, nor that business will be disturbed. On the contrary, special protection is assured to foreigners and their interests by declaration of the Yunnan leaders."

The message from the American Minister was accepted in official and diplomatic circles as reassuring. The assertion that the revolt is confined to Yunnan contradicts the Chinese revolutionary leaders in San Francisco, who declared that the revolution had spread from Yunnan to the neighboring provinces of Szechawan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi.

The revolt in Yunnan is being led by Tsai Ao, who until recently held office under the Chinese Government at Peking. His revolt is against the proposed change from a republic to a monarchy. In Yunnan, the great poppy-growing region of China, there has been much unrest because Yuan Shih-kai has been proceeding with an iron hand against the opium traffic.

Early reports had it that the Government troops at Yunnan-fu had joined the revolt. Minister Reinsch reports that the Government troops remained loyal.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Nov. 28.—Preparations for the monarchy are proceeding. Ceremonies are being sketched, instructions to the military and police are being given, new titles are being considered, all with the Oriental regard for minutiae.

Exceptional interest has been manifested in the return to Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, from Tokio, after an absence of three months. The belief that Japan contemplates a more conciliatory policy toward this country is confirmed by the long delayed transfer of Mr. Obata, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation here, to Mukden as Consul General. He was the "strong" man who wielded the big stick with vigor in the recent negotiations; it may be taken for granted that the more suave methods of the Minister himself will be deemed adequate.

DUTCH GIVE HOSPITAL CARS.

Germans Assert Donations Disprove Holland Feels Hostile.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Announcement is made by the Overseas News Agency that several hospital trains have been given by residents of Holland to the Central Powers.

"Amsterdam dispatches report that a correspondent of the Wolff Bureau has interviewed Professor Lang, who organized the movement," the news agency says. "Professor Lang said the idea had aroused great enthusiasm in Holland and that the sum necessary to purchase the trains was subscribed immediately. He added that the success of the movement was the best answer to anti-German propaganda in Holland. "The trains are splendidly equipped. Each is manned by six physicians and one dentist. One of these trains will be sent off next week."

NORWAY-RUSSIA LANE OPEN.

Steamship Route Will Be Used Throughout the Year.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—"The new steamship route from Norway to Russia is now established and the Norwegian steamer Kong Helge, carrying a cargo of American and English machinery for Russia, has made a trip from Tromsoe, Norway, to Alexandrovsk, Russia, under most favorable conditions," says the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

"Since this route will be open throughout the entire year, it is expected that it will be of inestimable benefit to Russia, whose trade difficulties became acute owing to the freezing over of Archangel Bay and the interrupted transit of supplies through Sweden."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

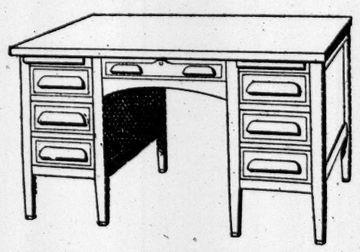
If you wish purchases made during this sale held for future delivery, kindly notify the salesman who waits on you.

Macy's Bureau of Home and Office Furnishing promptly submits plans and estimates for Furniture, Desks, Rugs, Portieres, Shades, etc.

The Annual, Well-Known

Sale of Office Furniture

IT is not necessary to remind business people of the economic power of ready cash. These values speak for themselves:



Golden Oak Flat Top Desk, *as illustrated.* 4 ft.x32 in.; 7 drawers. Extraordinary value, **$22.49**

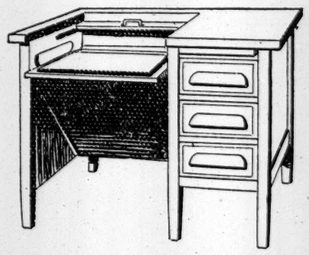
Others at $11.67, $15.24, $16.49, $18.24, and up to $41.50. Sizes from 3 to 5 feet long.

Sectional Bookcases, oak and imitation mahogany, $3.24 the section, in heights to accommodate 8½, 10¼ and 12¼ inch books at same price. Tops and bases to fit, $2.49 each.

Solid Mahogany, $4.24 the section and $3.49 the top or base to match.

Other grades of sectional bookcases, $3.96 the section and $2.97 the top or base to match—in oak.

In solid mahogany, $4.96 the section, and $3.97 the top or base to match.



Golden Oak Typewriter Desk, *as illustrated.* 38 in.x32 in.; 3 drawers. A typical example of what cash will do in furniture buying. Very special at, **$21.24**

Others at $33.25, $35.50, $39.25, and $41.50.

Golden Oak Cane Seat Stools; 18 in., $1.19; 24 in., $1.49; 30 in., $1.74.

Golden Oak Office Tables, all quartered oak.

54x35 in.,	$23.24
50x32 in.,	$21.74
42x32 in.,	$19.24
60x34 in.,	$25.25
66x35 in.,	$27.75

Golden Oak Office Tables, quartered oak tops with plain oak bases.

32x50 in.,	$16.49
35x60 in.,	$19.49
35x66 in.,	$22.24
35x72 in.,	$24.24

Mahogany Office Tables,

35x50 in.,	$21.74
35x72 in.,	$34.50
35x66 in.,	$30.25

Mahogany Table Desks, two small and one large drawer, 32x50 in., $21.24. Another Mahogany table desk with five drawers, 60x32 in., $28.50.

Mahogany Typewriter Desk, with side disappearing attachment, and card index, $45.25. 60x32 in. Same in golden oak, $43.50.

Mahogany Typewriter Desks,

$25.50 $37.75
$33.25 $49.25

Mahogany Flat Top Desks, 3 feet to 5 feet in length. All sanitary style; drawers partitioned. Some in English brown finish. Prices:

$19.49 $37.50
$25.50 $43.50
$28.50 $46.50
$51.25

Golden Oak Table Desks, five drawers, 32 x 54 in., $23.24.

Golden Oak Table Desks, five drawers, 32 x 60 in., $26.25.

Mahogany Double Flat Top Desk, 4x5 ft., $52.50.

Oak Double Flat Top Desk, 4x5 ft., $48.25.

Mahogany Roll Top Desks, some with dull brass pulls, others with wood pulls. Prices: $35.25, $43.50, $48.25, $58.50, $64.50, $66.75, $69.75 and $70.50.

Golden Oak Standing Bookkeepers' Desks; 4 ft., $16.49; 5 ft., $19.24; 5 ft., $27.75; 6 ft., $31.89.

Golden Oak Bookkeepers' Revolving Chair, $4.89.

Golden Oak Revolving Stools, at $3.24, $3.34 and $3.67.

Golden Oak Wood Seat Stools; 18 in., 74c; 24 in., 89c, and 30 in., $1.09.

Golden Oak Swivel Arm Chair, *as illustrated,* Special at $6.49

Golden Oak Roll Top Desk, *as illustrated.* Sanitary style. 50 in. long, 32 in. deep. Writing bed and top are built-up construction. Card index in lower drawer. Special, **$39.25**

Others at $29.25, $46.25, $50.50, $52.75, $56.25, $63.25, $76.50, $79.25 and $107.

Macy's—Furniture Dept., Sixth Floor.

Oak Typewriter Stands, $4.89, $6.34, $8.67, $11.24, $12.74.

Mahogany-finished Typewriter Stand, $12.24.

Golden Oak Side Chairs, $3.74, $4.89.

Golden Oak Arm Chairs, $3.34, $4.49, $5.24, $4.89 and $6.24.

Golden Oak Swivels, $7.24, $8.89, $9.24, $11.24.

Golden Oak Typewriter Chairs, $4.89, $6.24 and $8.24.

Golden Oak Typewriter Chair with leather seat and back, $15.24.

Golden Oak Swivel with perforated leather seat, $10.89.

Mahogany Swivels without arms, $6.49, $7.24.

Golden Oak Swivel Chair, *as illustrated,* $3.96

Mahogany Swivels with arms, $9.24, $10.89, $14.24 and $19.67.

Mahogany Side Chairs, $3.74.

Mahogany Arm Chairs, $5.24, $8.89, $11.67 and $18.24.

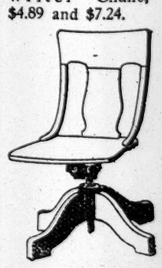
Golden Oak Settee, 4 ft., $12.74, $21.34.

Golden Oak Settee, 6 ft., $18.24.

Mahogany Settee, 4 ft., $12.74 and $15.49.

Mahogany Settee, 6 ft., $18.24.

Mahogany-finished, cane seat and back Typewriter Chairs, $4.89 and $7.24.



Macy's Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Men's and Young Men's Full Dress Clothes $23.50

Coat and Trousers

THE thought that your evening clothes are faultlessly tailored will add to your enjoyment of New Year's social functions.

Our dress clothes reflect the highest clothing ideals. Both in line and fabric.

Coat and trousers of black unfinished worsteds, of fine weave with silk galloon binding on collar, cuffs and trousers at **$23.50,** are a typical example of Macy value in dress clothes.

Tuxedo Coat to match, $17.75

London Made Winter Overcoats $24.75

Usual Price $29.75 and $34.75

A striking feature of these garments is the fact that they give warmth without the discomfort of weight. They come with raglan or kimono sleeves, and in Chesterfield button through models, and the smart London box. All the coats have self collars. In the fabrics are all the wanted shades.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

$15

New Millinery For New Year's Eve

A NEW season in millinery is at hand! The new hats are beautiful, both in their lines and materials. We have already accomplished *the unusual,* for we have made it possible to introduce these new modes at exceptionally low prices.

New Hats at $15—Exquisite

Chantilly Lace Evening Hats
Hats of Flowers
Compose Hats of Straw and Satin

Flower and Jet Turbans, $5 to $9.75

The Flower Turbans are entirely of roses, violets or velvet leaves, and the Jet Turbans are entirely of Jet Sequins.

Trimmed Hats, $2.95

14 new models, in satin, taffeta and ribbon—in black and the new colors. Smart Tailleur hats with cocards and bows; also quite dressy styles, trimmed with flowers.

Untrimmed Satin Hats, $2.95

20 new Paris styles are reproduced in these hats of fine satin in all the new colors; also black.

Hats Trimmed Without Charge

if the trimmings for them are also purchased in our Millinery Sections. GIMBELS—Main and Third Floors

End-of-Year Clearance Women's and Girls' Apparel

All our models are now reduced ⅓ to ½ less than regular prices.

Women's $19.75 to $25 Suits at $12.75

Corduroy and Broadcloth Suits. Belted models with medium length coats; fur or braid trimmed. In every fashionable color.

Women's $37.50 to $45 Dresses, $27.50

Velveteen Afternoon Dresses that are perfect copies of Jenny, Bernard and Cheruit. In exquisite shades of smoke, old blue, field mouse; also black. Evening Frocks of chiffon, brocaded chiffon and satin charmeuse.

Women's $29.50 Fur-trimmed Evening Coats, $19.50

A graceful model in Pressed Plush with high collar and wide cuffs of white Iceland Fox; lined with white brocaded satin. In rose, blue, pink and yellow.

Women's $85 to $110 Caracul Coats, $52.50

Fine selected skins. Models.

$27.50 to $32.50 Ponyskin Coats, $21.50

Collars of civet cat, skunk-opossum or Ponyskin.

$85 Arctic Seal French Dye Coney Coats, $62.50

Handsomely lined; 40 inches long.

Young Women's $35 to $40 Suits, $29.50

Broadcloth and Whipcord Suits, in blue, black and brown. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Young Women's $25 Coats, $18.50

In Broadcloth, Zibeline and Mixed Fabrics; blue, black and gray mixtures. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Children's Washable $3.95 to $4.50 Dresses, $2.95

In Rep, Lawn and Cordeline; slightly soiled from handling. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's Bronze Button Boots with Brown Cloth Tops $3.75 Pair

THEY are the fashionable boot of the moment, with flexible welted soles and leather Louis XV. heels. Paris advocates wearing them with garnet velvet suits.

To Clear Quickly—300 Pairs Women's $4 to $7 Slippers, $1.95 Pair

Various leathers and materials for evening wear; slightly soiled; broken sizes.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Boys' $6.75 and $8.75 Mackinaw Coats, $5.

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WHAT does "Surplus $11,000,000 (all earned)" mean at the bottom of our advertisements?

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You can afford to insure your title in a company with a financial record like this.

Can you afford to insure it anywhere else?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

WILLIAM BARNES'S APPEAL.

An Explanation from His Counsel of Tuesday's Proceeding in Syracuse.

Henry F. Wolff of Ivins, Wolff & Hoguet, who were counsel for William Barnes, the Republican leader, in his libel suit against ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, writes to THE TIMES in reference to an Associated Press dispatch from Syracuse printed yesterday:

In justice to our client, William Barnes, I request that THE TIMES will correct the erroneous impression conveyed by the article on the sixth page of today's issue entitled "Barnes Loses His Appeal." The proceedings had in Syracuse were merely formalities, consisting of the taxation of costs, the entry of the judgment, and of the formal order denying the plaintiff's motion for a new trial. This motion was denied at the conclusion of the trial and the present order does not constitute a new decision, but is the entry of the order then made.

Up to this time it has been impossible for Mr. Barnes to take an appeal, because this judgment and order were not entered. These preliminary steps having been taken, Mr. Barnes's appeal will now be perfected and will be heard in the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. Obviously, Mr. Barnes could not have lost his appeal when none has been perfected or heard.

As to the statement in the news article that Mr. Roosevelt could have exacted $2,000 more than was taxed as costs, I beg to inform you that this was a matter entirely within the discretion of the trial justice, and, no application for such an allowance having been made, it is impossible for anybody to say whether or not it would have been granted.

What's What in TOP MATERIALS is the title of an interesting booklet that we have issued recently. It contains full information concerning all top materials, including the best.

Genuine **Pantasote**

The top is the most important part of any car. A top that leaks spoils the comfort and pleasure of motoring.

Tops made of Genuine Pantasote material do not leak, crack or become shabby. Pantasote is used for tops on the better automobiles.

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NOTICE: Not more than $100 worth sold to any dealer. Prices quoted are for book buyers; not for the trade.

Engraved New Year's Greeting Cards.

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DOWNTOWN'S BOOK CENTRE
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Prevent GRIPPE and INFLUENZA by the constant use of
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Recommended by Physicians
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10c Cigar on sale at all United Cigar Stores, Riker Drug Stores, Liggett Drug Stores, and all first-class cigar dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
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PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Our 36th Year
Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Largest in New York
Will do your work anywhere.

Davids' Ink
Sold by dealers the world over
We are the oldest manufacturers of writing inks in the United States.
THADDEUS DAVIDS COMPANY
Established 1835.

MURPHY'S LAWYER GOT $10,000 CHECK

Thompson Committee Learns of Transaction by Railway Signal Company.

FOUND BY AN ACCOUNTANT

Subpoena Issued for A. J. Baldwin, Tammany Leader's Counsel, but He Is Out of City.

The discovery among the accounts of the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester of a $10,000 check, which was drawn by that company on Dec. 24 last and which finally reached Arthur J. Baldwin, counsel to Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, started the Thompson Legislative Committee on a new trail yesterday in its investigation of the Public Service Commission. The check was drawn to the order of Edwards, Sager & Wooster, lawyers, of 2 Rector Street, and they, in turn, indorsed it to Mr. Baldwin, who deposited it with the Essex County Trust Company of New Jersey.

The existence of the check is expected to throw light on methods employed by the General Railway Signal Company to obtain the $1,500,000 contract for installing a signal system in the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway. It was in connection with that contract, officials of the Federal Signal Company of Albany have testified, that Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood was willing to use his influence for a "consideration." The General Company finally got the contract after it had bought the Simmen "speed control" device for $50,000 and had promised to install it in the Fourth Avenue subway.

Senator Thompson, Chairman of the investigating committee, said yesterday he thought he had established a definite connection between this $50,000 and the $10,000 check, for the latter sum was entered on the books of the General Company as an item charged to "speed control." The committee expects to prove that a portion of the $50,000 was used as a "slush fund." The item was brought to light by Perley Morse, expert accountant for the committee, who has been examining the accounts of the General Company for the last week. Senator Thompson immediately issued a subpoena for Mr. Baldwin. He will be asked to throw what light he can on the matter.

Mr. Baldwin was in Albany yesterday, but his brother volunteered the opinion that he knew nothing about the transaction. Arthur J. Baldwin is a prominent lawyer in the city. He has an office at 27 Pine Street, and lives at 37 Fifth Avenue. He was a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and has appeared frequently as attorney for contractors. He is recognized as counsel for the interests backed by the leading contractors of this city and State. He is well known in Tammany circles, and stands close to Leader Murphy, besides being his attorney. Mr. Baldwin is expected to return to the city today and will be served with the subpoena on his arrival.

Experts Tell of Simmen Device.

The committee spent most of the day in examining William J. Menden, chief engineer of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, a part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He has charge of the installation of the signal work for both the Centre Street loop and the Fourth Avenue subway. The committee tried to show that the Simmen speed control device was practically worthless, and that the B. R. T., in asking the Public Service Commission to reopen bids on the Fourth Avenue work after the contract had been awarded to the Federal Company, the lowest bidder, knew that the device would not be effective.

Engineer Menden told of the letting of the contracts for the loop and the Fourth Avenue subway, and named the four companies which submitted bids—the General, the Federal, the Hall, and the Union. He said he personally prepared the plans and specifications for a temporary signal system for the loop prior to the advertising for bids, so that when the advertising was done he was able to tell exactly what was needed.

His company, he said, wanted to install a system similar to that in use by the Interborough. The witness said he knew H. G. Prout and Sidney G. Johnson, who were ousted from the Union Switch and Signal Company in connection with Commissioner Wood's alleged request for $5,000 to "swing" the loop contract to the Union Company.

The witness said he invited the signal companies to submit signal safety devices to regulate the speed of trains after the Public Service Commission ordered the installation of such devices on the Williamsburg Bridge grade leading to the Centre Street Loop. Time and again Senator Thompson accused the witness of trying to hold back information, but Mr. Menden always insisted that he was not attempting to conceal anything.

"By the way," asked Senator Thompson at one point, "what salary do you get?"

His Salary $25,000 a Year.

"I do not wish to answer that question," replied Menden.

"Well, I want you to answer it," persisted Thompson.

"Let me say right here," replied the witness, "if you intend to ask me questions like that, which have no bearing on the investigation, I will not answer until I have consulted my counsel."

"I direct you to answer," ordered Thompson, and when the witness still refused, he added: "Do you not think it fair for the traveling public to know how much the public pays you?"

The witness said that, so far as he knew, the public did not pay him. Later he admitted that he received $25,000 a year.

The witness told at length of meetings between officials of the General Railway Signal Company and the B. R. T., prior to the approval of the contract. Those present besides himself were Colonel Williams of the B. R. T. and President W. W. Salmon and Chief Engineer Howe of the General Company. At the final conference, the witness said, Colonel Williams declared he wouldn't let the contract to any but the lowest bidder unless there was good reason for doing otherwise. The Simmen patent was discussed, he said, and he admitted that it was a new and untried device.

"The proposed system was not in operation anywhere else?" asked Senator Thompson.

"No," admitted the witness.

"And you discussed whether or not it could be made successful?"

"Yes," replied the witness. "If the system works it is worth many times what it costs."

Other signal companies submitted plans of their own, said Mr. Menden, but the B. R. T. officials considered the Simmen patent held the greatest possibilities.

"Now, as a matter of fact," said Senator Thompson, "your company never had any intention of installing the Simmen device, did it?"

The witness replied that it was not so much a matter of installing the device as to find out if it would work satisfactorily.

"Well, you intended to use some improvement to be thought out and patented afterward?"

"No, that is not true," replied Mr. Menden.

"You recommended to the Public Service Commission the letting of the contract to the General Company?"

"No, Colonel Williams did that."

"But his action was based upon your recommendation?"

"Partly."

Doesn't Know Why He Was Hired.

"Do you employ consulting engineers?"

"No, Colonel Williams does."

"What did they hire you for?"

"I don't know," replied the witness with a laugh, in which the committee joined.

"This Simmen device is only a possibility and not a system?" the witness was next asked. He replied it was more than that.

"But it is not an actuality?"

"No."

"Then it must be a possibility?"

"Well, yes."

Mr. Menden said he did not know whether the New York Central Railroad had a permanent committee working out a safety signal system in conjunction with the Interborough and the B. R. T. The witness explained that his company had already done considerable wiring for the new system for use when it was developed. He admitted that the estimate of the B. R. T. engineers for the entire work of installing a signal system was $2,450,000, which was much larger than the General Company's bid. This was a regular practice of the company, he said, in order to insure that the money was available. The witness said he knew very little about the Simmen patent, and that he was interested only in the general plan of safety control.

"The theoretical operation of the plan," he said, "is almost perfect. It is a very good device if it will work, for it will prevent the stopping of a train when it is a long distance behind a preceding train, and thereby save time. In developing it we have met many difficulties, but we have overcome most of them. I think it is now out of the experimental stage, and in a couple of months it will be disposed of definitely."

"But the only thing you are doing is experimenting?" said Senator Thompson.

Eighteen Months to Experiment.

"Yes," replied the witness, "but that is all the contract calls for. We have eighteen months in which to make such experiments, and if it does not prove practical in that time we do not have to take it."

In the absence yesterday of Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, Senator Thompson decided at this time not to file with the Governor charges against Commissioner Wood. The committee will make another effort to obtain the bank accounts of Mrs. John D. Wood, the Commissioner's mother, in order to discover the reason for the loan of $10,000 which she made to her son just before he was appointed Public Service Commissioner. The Committee will also try to get the accounts of the Commissioner's brother, P. Erskine Wood, who made him a loan of $1,500 and guaranteed another loan at the same time in conjunction with their brother-in-law, Beekman Winthrop.

Senator Thompson said he was anxious to get home for a time to investigate the action of the Lockport Light, Heat and Power Company in increasing its rates.

"I know the company is making about 100 per cent. profit on its legitimate investment," said the Senator, "and I'm astonished that they are trying to put this thing over at this time. We have sent for their accounts for the last three years, and I expect we'll straighten things out pretty soon."

The committee will continue its session today

$48,000,000 FOR CHARITY.

Austria-Hungary's War Contributions Estimated at That Amount.

VIENNA, Dec. 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) — Enormous sums of money have been collected in Austria-Hungary for charitable purposes since war began. The total is estimated as high as 240,000,000 crowns (approximately $48,000,000). Much of this money has been applied already, but large sums are still available.

The money has been raised in every manner the fertile brains of social leaders and newspaper editors could devise. Charity teas and suppers, the sale of needlework done by society people, benefit performances at the theatres, the public sale of art objects which people were willing to donate, and a hundred similar enterprises have given keen competition to the plain subscription and collection campaigns waged by the newspapers.

At present an art exhibition is in progress, from which both the admission fees and entire proceeds of sale will go to the fund for blind veterans. Some of the foremost painters of the country have contributed to the collection, and while many of the pictures are by unknown men and women there is not one in the lot that does not have merit of a high order. Going on at the same time are several series of lectures on the war by the Austro-Hungarian and German war correspondents, invalided officers and statesmen.

All social classes take an interest in the work, and a remarkable feature of it is that a year of collections has left the ardor of organizers and of the public almost undiminished. Constantly new schemes are being worked out, many of the recent ones assuming the character of self-imposed taxation in small amounts. Of these a ten-heller (two cents) tax on all bills is probably the most successful.

Much of the money that is being collected is the fruit of little self-denials, a single day's list showing such entries as the following:

"Instead of buying a new dress, 200 crowns; in place of birthday presents for my father, 80 crowns; instead of flowers for the grave of Captain ——, 100 crowns; to give satisfaction in an affair of honor, 2,000 crowns; for the birth of a son, 200 crowns."

SHOES FOR YOUNG BELGIANS

Dollar Christmas Fund Receives Thanks of King and Queen.

One hundred thousand pairs of Winter shoes have been sent to Belgium for distribution ambong destitute children, the expense being defrayed by the Dollar Christmas Fund, of which Henry Clews of Broad Street is the Treasurer. The following cable message was received today from M. Ingenbeck, State Secretary to King Albert and Queen Elizabeth:

To Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund: The King and Queen have been deeply touched by the generous work you have undertaken and the success accomplished. Their Majesties offer their congratulations and ask you and your fellow-workers to accept their heartfelt thanks for the bretherly aid they are rendering to our unfortunate fellow-countrymen. Such marks of sympathy are truly consoling. Will you be good enough as Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund to express the acknowledgments of our Sovereigns to all those who have been associated with you in your work of mercy for Belgian children? Very truly yours,

J. INGENBECK.

The above message was sent by mail, dated Dec. 22, and was cabled to New York by the Belgian Minister in London. Mr. Clews announces that the fund now exceeds $65,000, and in view of the pressing need for winter shoes for the children in Belgium he will be glad to acknowledge donations for a few weeks longer. The shoes are bought through the Commission for Relief in Belgium at wholesale rates and forwarded to Belgium free of charge. The commission has kindly undertaken to distribute the shoes among the poorest of the poor.

CONVICT MINERS MUTINY.

Hold Guards as Hostages in a Demand for Better Food.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 29.—Fifty convicts of the Kansas State Penitentiary were put in solitary confinement today, charged with being ringleaders in a mutiny yesterday in the coal mines operated by the penitentiary.

According to Warden Codding, practically all the 300 convicts at work in the mines had a part in the demonstration. After a score of guards had been captured by mutineers armed with picks, the prison officials granted the demand of the convicts for better food and agreed to meet a committee of prisoners to talk over working conditions. Then the mutineers dispersed.

The mutiny was not known above the ground until Professor R. L. Grider of the Mining and Engineering School of the University of Kansas with a party of twelve students descended into the mine on a tour of inspection. As soon as the cage stopped at the bottom of the shaft the professor and students were seized by convicts and hustled away to the mine stables, where other convicts were holding a dozen guards at bay, threatening to hack them to death with picks should they make an outcry.

After arguing with the leaders of the mutiny, Professor Grider induced them to permit the university party to ascend and act as arbitrators. Professor Grider took up the matter with Warden Codding and an agreement to meet the mutineers' demands was reached.

MAYOR GIVES PLANS FOR A BETTER CITY

Senate Leader Brown Holds Out Small Hope of Legislative Sanction.

UNTIL VOTERS DEMAND IT

Says a Referendum Must Decide Old Conflict Between the City and the Legislature.

Mayor Mitchel, when a witness before the Brown Legislative Committee yesterday, made public the program for changes in the City Government which his administration has decided are needed at once. Senator Brown, Chairman of the committee, made it plain that the Republican Legislature would not sanction all the changes until the people of the city had voted their desires at a referendum.

Here are the Mayor's recommendations to the Legislature:

Enactment of the Cromwell bills, giving the Board of Estimate power over salaries in the county service as well as in the Board of Education.

Reorganization of the pension system.

The abolition of the three-headed Water Supply Commission and the substitution of a one-headed commission with the Board of Estimate given control over salaries and conditions of employment.

The doing away with separate counsel with salary fixed by statute for county officers and transfer of all such work to the Corporation Counsel, who the Mayor said could do the work without enlarging his present staff.

Consolidation of all the county offices in the city, except that of District Attorney.

Abolition of separate county jails and transfer of the Sheriff's function as the custodian of civil prisoners to the Department of Correction.

Transferring of the expense, aggregating nearly $700,000 annually, for the regulatory work done by the Public Service Commission to the State and giving the Board of Estimate control over salaries and conditions of employment under the commission.

Enactment of law providing for a single-headed commission of accounts to be known as the Commissioner of Administration and to be equipped with broader powers than the present Commissioners.

The creation of a central purchasing board.

A smaller Board of Education, composed of nine instead of forty-six members.

The consolidation of the hospitals with the Health Department.

The creation of a new department for the maintenance of plant and public structures, with the Bridge Department as its nucleus.

The centralization of all the engineering work of the city.

Brown Dominates Committee.

Senator Wagner was the only Democratic member of the committee at the hearing yesterday. The two others, Senator Cullen and Sheriff-elect Smith, remained away. Senator Brown has had the committee pass a resolution under which every member is prohibited from asking any question of witnesses, except Chairman Brown himself. Mayor Mitchel was in the witness chair all day.

Senator Brown told the Mayor that the Cromwell bills were defeated at Albany last Winter because the attitude of a majority of the legislators from New York City was unfavorable to their enactment.

"I would say also," said Senator Brown, "that in view of the wide difference of opinion that seems to prevail, the committee has reached the conclusion that these questions ought to be disposed of through a referendum by the voters in New York City. That would set at rest the friction that seems to exist over the questions involved as between the City of New York and the Legislature."

"Well," said the Mayor, "I am not the man who, under ordinary circumstances, would oppose an expression of the people's will through a referendum, but in this instance I think it would be utterly impracticable. It would postpone the making of a budget under new conditions until 1918, and this, in my opinion, would be a great pity. If this committee would recommend the legislation we ask for I have not the slightest doubt that the Legislature would enact it."

Little Hope for Legislation.

Senator Brown said any attempt to force such legislation would be very embarrassing, that the situation was exceedingly "delicate" and that the consent of a majority of the representatives from New York City in the Legislature would be essential to the enactment of remedial laws such as the Mayor asked for.

"If that is the criterion—the desire of a majority of the representatives from this city—," said the Mayor with a smile, "then without any desire of being discourteous in any way, I must submit that there is no good reason for the existence of this committee."

"This committee has come down here to give the people of the City of New York what they want," came in quick retort from Senator Brown. "There are three factors in this situation, the city officials, the representatives from New York City in the Legislature, and the people. The city officials and the city's representatives in the Legislature, so far, have been hopelessly at odds over these questions and I want to say to the Mayor that the outlook for a change in the sentiment of the legislators is not promising. Under the circumstances it seems to the committee that the people ought to decide."

Senator Brown said that in so far as he was concerned personally he was in thorough accord with the Mayor with regard to the desirability of giving the Board of Estimate control over salaries and expenditures generally in the City Administration.

"Will give us the Cromwell bills now, so that we may exercise the new powers they would vest in us when we make up our next budget and then submit the whole question of mandatory legislation to a referendum," pleaded the Mayor.

Wants Referendum at Once.

Senator Brown said this proposal was not practical. Then the Mayor suggested that to submit such an important question on a referendum in a Presidential year when there were other matters of great moment to claim the attention of the voters would hardly be fair.

"Well, the committee wants it submitted at once," said Senator Brown. "If the committee should consent to postponment of the referendum until 1917 it would be purely in deference to representations from the authorities here."

Attempts on the part of Senator Brown to show extravagance on the part of the present city administration and slipshod methods in the making of the budget failed utterly. Mayor Mitchel showed a reduction of approximately $3,000,000 in the budgets of 1915 and 1916 from the last budget made under the administration of Mayor Gaynor. The Mayor described at length the minute processes of budget making in New York City. He said he thought that in the latest budget the rock bottom of economy had been reached on the basis of service rendered and the organization prescribed by statute.

"I am not saying, though, that a reorganization of certain administrative departments might not result in further economy," said the Mayor.

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"Lighting the Home"
or, better still, call at our showrooms.

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111 West 18th Street,
NEW YORK.

REJECTED, HE TAKES POISON

French Soldier, Recalled to Colors, Dying at Hospital Here.

After spending five hours pleading with Muriel Wheeler to marry him, Edouard Ellfroth of 68 West Ninety-fifth Street, a private in the French Army, here on leave, drank the contents of a bottle of bichloride of mercury solution in the girl's home at 108 West Ninety-fifth Street, yesterday morning. He was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital in a dying condition.

Ellfroth, who is 22 years old, had been in this country three years when the war started and he sailed for France to join the colors. He returned here in April, this year. How he managed to obtain leave was not explained, but he met Miss Wheeler and called frequently to see her. He lived on an allowance sent from home, but three months ago the allowance stopped and a month ago he went to work for John Munroe & Co., bankers, 30 Pine Street, as a clerk.

A few days ago the French Consul here sent word to Ellfroth that he was wanted to join the colors. The young man's attentions to Miss Wheeler increased and he begged her to marry him. He called to see Miss Wheeler at 9 o'clock Tuesday night and again pressed her for an answer. He told of having been recalled to the colors and insisted that she marry him. The girl refused and Ellfroth urged and pleaded for five hours, but was unable to succeed in having her change her mind. Weary with pressing his unsuccessful suit, Ellfroth, who had gone to the girl's house prepared for a refusal, drew two vials from his pocket, one containing bichloride of mercury in solution and the other in tablet form.

Miss Wheeler's screams aroused her mother, who ran into the hallway and got a neighbor to call Patrolman Pistoni of the West 100th Street Station. Dr. Steele removed the young man to the hospital.

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Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, Thursday, Dec. 30, or Friday, Dec. 31.
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All charge purchases made today and tomorrow will be entered on bills rendered February 1st.

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Special Today and Friday

Monogram Whiskey — This old reliable brand, sold elsewhere for $3.50 a gallon and $1 a quart; gallon, $2.75; full quart bottle 75c

Treadmill Rye — OLD AND MELLOW. Gallon, $4.25; full quart bottle..... $1.25

Imperial Baltimore Rye — Gallon, $3.50; full quart bottle..... $1

Club House Whiskey — Gallon, $3; full quart bottle..... 90c

Hollis Club Whiskey — Gallon, $2.75; full quart bottle..... 75c

"Yale" Cocktails — Choice of Manhattan, Martini or Bronx; $1.25 bottle..... $1

Plum Pudding Brandy or Rum — "Chef's Special" brandy or rum, specially produced for burning, cooking and flavoring; 12-oz. flask..... 50c

Nelson Bourbon — Kentucky's finest for more than half a century; gallon, $3.50; full qt. bot. $1

Old Lewis Hunter Rye — This famous rye sold in other stores at $1 a bottle; here at..... 84c

Corby's "Million Dollar" Canadian Rye — Corby's Celebrated "Special Selected" 7¼-years-old Canadian Rye Whiskey, bottled in bond. Undoubtedly the finest Canadian Rye obtainable. We offer cases at $13.75, regular $1.50 bottle, at..... $1.25

Sweet Catawba — Delicious sweet wine of extra fine flavor and quality; a $2.50 grade; per gal. including jug..... $1.55

Hennessy's Brandy — JAS. HENNESSY & CO.'S OLD PALE COGNAC—bottle.. $1.58

RICHELIEU CLUB 3-STAR BRANDY—bottle..... $1.48

MONARQUE 3-STAR BRANDY—bottle..... $1.15

QUEEN QUALITY BRANDY—bot.. 98c

Vermouth — French, Cazalis & Prat's and Umberto Italian Vermouth; bottle..... 58c

Premier Curacao — Curacao, large jugs, $1.25 Curacao, ½-jug..... 70c

Bismarck Kummel — This famously good kummel, in full quart bottles. $1.25

Faust Kummel No. A1; full quart bottle..... $1

Gold Label—full quart bottle.... 90c

Royal Kummel—full quart bottle. 75c

Swedish Punch — J. Cederlund's, Stockholm, Swedish Caloric Punch; regular large size bottle..... $1.35

Ferrand's 3-star Cognac Brandy — Direct importation from France; choice fruity quality; $1.50 bottle..... $1.34

California Wines — PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY, ANGELICA, MUSCATEL

	Bottle.	Gal.
Queen Quality	.75c	$2.50
Imperial	.60c	2.00
Puritan	.50c	1.50
Old Friars	.35c	1.20
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Claret, Hock, Riesling — Excellent California Wines.

Old Private Reg. Spec'l Stock		$1.88
El Dorado		1.60
Rosedale	1.75	1.25
3 Crown	1.25	95c
Choice old	1.00	78c

No charge for jugs. ½-gal. at gallon rate.

Wm. Jameson's 20-Year-Old Pot Still Irish Whisky — Case..... $13.75 Bottle..... 1.24

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Well-Known Brands at Lowest Prices

Hoyo de Monterey Perfectos—lowest price in New York, box of 25 at..... $4.75
Admiration Belvederes—box of 25..... $1.85
Mabina—our Special; box of 25..... $1.35
La Intrinsico—Regalia Cabinet; box of 50.... $1.50
Lord Tiverton—Perfectos; box of 25..... $1.25
$2.25 Box of 50 Golden Eagle Regalias—box of 50..... $1.35
Don Robino—Regalia cabinet; box of 25..... $1.25
Other Cigars in Boxes of 25—at 65c, 75c and $1
In boxes of 50—at..... 75c and $1

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Distribution in Our Annex Building
As many sets of the S&H Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

ACCUSES ELECTION BOARDS.

Lathrop Brown Says Many Vote Counters Were Intoxicated.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Lathrop Brown through Percy L. Housell, his counsel, has served upon Congressman Frederick C. Hicks of Port Washington the details of the charges upon which he expects to upset in the House of Representatives the election which after a contest in the courts lasting a year recently went to Mr. Hicks, the Republican.

Mr. Brown says that the Election Board in one of the Islip districts was intoxicated on election day, and when the ballots were being counted that night. He says the poll clerks were in like and similar condition and neglected their duties and went to sleep in the polling place. He says outsiders did the counting, and that Josiah Robbins, Republican leader in the district, aided, and Thomas Foley took away and destroyed an official ballot.

In the Third District of Brookhaven it is charged that Howard Smith, a Republican, was allowed to act as a Democratic Inspector of Election, and that the board allowed two outsiders to count the ballots.

The contest papers also allege that 1,200 ballots cast in Suffolk County either had erasures or were marked with pencil other than black. Seven hundred of these were counted for Hicks and 500 for Brown instead of all being thrown out.

ASSAILS EFFICIENCY WORK.

Dr. E. R. Hayhurst Criticises "Speeding Up" of Workmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Scientific management systems for "speeding up" workmen were attacked by Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst of the Ohio State Board of Health, today before the American Association for Labor Legislation. Dr. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, presided.

Benefits derived by workers as a result of speeding are not in proportion to the benefits gained by employers, Dr. Hayhurst said. He contended that the workmen did not receive enough increased revenue to buy food to supply the additional energy required by the increased work, and that the variety of employment which serves as a rest was absent in most so-called scientific systems.

Discussing laws protecting working women, Dr. John R. Andrews, Secretary of the association, said that though hours of work had been restricted, laws regulating temperature, lighting, humidity and heavy lifting by women and minors were insufficient.

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TOMORROW!

Feel in your pocket. Maybe that's where you'll find "yours"

And whether it's fatima or some other good one, be sure it's SENSIBLE.

you thought you guessed it. But—?

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Continuing the
Sale of Men's Shirts at 95c

Such shirt value seems *impossible* just at this time. Take advantage of this timely offering, by purchasing several shirts at this low price.

¶ The assortment includes shirts of woven madras, finished in workmanlike manner, and made from materials designed expressly for soft cuff shirts.

¶ Also pleated and stiff cuff negligees, produced by one of America's master shirt makers.

¶ Every size neckband and sleeve length included.

¶ Only two makers contributed to this sale. This fact offsets any possibility of your shirts being cut over different measurements.

Saks Shirt Shop, Main Floor, Rear.

The N. Y. Evening Post says: "The Uncle Tom of a prison servitude."
THE STORY OF CANADA BLACKIE
By ANNE P. L. FIELD
Introduction by THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE
The responsibility for the decent treatment of our prisoners is at the door of every man and woman in New York State.
Citizens, Preachers, Teachers should read this remarkable book; it will give you a lightning insight into the splendid and humane work Mr. Osborne has started. Cloth $1.00 net. All Bookstores
E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Avenue, New York

That soothing Resinol shave
Resinol Shaving Stick cannot irritate the tenderest skin. 25c

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

The New York Times
Annual Financial Section
NEXT SUNDAY
THE ANNALIST
Annual Review
NEXT MONDAY
Among contributors will be:

A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General of the United States: "Growth of a National Scheme for Thrift."
Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics: "The Swing from Idleness to Full Employment."
Professor T. N. Carver of Harvard University: "War's Effects on the Redistribution of Population."
Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the United States Department of Commerce: "Creating New Industries to Offset Trade Losses."
John V. Farwell, the Chicago Merchant: "The Bright Commercial Outlook."
Cecil P. Stewart, an Expert's Review of Maritime Insurance.
Andrew J. Frame: "State Banks and the Federal Reserve System."
Arthur K. Salomon: "New Phases of American Money Market."
William H. Joyce, President National Surety Company: "Surety Problems and Results."
Adolph Lewisohn: "The Situation and Outlook for Copper."
W. C. Van Antwerp, Governor of the New York Stock Exchange: "The Public's Return to Wall Street."
And others.
ORDER COPIES IN ADVANCE

NEW HAVEN TO TAKE NO NEW BUSINESS

Railroad Orders Traffic Field Men to Stop Soliciting.

LINE HAS REACHED LIMIT

President Elliott Issues Letter Explaining Present Serious Congestion.

The New Haven Railroad has been so seriously embarrassed by the additional troubles brought on by the two recent storms that it has notified all of the field men in its traffic department to desist from further soliciting, and to employ their time instead in urging receivers and shippers of freight to use more expediency in unloading cars.

At the same time, Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven, has sent a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission and all of the public utility commissions in the States touched by his company, explaining the present serious congestion along the New Haven. In this letter he says:

"I desire to submit to you on behalf of the New Haven Company and its allied lines a statement about present conditions due to congestion of business on its own lines, congestion in and around New York Harbor, and on many of its connecting lines, conditions which have been made much worse by the great storm of Dec. 13-14, which seriously reduced the ability of the railroads to give a maximum amount of service with the facilities at hand, and by the storm of Dec. 26, which did much damage and destroyed and retarded the work of restoring wire communications by telegraph and telephone, and of clearing the road of delayed freight. Prior to the great storm of Dec. 13-14, the New Haven road, with facilities that in many places are wholly inadequate, had been doing the largest volume of business in its history, and has been performing a task in handling that business which is taxing its physical facilities. The volume of business may be evidenced by the following figures, showing the number of cars of freight loaded locally on New Haven rails and the number of loaded cars received from connections for the first eight days of a number of months in 1915, as compared with the same eight days in the same months in 1914 and 1913:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
August	49,324	40,932	42,829
September	42,484	39,026	39,487
October	47,361	43,300	44,673
November	47,706	39,170	45,621
December	50,677	37,748	44,193

"The New Haven road has on its rails today nearly 46,000 freight cars, which is about 8,000 cars more than it had a year ago, and 12,000 more than in December, 1913. The result is that its tracks, terminals, and other facilities are congested in many places. There are more than 12,000 loaded cars awaiting the discharge of their freight, but the owners of the freight are having some of the same difficulty that the New Haven is having because their own facilities are inadequate in places and cars are not released promptly. Today, on account of storms and congestion, connecting lines have more than 8,000 loads for delivery, mostly at New York and via the Poughkeepsie Bridge, as soon as this company can handle them.

Heavy Passenger Train Service.

"It is interesting to note that the New Haven, with 4,535 miles of track, including main line running tracks, side tracks, and yards, had, during the first eight days of December, 50,677 new loads, while the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System, extending through ten States, with 12,869 miles of trackage, during the same week had 48,230 cars. These figures indicate how large the New England freight business is. In addition, the passenger train service is much heavier than on a railroad like the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and makes the problem of furnishing transportation in sufficient quantity and of satisfactory quality under the present unusual and congested conditions that much more difficult.

"For reasons that need not be outlined in this letter, the New Haven has not been able to add materially to its facilities during the last few years, particularly during the last two, when the company has been going through a period of depression, investigation, readjustment, and reconstruction of its financial and corporate status. Improvements have been authorized, not including equipment, which are being made as rapidly as men, material and weather will permit, that will cost nearly $5,000,000. In addition to this, very large sums should be spent, if money can be obtained, for additions to tracks, bridges, terminals, engine facilities, and motive power, both steam and electric.

"In spite of financial troubles, the freight equipment of the company is in much better shape than it was a year ago. A year ago there were 4,800 freight cars in bad order and now there are less than 1,600—a marked improvement, and a number not far from the minimum that may be expected with 46,000 cars on the road. The company has placed orders for thirty-three powerful freight locomotives to be delivered in January and February, and 500 coal cars which are promised in March, costing about $1,500,000.

Not Willing to Purchase Boats.

"The company has tried to relieve its rail lines just so far as it could by diverting business to its boat lines, but here again it has not been able to add to its facilities because of the uncertainty surrounding the future of the boat lines. The company considered very seriously placing an order nearly a year ago for two additional freight steamers to run on Long Island Sound, but it did not feel that it had the right to borrow the large sum of money necessary, considering the fact that within a comparatively short time the company might be ordered, under the Panama Canal act, to dispose of all of its water lines. The relief, therefore, given by the boats is not as great as the company would like.

"There comes a time when the volume of business that is being done by a man, a steel mill, a hotel, or a railroad is more than the physical ability of the man or the enterprise to carry on successfully, and in such cases the part of prudence is to state the case frankly to customers and patrons and to explain why there is delay in furnishing goods, accommodation, or service. It looks today as if for the time being the New Haven road can do no more than it is doing, and that it may have to withdraw temporarily from some kinds of business.

"The management of the New Haven earnestly hopes that the result of the efforts now being made on its own road and on its connecting lines will permit the present large volume of business to continue and that it will be necessary to put out so-called 'embargoes' and curtail service for only limited periods of time; but it feels that it should state to you the situation that is confronting it at the present time—a condition brought about by causes that are beyond its control. The management will be glad to receive any suggestions from you who represent both the public and the railroads as to steps that can be taken."

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday the removal of all restrictions on the shipment of many kinds of freight, among the articles affected being livestock, dressed meats, foodstuffs for human consumption, shipments to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, &c.

Employes to Get $15,000.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. announce that on New Year's Eve there will be distributed to their employes about $15,000. The profit-sharing plan embraces six stores located in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Newark, and Cleveland. By making the requisite period of employment as little as three months an opportuntiy is given to practically all employes to share. At the same time length of service is an important factor in determining the amount of the individual's shares, so that in may cases old employes holding minor places will receive large amounts.

The next big selling punch —is Quality

THE next big selling punch is Quality.

The next big manufacturing requirement will be for Quality.

The next big dealer *demand* will be for Quality.

The present demand on the part of the public for quality has made this a necessary condition of the automobile business.

The manufacturer who believed he could sell on price alone has found the pace too hot. Without quality there is no bottom to the price.

The dealer who chooses the manufacturer he is to represent on the basis of price alone will find the pace too hot. There is no bottom to price without quality.

The salesman who goes out to sell his prospect on price alone will find the pace too hot. There is no bottom to price without quality.

The customer who buys an automobile on price alone will find himself deceived. There is no bottom to price without quality.

A few years ago it was the full-floating axle against the semi-floating that sold automobiles. Sounds funny now—doesn't it?

The next year it was the fore-door on the body against the body without fore doors, that sold the automobile. You remember, don't you? The next year it was the starting and lighting system against hand cranking that sold the automobile. The next big selling punch was the streamline body against the old style.

Then came the biggest *price-slashing, quality-smashing* period in the history of the automobile industry. It began last Spring—went through the Summer—and came up into the Fall like a tornado.

Every manufacturer who merely wanted to sell cars, cut his price—and cut his quality.

A few reduced price but stood "pat" on quality. Jeffery was one of these. Jeffery has always built a quality car. Jeffery has never learned to cut quality to reduce price. When the big demand for motor cars came with a rush last spring—when other manufacturers were slashing prices and skimping quality—Jeffery "stood pat" on quality.

But with tremendous buying power—with one of the largest and most scientifically organized automobile factories in the world—Jeffery was able to reduce price, just as he has been able to *each* year, as advances in manufacturing methods and increased equipment made this step possible.

The famous Jeffery Four—famous the country over as a quality car selling at $1450—was offered the American public at the startling price of $1150.

Jeffery gave the public the benefit of decreased manufacturing and selling costs. But Jeffery believed public demand was still for quality.

And Jeffery was *right*.

The demand leaped ahead.

Not one whit of quality had been taken out of the car.

It was identically the same automobile that had been selling for $1450. Jeffery *maintained* quality and sold cars in big volume—in the face of the biggest quality smashing period the business has ever seen.

With this winter came a *new* big selling punch—in the production of a high grade demountable Sedan top at the unheard of price of $165 above list price of the touring car.

This was the Jeffery punch—and practically all manufacturers have gone into the demountable top proposition to keep the pace.

THE *NEXT* BIG SELLING PUNCH IS *QUALITY*.

The multiple cylinder phase of the business has had little effect. Manufacturers who build in large quantities have not found this type of motor practical.

The next big selling punch is *quality*.

Watch developments at the New York and Chicago Shows.

Notice the inclination on the part of standard motor car manufacturers to hold to their present prices or even to increase prices.

The reason is plain:

Other manufacturers understand that it would be hopeless for them today, with the costs of materials and labor where they are, to attempt to build a car like the Jeffery, sell it for $1000 and make a big profit.

Today no other manufacturer would even think of building the Jeffery car at its present price on the margin which he could realize.

Jeffery can do it because Jeffery bought materials a long time in advance, when the market was low—and because Jeffery has the *capital*—because Jeffery has the *equipment*, because the Jeffery plant is *organized along advanced lines*—because Jeffery cars are 93% *built beneath the Jeffery roof*—because Jeffery has had the *experience!*

Watch developments at the New York and Chicago Shows!

Watch the big advertising mediums. Note what they have to say, beginning the first of January. Listen for the shout of quality on the part of even those salesmen who are selling cheaper cars.

There is no punch left in the price. The prices of most cars built in large quantities have been reduced to the point where the competitive element is practically gone. They are all on the same basis.

Now one car must be judged against the other on the basis of quality and *quality alone.*

By quality we mean the use of the *highest grade steel and other materials.*

By quality we mean *exacting tests* of all materials before they are put into the car.

We mean the use of the finest materials that can be bought for the *hidden parts* of the car which are never seen but which have such a vital effect on the owners ultimate cost and satisfaction.

By quality we mean advanced *engineering design*—perfect balance between motor and chassis—spring suspension that gives comfort over rough country roads—smooth, easy co-ordination between every part of the car with every other part.

By quality we mean *efficiency*—lighting and starting efficiency—ignition efficiency—efficient carburetion.

By quality we mean *economy of operation*—economy of gasoline and oil consumption—economy on tires—economy of maintenance and replacement cost.

By quality we mean *motor quietness, smoothness, power* and *flexibility.*

By quality we mean *tires of sufficient size*—high grade axles—substantial fenders that do not rattle.

By quality we mean *high-grade finish* and quality upholstery—beauty of appearance that endures.

By quality we mean *body capacity* and *length of wheel-base.*

By quality we mean everything that goes into an automobile that makes it stand up and go on, day after day, giving good service to the owner.

And the motor-buying public has learned what motor car quality means.

The public has refused to be led by the will o' the wisp of price alone.

Every manufacturer producing a car in any quantity whatever, will strive, this winter, with might and main, to catch the public as it turns away from price talk to come back to quality.

People were brought by the dealer, by the salesman, and by the manufacturer to a state of mind where they *almost* believed that it was possible, under present conditions, to build a high grade, high efficiency, quality automobile of standard size at a price below $1000.

It simply can't be done!

The experience of every manufacturer who has ever tried to build a quality car below $1,000 has *proved* it can't be done.

The dealer who has tried to make his customers believe in the quality of cheap cars has failed to convince them.

The salesman who has talked low price alone is giving up his task.

Quality cannot be built into an automobile for less than $1000.

If it could be done, Jeffery would be doing it. Jeffery bought materials in advance, when the prices were low—and Jeffery manufactures 93% of every motor car which leaves the Jeffery plant. If any manufacturer were able to produce a quality car at a price below $1000 Jeffery could do it.

On the other hand, no manufacturer who cannot match his facilities against the Jeffery capacity, manufacturing equipment, organization and far-sightedness in buying, can hope to produce a car of Jeffery *quality* at a $1000 price.

The Jeffery car with 116 in. wheel base, 34x4 in. wheels, with the Jeffery high speed, high efficiency motor, stands today as the highest grade, finest automobile built in the world to sell at $1000 and it will remain the best, highest grade automobile to sell at $1000 as long as manufacturers continue to cheapen their products to catch an imaginary demand on the part of the public for cheapness alone.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that the public does not want price alone.

Mark that down!

The public does not want price alone! The public wants a car of stylish appearance, of sufficient capacity to carry seven passengers comfortably and five passengers with *extra* room—a car that will keep on running, from day to day, with minimum deterioration.

Things That Constitute Real Motor Car Quality

These are things that Jeffery has incorporated in a $1000 car—by buying materials before the rise in price—by building a motor car complete under one roof—by organizing a giant plant on a highest efficiency basis—by paying for skilled workmen, and by saving through advanced types of equipment and by systematization methods used exclusively in the Jeffery plant.

No manufacturer who has not a plant equal to the Jeffery plant and an organization equal to the Jeffery organization—a buying power equal to the Jeffery buying power can possibly duplicate Jeffery quality at a $1000 price.

These are the things we mean when we speak of Quality:

Read these Important Features:

Standard seven-passenger body
Divided lounge-type front seats
Extra length springs
Shipping weight 2300 pounds
116-inch wheel base
34 x 4 Goodyear Fortified tires—all-weather tread rear
Jeffery Chesterfield body
Rear seat 48 inches wide
Easy riding auxiliary seats
Extra wide doors
Deep leather upholstery
Concealed door hinges
Left drive—center control
Light Brewster-green finish
Jeffery high-speed motor
Unit power plant
Extra large motor bearings
High-tension magneto ignition
High-efficiency carburetor
Electric starting and lighting
Smooth acting disc clutch
Silent gear shift
Easy-control steering gear
Hotchkiss type flexible drive
Silent rear axle
Extra surface brakes
Emergency brake on propeller shaft
Jeffery one-man top
Adjustable clear-vision windshield
Locking double dimmer lights
Automatic gasoline feed
Complete equipment
93% Jeffery built

In addition, there are the thousands of little details in materials and in workmanship which go to make a quality car.

For example: Jeffery uses Rich tungsten steel valves, which do not require grinding.

Jeffery uses an extremely large number of drop forgings.

The Jeffery drop forge department is one of the largest and finest of its kind in the entire automobile business.

The Jeffery crank shaft is of selected forged steel .35% to .45% carbon; double heat-treated; extra strong; 2 inch diameter.

The Jeffery main bearings are extra large.

Jeffery carburetion, ignition and starting and lighting are is fine as can be found on the most costly motor cars.

The Jeffery clutch is of three dry disc plate type—smooth and easy in its action.

The Jeffery front axle is drop forged, special analysis I-beam with steering knuckles of chrome nickel steel, heat-treated; taper roller bearings of case hardened nickeled steel.

Jeffery rear axle is of the floating type and indentical with that of one of America's highest priced cars.

The weight of the Jeffery is only 2800 lbs.—giving lightness and economy, combined with great strength which is the result of scientific design and selection of materials.

The Jeffery laboratories and engineering department are constantly experimenting and testing new materials and new design—assuring Jeffery owners the benefits of the latest metallurgical and engineering discoveries.

Jeffery has always built and sold on a basis of quality—until Jeffery quality has become a proverb among Jeffery owners.

That is what the public wants and that is what the public is going to *demand.*

The manufacturer knows it now; the dealer will learn it next; the salesman will find it out; the public has known it all the time.

So the next big punch is quality.

The manufacturer will put it into his advertising.

The dealer will shout it from the housetops.

The salesman will tell it to his prospects.

The day of low price alone as a selling punch is gone. The public knows that below a certain standard price, quality cannot be had.

The day of critical examination of automobiles has come.

The Jeffery Company welcomes this day—because Jeffery motor cars have *always* been built for quality—never for price—and the Jeffery policy will be to maintain the quality—first, last and all the time.

Quality always wins.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company — Jeffery — Kenosha, Wis, U.S.A.

New York Distributors

POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., 1759 Broadway, New York City

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company

Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

Est. Dewey's 1857

CHOICEST NATIVE WINES for the NEW YEAR

"Brut-Cuvee" Champagne, Haut Sauterne, "Ives" Claret, Sparkling Burgundy, Claret or Sauterne Punch by the bottle to take with you.

If you have never tried our American wines, a revelation is in store for you.
We are makers of pure wines and grape juice for over half a century.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co.
138 Fulton St. & 81 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
Phone 3001 Cort.

CANFIELD'S ESTATE WINS SUIT ON POLICY

Court Disregards His Offer to Surrender, Which Was Pending When He Died.

JUDGMENT IS FOR $33,833

Sum Awarded Is the Difference Between Full Insurance and Amount of a Loan.

A controversy between Luke Vincent Lockwood, executor of the estate of Richard A. Canfield, the gambler, and the New York Life Insurance Company, was disposed of yesterday by a decision of Supreme Court Justice Guy, who directed the company to pay to the executor, for the benefit of the estate, a total of $33,833. The decision of the court told the entire story of the litigation.

Canfield took out a twenty-year policy in the defendant company on Dec. 5, 1899, for $119,500, naming his two children, Grace Martin and Howland Dartmouth Canfield, as beneficiaries. On July 28, 1900, he changed the policy by making it payable to his estate. Canfield paid premiums of $7,579 a year regularly, and on Jan. 7, 1914, he borrowed from the company $79,452. He continued paying the premiums until Dec. 5, 1914, when he defaulted.

Before the expiration of the month's grace had expired he called on Wilbur Pierson, Assistant Secretary of the company, and asked to have the policy shortened from twenty years to fifteen, which would have made it payable immediately. If the company would not accede to this request he asked to have paid over to him the surrender value of the policy.

Mr. Pierson discussed the matter with the officers of the company, who declined to reduce the time, and declared that the surrender value of the policy was $89,000 and that he would be entitled to $9,548. This word was sent to Canfield, who replied under date of Dec. 8. In his letter he said

"I am disappointed at the decision and am unable to see the equity of refusing to a client who has paid fifteen premiums what you would give him had he paid but fourteen. As a matter of plain finance my policy has no value now. To pay five years' premiums would compel me to pay more by far than I would get. Therefore I will thank you to send check for surrender value of policy less loan."

On Dec. 9 the company made out a check for Canfield for $10,448, the difference between the surrender value, $89,000, and the amount he had borrowed, $79,452. Word that the check was ready was sent to Canfield and he was requested to say whether he would call for it or whether it should be delivered to him by a representative of the company. On Dec. 10 the check was sent to the company's division of policy claims, where the policy was canceled and the loan marked, "Paid."

Between 2 and 3 o'clock on that day Canfield got out of a north bound subway train at Fourteenth Street and in going up the stairs to the street fell and fractured his skull. He died the next day, while the check was still in the hands of the company.

In his decision Justice Guy said that Canfield had never been notified of the action of the company in canceling the policy, and that the check was not mailed to him until the day of the accident. Therefore he never acknowledged it.

On Jan. 6, 1915, Richard P. Lydon, Canfield's attorney, returned the check to the company on the ground that the policy was still in force. The company sent the check back to Mr. Lydon and said the policy had been surrendered. Now the court has held that Canfield had not released the company from its obligation, and that the alleged agreement between him and the company was without consideration, and made in contemplation of the continued life of Canfield.

The payment ordered by the court is the difference between the face value of the policy, less the loan, and interest since Jan. 1, 1915.

STATE STENOGRAPHERS DINE

Change Name to Shorthand Reporters Association.

The New York State Shorthand Reporters Association concluded its fortieth annual convention in this city with a dinner at the Hotel Astor last night. About seventy members of the organization were present. Prior to the dinner the election of officers was held. The new officials are: President, Peter J. Loughlin, Dean of the Supreme Court shorthand reporters; Vice President, C. F. H. Pagan of the Supreme Court, Kings County; Secretary Treasurer, Harry M. Kidder, Supreme Court, Manhattan; Librarian, David H. O'Keefe of Brooklyn; Historian, Spencer C. Rodgers, Supreme Court, Albany, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Samuel Bruckheimer, Supreme Court, Albany.

The association took action to distinguish between its members, 215 of the official stenographers of the State, and the ordinary office assistants by changing its name from the New York State Stenographers Association to the New York State Shorthand Reporters Association.

Invite Dr. Haiselden to Speak Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Dr. H. J. Haiselden, who allowed the defective baby to die, has been invited by officers of the Sunrise Club to address its members at 211 West 138th Street, New York, on Monday evening. Prominent physicians and surgeons of New York have been invited to hear Dr. Haiselden discuss his reasons for refusing to operate on the baby.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Simple Rule Soon Rebuilds a Worn-Out Stomach

It really is unnecessary to dose yourself with artificial digestives or to live on a miserable nursery diet. If you will observe one easy rule you can eat the hearty, nourishing foods that your appetite craves and your body needs. That rule is simply to sip with each meal a glass or two of refreshing Man-a-cea Water. It is a non-laxative mineral table water, possessing medicinal qualities that relieve impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating and other stomach disorders. Sold by all druggists and leading grocers.

BRIDGE OR A TUNNEL IS RICHMOND'S NEED

Better Communication with Other Boroughs Would Boom Land Values.

MUCH TALK OF SECEDING

Prominent Residents Say City Officials Ignore Staten Island and Tell Grievances.

Staten Islanders agreed yesterday with the assertion of Borough President Calvin D. Van Name before the Brown Committee on Tuesday that there was a tremendous sentiment in Richmond Borough for its secession from the City of New York, because the taxpayers felt that the borough was discriminated against in city affairs.

Several men interviewed expressed themselves as in favor of secession, and one man declared that Staten Island should be taken out of New York State altogether and go to New Jersey. Some, however, were of the opinion that the advantages which Richmond gained by being part of the city were greater than the disadvantages.

The failure to extend the subway system to Richmond or to build a bridge across the Narrows were the chief reasons for dissatisfaction given by the Staten Islanders. The assertion was made that because of inadequate transit facilities the borough had not developed as rapidly as it should. Another thing disturbing Richmond people is the failure to develop the waterfront. Many of those who live on the south end of the island complain that the laws for the rural communities there are the same as those for the congested parts of Manhattan.

Secession Talk Is Rife.

"We would be 100 per cent. better off if we were out of the city," said George H. Tredwell, Treasurer of the Richmond County Savings Bank. "The Board of Health restrictions, for example, have been a tremendous burden to the people of the borough. But for them we might have developed the waterfront considerably. In the last few years we have had opportunities to locate at least six large manufacturing concerns here, but we could not get them because of the restrictions. The people are disgusted with the Board of Health's action. This is but one aspect of the matter. Secession is talked of on Staten Island at almost every notable public gathering."

J. Sterling Drake, a real estate man at 29 Broadway, said he had made the suggestion some months ago that Staten Islanders make an attempt to get into New Jersey.

"That should have been done twenty-five years ago," he said. "Geographically Staten Island belongs to New Jersey. As the matter now stands it gets nothing. It is simply a football for the rest of the city."

Another advocate of secession is Henry A. Tabb, a wealthy resident of Arrochar.

"The trouble is," Mr. Tabb said, "that the suburbs of New York are regulated entirely by what Manhattan wants. The space on Staten Island might be utilized so that New York City as a whole would be the gainer, but that is not done. We have nothing to gain by remaining a part of the city, and we have everything to lose."

Charles E. Griffith, a real estate man at Port Richmond, said that the day would come when something would have to be done or secession would take place.

"We are ignored entirely now," he asserted. "We have to participate in all the city's expenses, and we don't get any of the benefits. Yes, we do get one thing—the ferry. But we should have been counted in on a terminal system for the whole city. The selling value of land on Staten Island has been kept down, while the assessments have been raised. The buyers of land want good communication. This they cannot have now. If we were put down in the books for these things the city could double our assessments, and we would still be able to sell our lands. To my notion the city officials in Manhattan have ignored us because we are a small piece. The Mayors of the city have had no idea of figuring us in on everything.

Bay Ridge Tunnel Would Aid.

"If the project to build a tunnel from Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, were decided upon, the island would be so built up within a few years as to surprise you. Even the farming communities on Staten Island are not allowed to grow. The Board of Health is Manhattanizing them with regulations which might be all right for Manhattan, but which are foolish for those sections. I cannot believe that the injustice will go on much further, however."

Francis F. Leman, a lawyer, of West New Brighton, and President of the West New Brighton Board of Trade, which has discussed the advisability of secession at its meetings, was one of those who believed that, while the borough was not getting as much consideration as it should, there are many advantages which it has by being a part of the city.

"Staten Island should be a physical, as well as a governmental part of the city," he said. "It should be connected in some way, either by tunnel or bridges, with the rest of the city. The people have been greatly discouraged by the statement that it might be six or seven years before the subway system would be extended to Richmond. There are many objections to secession, however. In the first place a large amount of bonded indebtedness would have to be assumed. Besides, we are getting many things by being a part of the city. We don't feel that we are getting our proportionate share, however. Advantage should be taken of Staten Island's situation. With the proposed marginal railroads system Staten Island should become the terminal of the railway trunk systems."

M. K. Nash, Secretary of the Civic League, said he did not believe many people would actually vote for secession if it ever came to a referendum.

"We are getting many things from the city," Mr. Nash said, "such as schools, highways, and municipal ferries. All these things are to be considered. It is true that there is considerable feeling as a result of the treatment of the borough at the hands of the Board of Estimate, but there are many things to be thankful for."

FORM WORLD COURT LEAGUE

Organization Perfected at Lunch Given by John Hays Hammond.

At a luncheon tendered the Governors of the World Court League by John Hays Hammond at the Bankers' Club yesterday afternoon, the organization of the league was permanently effected. Those present at the meeting were John Hays Hammond, Emerson McMillin, Dr. John Wesley Hill, Jeremiah W. Jenks, W. E. Knox, Frank E. Farnsworth, James G. Beemer, Dr. Joseph Silverman, H. E. Utton, Dr. Frederick Lynch, Charles Lathrop Pack, Dr. L. L. Seaman, Adolph Lewisohn, Bainbridge Colby, and F. A. Seiberling of Akron, Ohio. The charter of the league, having just been issued by the Secretary of State at Albany, was received and adopted as the constitution of the league.

Emerson McMillin, Henry Clews, John Wesley Hill, James G. Beemer, John Hays Hammond, Jeremiah W. Jenks, W. E. Knox, Oscar S. Straus, Alton B. Parker, E. C. Stokes, Joseph Silverman, James Brown Scott, Charles Lathrop Pack, T. D. Woodmansee, W. F. Robertson, F. A. Seiberling, W. W. Wilson, James A. Patten, Samuel T. Dutton, Lawrence Y. Sherman, Henry R. Rathbone, Theodore Marburg, Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan, Charles E. Warren, D. Aquila Webb, A. O. Stanley, Charles Nagel, Augustus Busch, and W. S. Hammond, having been named in the articles of incorporation as Directors, were confirmed.

Ex-President William Howard Taft was elected Honorary President; John Hays Hammond, President; John Wesley Hill, General Secretary; Alton B. Parker, Bainbridge Colby, Charles Lathrop Pack, and Dr. Joseph Silverman, Vice Presidents; Charles W. Fairbanks, Oscar S. Straus, Lawrence Y. Sherman, and Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris, Honorary Vice Presidents; Henry Clews, Treasurer; Emerson McMillin, Chairman Executive Committee; James Speyer, Chairman Finance Committee; Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Chairman Publication Committee; Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Chairman Speakers' Committee.

Among the important items of business transacted was the perfecting of plans for a world court congress to be held in Louisville, Ky., the second week in April. The presence of several thousand delegates to the congress is expected. It will be addressed by many of the leading men of this country and representatives of neutral nations. A plan for organizing world court leagues in all the capitals of the United States and the various nations of the world was also adopted.

DINES TELEPHONE MEN.

Engineers Tell How Wireless Conversation Was Made Reality.

The men who arranged the international wireless telephone test in October and who demonstrated that the human voice may be sent across the Atlantic by wireless were entertained at dinner last night by President H. B. Thayer of the Western Electric Company as a testimonial to their services.

On the ends of the speakers' table were facsimile reproductions of the Arlington Naval Station, from which the wireless messages were sent, and the Eiffel Tower at Paris, where the messages were received by civilian experts and French military representatives. At the same time the messages were picked up by listeners stationed at Panama, the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, at Honolulu, and at other points.

Among the guests who told of the achievement were John J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Herbert E. Shreeve, who was one of the "listeners" at Paris; Lloyd Espenschied, who heard the transatlantic message at Honolulu; R. A. Heising; B. Webb, H. J. Van der Bigl, K. W. Watterson, E. H. Colpitts, Carl H. Wilson, Vice President and General Manager of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.; W. Wilson, J. L. McQuarrie, H. A. Halligan, Bancroft Gherardi, C. E. Scribner, F. B. Jewett, R. L. Hartley, John Mills, H. D. Arnold, C. R. Englund and R. F. Trimble.

WIRT MAY BE HEAD OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Dr. Maxwell's Term as City Superintendent Expires March 14, 1916.

A SICK MAN, MAYOR SAYS

New Appointees Will Give Control of the Board of Education to the Mayor, Probably.

City Supt. of Schools William H. Maxwell may not be re-elected to succeed himself when his term expires on March 14 next. Mayor Mitchel, in selecting the new members of the Board of Education recently let it be understood that he wanted a new Superintendent of Schools.

Dr. Maxwell has been City Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn and New York for more than twenty-five years. His health is not good. He suffered a breakdown about nine months ago, and was compelled to give up his work. At Ogonquit, Me., he sought rest and repose during the Summer. Last November he returned to his office, but under his doctor's orders has given only two hours a day to his work. His annual address to the teachers in September was omitted, and he has not attended any of the recent meetings of the Board of Education

Wirt May Get the Place.

Mayor Mitchel did not mention any name to his new Commissioners, but it is understood that he would like to see Supt. William Wirt of Gary, Ind., chosen as Dr. Maxwell's successor. The Mayor said yesterday that the election of a City Superintendent was a matter for the Board of Education to decide. He did not, he said, appoint Superintendents. Dr. Maxwell, however, he understood, was a very sick man.

It is said that it is planned to appoint Dr. Maxwell as City Superintendent emeritus at a salary of $5,000 a year, which is one-half of his present salary. Several members of the Board of Education believe he should be kept as City Superintendent for the work he has done. Dr. Maxwell yesterday declined to discuss the matter.

The members of the Board of Education, who were not reappointed by the Mayor, were supporters of the administration of Thomas W. Churchill. It is presumed that all of the new appointees will support William G. Willcox for President of the Board in February. The Churchill people will vote for George J. Gillespie. Mr. Willcox's election seems at present likely.

Atkinson Is Going to Gary.

Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, who has just been appointed by the Mayor, said yesterday that his mind was open on the subject of the Gary system as applied to New York public schools. He is studying the matter, and intends to go to Gary to see the system in operation.

"Gary," he said, "is a small place, and the system grew up with the town. It is different here. It must be tried under favorable conditions with teachers who are in sympathy with it to adapt it to the New York schools."

Among the matters discussed by the Mayor with his appointees was military training in the schools. He favors it if a satisfactory plan can be worked out.

William Wirt, at a salary of $10,900, has for the past year been trying to introduce the modified Gary system, which he calls the work-study-and-play plan, into the schools of this city. This salary was for one week of his time each month of the year. The plan is now in operation in one Bronx school and one school in Brooklyn. The Board of Education has appropriated a large sum of money for its extension to eleven other schools in the Bronx.

Extending the Gary System.

It is to be tried as an experiment in these schools before it is extended to the public school system generally throughout the city. One feature of it that has aroused opposition is that which permits pupils to leave the school to receive religious instruction for an hour or so. Mr. Wirt has explained that this feature is not essential to the carrying out of the plan. He has appeared before the Board of Superintendents to explain the plan, and has spoken about it at many meetings in this city. The Board of Estimate set aside $10,000 for his services in 1916.

Western Rabbi on Zionist Committee

The Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs announced yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Martin A. Meyer, rabbi of Temple Emanuel, San Francisco, has been elected a member of the Advisory Council of the committee, which included Judge Julian W. Mack and Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard. Dr. Meyer is one of the foremost reform Jewish rabbis on the Pacific Coast.

IDA CLAUSSEN AT SEASHORE

Goes with New Husband to Atlantic City for Honeymoon.

Ida Claussen and her husband, Francis Albert Dona, arrived in Atlantic City on Tuesday night, and the bride already has been quoting poetry to celebrate her freedom on Dec. 23, when Supreme Court Justice Tompkins signed an order releasing her from the Middletown State Hospital. Almost immediately after Miss Claussen was released in the custody of her brother, Matthew B. Claussen, she disappeared, and was married by the Rev. J. E. Price, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Church, 158d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Monday in the pastor's study.

Following her marriage the former Miss Claussen and her husband disappeared. Mr. Claussen said last night he had not heard from his sister, but Mrs. Stella Brand, 841 St. Nicholas Avenue, with whom Miss Claussen had been staying for three days before her marriage, received a postcard yesterday asking that a trunk belonging to the bride be shipped at once to Hoboken. The card did not indicate where the trunk was to be sent.

Mrs. Dona and her husband remained in seclusion at the Hotel Dennis in Atlantic City during the entire day, and finally admitted their identity over the telephone. Mrs. Dona threw her arms around her youthful looking husband as she recited some of her own poetry to express her joy at being free and married too. She said she was proud of her husband. Mr. Dona explained he had given a fictitious address when he procured a marriage license in New York and was married hastily to elude Mrs. Dona's brother, who he feared would have his sister re-committed. He refused to discuss his own identity, but assumed an acquaintanceship with wealthy Philadelphians. The bride and groom talked to-night of going to Elkton, Md., to be married a second time as a precaution against further efforts to have Mrs. Dona forcibly returned to New York.

CHILDREN PLAY IN ARMORY.

Building of the Second Field Artillery Theirs for the Holidays.

Several hundred children romped into the armory of the Second Field Artillery, 166th St. and Franklin Av., the Bronx yesterday, when it was opened for the first time as a public indoor playground. It will be open until Sunday, and in the meantime the school children, who have their holiday school vacation, are enjoying the recreation facilities provided by Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx. Mrs. Steven B. Ayres is in charge.

The request for the use of the armory as a playground this week to keep the children off the streets was made by the Bronx Advisory Committee of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. Major Joseph I. Berry and Colonel George W. Wingate approved of the plan. On the floor on which guardsmen drill there are swings, see-saws, and sandpiles. A penny lunch is served at noon. Several bands have volunteered to furnish music.

NEW PIER PLAN TABLED.

Dock Commissioner's Suggestion Held Up by Sinking Fund Board.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at their meeting yesterday received and laid over a plan of Dock Commissioner Smith for the development of the water front between State and Orange Streets, Brooklyn. The plan is for eight new piers, seven of which will be 125 feet in width and the other 100 feet. All will vary in length from 585 feet to 660 feet. Two of the piers will be built over the tunnel structure now in operation and the new tunnel to be built with an outlet at Montague Street.

Two years ago Jacob A. Riis was responsible for the first big civic Christmas tree in Madison Park. This year in the same place the Citizens' New Year's Eve Committee will conduct a most interesting memorial to him—a joyful welcome to the New Year. It starts at 11 o'clock and you can go and come most readily by a

Fifth Avenue Bus

WANT SANITARIUM OUSTED.

Riverside Drive Residents Call Dr. Knipe's Objectionable.

A suit was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday to oust the Twilight Sleep Sanitarium that is controlled by Dr. William H. Wellington Knipe from 3 Riverside Drive. The plaintiffs are Angie M. Booth and Mary T. Sutphen, whose homes are on each side of the sanitarium. On the next block stands the home of Charles M. Schwab. The Waterside Land Corporation, which bought the property where the sanitarium stands from William Guggenheim in 1908, is made a co-defendant.

The complaint sets forth that all of the property on Riverside Drive between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets was restricted in 1867 when the late John H. Sutphen bought the property. The restrictions prohibited the property from being used for any manufacturing or commercial purposes. It was claimed that further restrictions were placed upon it when the property was sold by Mr. Guggenheim, which closed the property to all uses except that of high-class private homes.

The property used for the sanitarium was leased to Dr. Knipe on July 3 last for a term of five years.

The complaint said that the premises may become known as "The New York Home of Twilight Sleep," and that it threatens an invasion of the rights of the plaintiffs. On Sept. 3 Dr. Knipe was notified that he was an unwelcome addition to the neighborhood, but he paid no attention to the hint. The complaint declares the sanitarium to be a menace to the peace and quiet of the neighborhood, and to be "obnoxious and offensive to the neighboring landowners." The plaintiffs ask that an injunction be issued restraining the defendants from continuing the business.

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PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES

Alexander's Shoe Sale

OUR Annual Winter Shoe Sale now in progress at the Sixth Avenue Store is an event looked forward to by hosts of men and women. Apart from the great assortments, tempting values and guaranteed qualities, this year's sale has one big outstanding feature. In spite of a shortage of leather that has sent prices to the highest point known for a generation, we are offering shoes at the **old sale prices** of the **old qualities**, but in the **new styles** and **new lasts.**

Last June, when business was not overbrisk in shoe factories, our best maker came to us and said: "I have a big lot of leather that I bought at old prices away down. I know it will be worth much more in four months, for leather is due for a big rise. But I want to keep my factory busy and you want to give extra values in your Winter Sale. So let's get together"—and we did.

So we are now able to offer **new styles** at the **old sale prices** and of the **old qualities.** Of course, many thousand pairs from our regular stock are included, but most of these are incomplete in sizes. So these new winter lines, planned for last June, enable us to say that we can fit any normal foot in the early days of the sale.

Men's Winter Shoes
$2.90, $3.85, $4.75, $5.75

Women's Smart Boots
$2.60, $3.25, $3.85, $4.25, $4.85

Women's Slippers
$1.90, $2.90, $3.85, $4.25

Children's Shoes, $1.35 to $2.95

The early morning hours afford the best time for comfortable shopping and careful fitting. The sales force is increased to insure the prompt efficient service usual at Alexander's.

Sale at Downtown Store Only

SIXTH AVE. AT NINETEENTH ST.

BRAZILIAN HEIRESS KEPT UNDER GUARD

Miss Teixeira Flees Setauket, L. I., Home, Asking District Attorney's Protection.

COMPLAINS OF HER FATHER

She Is Sent to a Port Jefferson Hotel with a Deputy to Drive Away Kidnappers She Fears.

A Deputy Sheriff outside her door to guard her from kidnappers, Miss Georgina Teixeira, a Brazilian heiress, daughter of Dom Eugenie Faria Ganzales de Teixeira, Marquis of Aguila Branca, spent last night a voluntary prisoner in a room at the Townsend House in Port Jefferson, L. I. She feared kidnappers, because she believed her father was trying to get control of her person, to prevent her from making a petition for the accounting of her estate, said to be worth several millions. The deputy was sent by District Attorney Ralph C. Greene of Suffolk County, after he had listened to her story, in which she said her father had held her a prisoner for two years.

A very excited young woman, accompanied by an elderly and a younger woman, went to see Mr. Greene on Sunday. The young woman introduced herself as Miss Georgina Teixeira, and said the other women were her grandmother and her maid. She said she had virtually been held a prisoner in the handsome home of her father at Setauket. She said she was allowed to see very few persons and no girl friends, that she wasn't allowed to answer the telephone, and that her mail was censored.

Then she told the District Attorney that she was of age and, in view of that fact, wished very much to know why she had not been acquainted with the management of her large estate other than to be taught the technique of signing checks. She is quoted as saying this was all her father had let her know about her business affairs, despite her protestations.

She had left home saying she was going to church, she told the District Attorney, and said there probably would be a lively scene at the parental home when she did not return. She was very anxious not to go back, she said, and the District Attorney expressed the opinion that she should have the protection she asked. He told her to go to the hotel and sent a Deputy Sheriff to see that she didn't have to go home unless she wished.

At the Townsend House, Miss Teixeira talked with a TIMES reporter last night. "I may seem like a prisoner here," she said, "but I have more freedom here than at home."

"Why did you leave home?" was asked.

"I left because of my father's treatment," she replied. "For two years I was shut up like a prisoner—it was awful. In that time I did not get a letter and had no friends, almost no callers. I was kept in confinement by my father because I wanted to administer my estate. I stood it as long as flesh and blood could and then I left.

"I don't want to go back and I look to the courts to give me the justice my father has denied me. It is good to have freedom."

Examined by Alienists.

According to George H. Furman, her counsel, Miss Teixeira's mother died in Brazil twenty-three years ago, when Miss Georgina was a very small girl. The estate of the mother, said to include very large mine holdings in Brazil, was left one-third to Miss Georgina, one-third to her sister, Miss Caroline, and one-third to the father. The lawyer said his client's estate had been managed by the father and that Miss Caroline held the power of attorney for her sister. He said that just as soon as Surrogate-elect Selah S. Strong took office next week, he would file a petition for an accounting of the young woman's estate by her father. He said Miss Georgina had been induced to sign a document several years ago, by which part of her inheritance had been converted into cash and that all she had had to do with it since was to sign checks.

Mr. Furman also said that on one occasion last Summer, when Miss Georgina made an attempt to escape from her father's home, the parent had two alienists examine her. They were Drs. D. F. Many and F. C. Hildine of Port Jefferson, who, according to Miss Georgina, pronounced her sane and advised her to leave her father. Neither of the physicians would discuss the case yesterday, but Justice of the Peace Jacob S. Dreyer of Port Jefferson said he and Dr. Many had been consulted by the father, and that when Miss Georgina left the home, ostensibly to go to church, she had called on him for advice and he had sent her to see the District Attorney.

District Attorney Greene said last night he had not had time to investigate fully the story told by the young woman, but that there was no doubt the fear of returning to her home was genuine, and that that was why he had delegated the deputy sheriff to guard her. Mr. Furman said the deputy had been very useful, because a number of unidentified "rough looking fellows" had tried to see Miss Georgina at the hotel. He thought they were would-be kidnappers.

Story Denied at the Home.

At the Teixeira home in Setauket all information was refused yesterday afternoon, except that a young woman said there was "no friction in the family." A telephone call last night was answered by a woman, who said she was Miss Caroline Teixeira. She said her father was away, but that she could assure her questioner that there was "nothing at all in the story."

In fact, she said, her sister was then at home, happy and contented. A telephone call five minutes later to the Townsend House brought the information that Miss Teixeira, her grandmother, and maid were most assuredly guests of the Townsend House at that moment. Mr. Furman also denied that his cloent had gone home.

Dom Teixeira came to this country twenty years ago and told of descent from Dom Pedro and of a fortune of $100,000,000. It was not long before he got the sobriquet "Count of Monte Cristo."

Soon after his arrival he announced that he would furnish the house at 918 West End Avenue just like his palace in Brazil, except for the atmosphere left by the personages of Dom Pedro's other worthy descendants. He painted his own frescoes, designed his own windows, and even made models of the great iron dragons that lent dignity to his front door. He told of how his home would be the centre of Brazilian art and music and culture.

About the time the fine home was ready, the Count met Carmen Domingo, a Spanish woman of beauty, who listened to his story of fabulous wealth, and told the story of her young life, in which she said that she was engaged to a Mexican she did not love, and prayed the handsome young Brazilian—then 33 years old—to save her from unhappiness. He did, and their marriage was celebrated Jan. 14, 1897. It was almost a year later, Jan. 4, 1898, to be exact, that a North Dakota court, after Teixeira had complained of a conspiracy to get his wealth, divorced him from the beautiful Carmen, who in the meanwhile had gone back to her native Barcelona. Her disappearance coincided in time with that of jewels and money from the home of Dom Teixeira.

Financial Difficulties.

A year later Teixeira got into the newspapers again when it appeared that real estate, matrimonial, blackmail, and other tangles had reduced his Brazilian fortune. Servants had sued him, two men had tried to blackmail him, six real estate owners had made him the owner of apartment houses, with mortgages. He had spent $100,000 on his West End Avenue house. But the Marquis got things straightened out, and then got some more money from Brazil.

He lived in his handsome home with his young daughters and his son until in 1903, when the furnishings of the West End Avenue home, where he had posed as an autocrat, millionaire, musician, and artist, and talked of South American mines, of gold, rubies, and sapphires, were advertised for sale at auction. The sale attracted wide attention because of the manner in which it was advertised. This is a modest extract from the auctioneer's catalogue:

"The Marquis Teixeira, poet, linguist, artist, architect, and scientist, with whose breezy career New Yorkers are familiar, was related to Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and at one time heir to an estate worth $100,000,000. The house, the interior of which the Marquis designed, is a unique example of the art of the different periods, alternately whimsical and fanciful. No counterpart of it exists in New York."

As an excuse for the Marquis's trouble it was said a large part of his fortune had become involved trying to keep Dom Pedro on the throne, and that as a result he ha dbecome entangled financially.

The Marquis later was sued by a pretty girl, was dispossessed, and had other annoying experiences, and then several years ago he built one handsome home at Setauket. He is now erecting an even handsomer home on Bayview Avenue, Setauket. He also has automobiles and lives in luxury. His present wife was Miss Leona Hand of Setauket.

SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE QUITS

The Entire State Body Now Fused with the State Party.

The Empire State Campaign Committee, which engineered the fight for votes for women in the State campaign previous to the election, was formally disbanded yesterday afternoon at the old headquarters of the organization, 303 Fifth Avenue. The money in its treasury, $1,000 in round numbers, was turned over to the new organization into which it is fused, the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, of which Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid is Treasurer.

There was a meeting of the Executive Board of this body following the disbandment of the Empire State Committee, with Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, the recently elected President, in the chair. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was taken from the position to fill the chair of President of the national organization, was present as one of the directors of the State organization.

The State workers are now looking for a new headquarters, and hope to find a large old time residence in some convenient location where they can locate and accommodate all of their various sections which, previous to the fusion and formation of the State Party, were independent bodies.

There will be a new labor section in the party, which will be in charge of Miss Mary Dreier; the educational section will be in charge of Mrs. Howard Mansfield; the college, Mrs. Charles Tiffany; men's section, James Lees Laidlaw; publicity, Mrs. John Blair; the Congressional work is, for the present, in charge of the officers, Mrs. Whitehouse looking after all legislative work until Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw can be relieved of her work in charge of the Manhattan Borough for the City Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. Raymond Brown will be in charge of the work of organization.

A bill for the referendum of the question of votes for women to the people again in November, 1917, will be presented to the Legislature early in the new year. It is not known yet who will present it. There have been many volunteers and none of the offers have as yet been accepted. There will be no attempt made for Presidential suffrage.

MAKING DU PONT INQUIRY.

Government to Decide Whether Powder Trust Is Actually Dissolved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It became known tonight that the Department of Justice recently began an investigation to determine whether the du Pont, Atlas and Hercules Powder Companies, the three units into which the Supreme Court dissolved the old du Pont Company, the so-called trust, were obeying the terms of the decree.

Suggestions reached the department that stockholders in the du Pont Company were about to form some sort of a holding company, which might violate the Supreme Court's mandate. The investigation has not progressed far enough to determine whether there is warrant for any action by the department.

There have been no complaints, it was said tonight, of a general combination among munitions factories.

3 STATE OFFICIALS ASSAILED AS UNFIT

Lynch, Wiard, and Lyon of Industrial Board Blamed for Fire Deaths.

CHARGES GO TO GOVERNOR

Committee Asks Whitman Not to Reappoint the Accused, Whose Terms Expire on Jan. 1.

Charging Commissioners James M. Lynch, Louis Wiard, and Edward P. Lyon of the State Industrial Commission with "gross neglect," "inefficiency," "unfitness to hold high office," and "ignorance of the law and the duties of their office," in connection with the Diamond Candy Factory fire in Williamsburg on Nov. 6, a committee of the representatives of seven social organizations asked Governor Whitman yesterday not to reappoint the three Commissioners on Jan. 1. Twelve persons lost their lives and thirty-five others were injured in the fire.

"The great State department which is charged with protecting 2,000,000 working people has completely failed in its duty," the committee said, in its appeal to the Governor. "The time has come to lift the pall of inefficiency. The welfare of the State precludes the continuance in office of officials who have contributed by their neglect to the loss of twelve lives in the Diamond Building and to the continuance of uncounted fire hazards similar to those which existed in this building."

Commissioners John Mitchell and W. H. H. Rogers were not blamed in this report, because, the committee says, they were not specially intrusted with the direction of any bureaus of the commission concerned with factory inspection and fire hazards.

"They are, therefore," the committee said, "not so directly involved in the breakdown of law enforcement as the three Commissioners, Lynch, Wiard, and Lyon, who were doubly responsible, in that they were members of the commission, and, in addition, individually charged with administering three bureaus: Inspection, Industrial Code, and Legal Bureau."

The members of the committee who investigated the fire were Frances Perkins, the Committee on Safety; Florence Kelley, National Consumers' League; Maud Nathan, New York City Consumers' League; Emma B. Beard, New York State Consumers' League; Owen R. Lovejoy, National Child Labor Committee; Mornay Williams, New York Child Labor Committee, and Mabel Spinney, Association of Neighborhood Workers.

Triangle Fire a Warning.

With regard to the cases of Commissioners Lynch, Wiard, and Lyon, the report said:

The commission was forewarned as to the terrible consequences resulting from the neglect of proper fire protection. The Triangle fire and the Binghamton fire had shown the dangers unmistakably. It could, therefore, not have been ignorant of the urgent need of having the fire laws stringently enforced.

Not all the members of the commission can be held equally responsible for the extraordinarily lax enforcement, since they were not appointed until June 5th, 1915. One member of the commission, however, was not new to his task at the time of appointment. James M. Lynch had been Commissioner of Labor from October, 1913, until May, 1915. From that time on he has been a member of the commission, and continued as head of the Inspection Bureau. He has, therefore, during more than two years been charged with the enforcement of these particular laws.

The records of the department reveal the lax administration without need of further proof. In the year September, 1914-October, 1915—in the First District—there were issued 3,711 orders for violation of law as to inclosure of stairways. 246 compliances were secured, and two prosecutions instituted. In other words, only 6½ per cent. compliance was secured in the First District, which includes New York City, where the greatest fire risks are known to exist. The commission as a body has been in office five months—ample time to have become acquainted with such obvious facts.

Mr. Lynch and Mr. Wiard both failed to take steps to have Rule 2 amended, when they were fully cognizant of the fact that enforcement of the law was being blocked by a defect in the Industrial Code which the commission had ample power to correct.

Mr. Lyon has been for five months head of the Legal Bureau in full charge of prosecutions and the procedure under which they were conducted.

Mr. Lyon accepted, apparently without inquiry, and certainly without instituting changes, the amazingly lax enforcement of the labor law shown by the previous records of prosecutions. The testimony shows that the counsel in charge, Mr. Cunningham, during the year ended Sept. 30, 1915, had instituted only two prosecutions for failure to inclose stairways, although there were 3,464 of these orders uncomplied with on that date. Commissioner Lyon, as supervising head of the Legal Bureau, is primarily accountable for this record of gross neglect.

Furthermore, though informed that his subordinate, Mr. Cunningham, was unwilling to bring prosecutions in the case of five-story buildings (of which the Diamond Building was an example) on account of the omission in the Industrial Code, Mr. Lyon failed to recommend action to the commission to remedy the defect and legalize an order for structural changes imperatively needed, in the case of the Diamond Building, for the safeguarding of over 100 lives.

It appears also from the evidence that the commission failed to check up the work of the counsel's office; that this bureau was seriously lacking in efficient administrative methods; that no records were kept by the counsel showing the disposition of outstanding compliance orders which he had referred to inspectors; that the counsel's letters, threatening prosecution in ten days, were in most cases meaningless words, and weeks and months elapsed without any proceeding having been started. It is shown further that the counsel's office kept no check in the form of a receipt or other record by which important papers, such as the order against the Diamond Building, could be traced. For all these glaring omissions Commissioner Lyon, as head of the legal bureau, cannot escape responsibility.

That Mr. Lyon depended on the alleged efficiency of his subordinates without acquainting himself with the record of prosecutions for labor law violations and the details of office procedure cannot be excused by any preoccupation with the legal work of other bureaus of the commission. His neglect is the more culpable in that he was the responsible head of the one bureau authorized to take summary action against violators of the law endangering human life and empowered to prosecute them as warning examples to others.

We pass over without comment the conduct of Commissioners Lynch and Wiard in using the department automobile for rides not necessitated by the business of the commission, and the practice of charging to the State expenses which are improperly stated as official. While these particular improprieties are open to serious criticism, yet they cannot be included under the head of neglect and incompetence, nor considered contributory causes for nonenforcement of the law.

With regard to the responsibility of the commission as a whole, the report said the law provided that the commission should "apportion the administrative work among the members of the commission and designate the portion of such work which each of its members, under the direction and control of the comission, shall supervise and be responsible for."

"Far from assuming such responsibility," the report continued, "the commission has, up to the present time, sought to shield itself by suspending two subordinates—Charles B. Ash, supervisor of the district where the Diamond factory was located, and George A. Rosquist, a factory inspector of the first grade, who made the inspections in and made up the orders against the Diamond Building. Thus the sole outcome has been the suspension of two subordinates who were victims of the commission's own neglect."

The committee based its report on evidence submitted in the Coroner's Court and upon an investigation by the committee. Among its specific findings were:

Neglect in the case of the Diamond fire.—The commission's records show that the owners of the Diamond Building were old offenders, yet no compliance was secured and no prosecution started.

Mr. Lynch, as Chairman of the Industrial Board and Labor Commissioner, neglected for five months to ask the counsel of his department for an interpretation of the law passed in 1914, causing a hiatus between the law and Rule 2, (requiring fireproof stairways,) and for thirteen and a half months he failed to take steps to have Rule 2 amended to cover five-story buildings and again bring the law and the rule into agreement.

Mr. Wiard, appointed June 8, 1915, head of the Industrial Code Bureau, was ignorant for four months of the hiatus between the law and Rule 2, and for five weeks thereafter failed to draw it to the attention of his fellow-members.

Mr. Lyon, head of the Legal Bureau, was ignorant of the hiatus between the rule and the law until a month before the fire, and, though informed that counsel could not institute proceedings or prosecutions in the case of five-story buildings, up to the date of his testimony, he failed to recommend any action.

The report said that of 354 buildings in New York City the stairways in 320 of them were not inclosed, a special inspection showed. In conclusion, it reiterated the contention that the three Commissioners were unfit for office and said new members should be appointed in their places.

'DONT'S' TO STOP THE GRIP.

Pittsburgh Authorities Issue Cards, Hoping to Check Epidemic.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—Thousands of cards bearing "Dont's" were distributed throughout the city today in an effort by the Department of Public Health to prevent the spread of grip and pneumonia.

The two maladies brought Pittsburgh's death list last week to 263, more than 100 over the average, according to statistics compiled by the department. Of this number 68 were from pneumonia, 19 more than the preceding week, and 30 more than the corresponding week last year.

Soldier Accused of Jewelry Theft.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 29.—A detective from Trenton, N. J., came here today with a warrant for the arrest of Private Frank L. Barnes of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Company at Fort Wright, who is charged with the theft of jewelry from a woman in the New Jersey city. Barnes, however, was absent from the post without leave. It is thought that he was tipped off that the detective was on his trail and left Fisher's Island on one of the transports for New London.

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Keep Off the "Sick List" by using a Gas Heater

THE WEATHER is treacherous and colds are prevalent.

A damp, chilly room is frequently the lurking place for the germs that cause that "disagreeable chilly-feeling" that precedes a heavy cold or other serious illness.

No matter how small or how large your bedroom or office, a GAS HEATER or GAS STEAM RADIATOR will prove effective for heating and will aid ventilation.

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A GAS WATER-HEATER provides hot water at any hour—day or night. Sold by us on installments.

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No. 2084 Third Avenue, Tel. Harlem 5385
No. 281 Lenox Avenue, Tel. Morningside 120
No. 173 Hunter Avenue Long Island City, Tel. Astoria 1086
No. 32 West 125th Street, Tel. Harlem 3533
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By BOYD CABLE

Out of the hundreds of books written on any big subject there is always one in which the vital facts are crystallized and which becomes the standard.

BETWEEN THE LINES is the one book on the war in the trenches. When you have read it—You Know!

New York Times—"It makes you hear, see, feel, smell the front. The very taste of battle smoke is in its pages."

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Savannah Morning News—"Incidents that are terrible, funny, tragic."

$1.35 Net. At Any Bookstore.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Avenue, New York

To Tort and Transfer Creditors of the N. Y. City Railway Co.

In order to bring to an end the litigation arising out of the New York City Railway and Metropolitan Street Railway Receiverships, the New York Railways Company has acquired the claims of the principal general creditors against the New York City Railway Company upon the basis of 45 per centum of the face amount of the claims.

The New York Railways Company offers now to acquire the claims of all tort and transfer creditors of the New York City Railway Company, which heretofore have not been acquired under the Plan of Reorganization of the Metropolitan Company, upon the basis of 50 per centum of the face amount thereof as allowed by the reports of the Special Master, payment to be made upon the 15th day of January, 1916, provided this offer be accepted before that date, and approved assignments and releases be executed. Forms have been mailed to tort creditors, or their counsel, whose addresses are available. If not received, copies thereof may be obtained upon application at Room 1209, 165 Broadway. It will facilitate the prompt payment of the claims if, as soon as the offer is accepted, the assignment be deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at 140 Broadway, New York City. Pending the approval of the assignment and prior to payment on January 15, 1916, the Guaranty Trust Company will issue a temporary receipt therefor.

New York, December 28, 1915.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York City.

Some Plain Facts About "Quality Circulation"—10

"Newspaper Quality" Makes "Circulation Quality"

NO STREAM can flow higher than its source; no newspaper can achieve greatness beyond the greatness within itself.

It would be as futile to carry coals to Newcastle or ice to the polar regions as it would be to offer an article of mediocrity to those people who are trained to the appreciation of quality.

A man sets out to manufacture a line of goods with one primary object in his mind—to sell those goods.

This leads to the second visualization: The Class of customers who will buy the goods.

A man making $2 shoes would not attempt to interest the buyers of $10 shoes; nor would a man making $20 and $25 men's suits appeal to the wearers of $6, $8 and $10 suits.

So it is with a newspaper. The publisher fixes in his mind's eye the audience he desires to interest.

He endeavors, naturally, to make this as wide a circle as possible, not only in numbers but in influence and purchasing power. For circulation that goes on park benches, that reaches the "down and outs," that caters to the unsuccessful, the malcontents, the "submerged tenth"—this circulation is of little value to a publisher, and of less value to an advertiser.

Having fixed in his mind the quality classification of his readers, he will so establish his journalistic policy, so maintain his journalistic ideals and so develop his methods as to please the greater number of such readers.

Hence it comes that *quality of circulation* is simply a reflection of *quality in the newspaper* itself.

The Public Ledger is printed with an eye single to those Philadelphians and their neighbors who, while not necessarily wealthy, are ambitious, able and of a type to appreciate the substantialities of life rather than its theories and unrealities.

The Public Ledger puts quality into its columns, into its news service, into its editorial matter, its special features, its illustrations and typography; and it naturally follows that it secures that class of readers who respond to such appeals.

There are many hundreds of advertisers who have just this problem in view—who wish to reach just this class of people.

These advertisers find, in the Public Ledger's circulation, an already established channel into the homes of the people they desire to reach.

In the Evening Ledger field there is a broader channel and it runs further, perhaps because of the Evening Ledger's one-cent price against the Public Ledger's two-cent price. And yet the Evening Ledger is conducted on the same clean, high-minded lines as the Public Ledger.

The spirit that animates the Public Ledger animates the Evening Ledger, though the physical garb may be somewhat different.

The putting of quality *into* these papers has secured quality in circulation. Advertisers who want the kernel rather than the shell will give the Public Ledger-Evening Ledger serious consideration.

PUBLIC LEDGER
Two Cents

Evening Ledger
One Cent

Public Ledger Circulation	*60,000*
Evening Ledger Circulation	*100,000*
Combined Circulation	*160,000*

The combined rate for general display advertising in the Public Ledger-Evening Ledger is 25 cents the agate line.

BICYCLE RIDERS DEFY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—WILL RACE AT CHICAGO

GOULLET LEADER IN REVOLT MOVEMENT

National Association Refused Sanction for Six-Day Contest in Coliseum.

TO SUSPEND ALL RIDERS

At Secret Meeting in Newark Cyclists Decide to Throw Down Gauntlet to Governing Body.

Twenty-nine bicycle riders, most of whom competed in the recent six-day race at Madison Square Garden, have thrown down the gauntlet to the National Cycling Association, which threatens to suspend and further punish any rider who competes in the Chicago six-day race which will be held Feb. 1 to 9 in the Coliseum.

A secret conference of riders and promoters of the Chicago race, chief of whom is Packey McFarland, the prize-fighter, was held in Newark, the cycling centre in the East, Tuesday afternoon and evening, at which was discussed the probable outcome of defiance to the National Cycling Association, and then, with Alfred A. T. Goullet as their leader, the twenty-nine riders signed to enter the Chicago race and fight the National Association if it carries out its threat to suspend all its members who compete in the alleged outlaw race. They all agreed that if they were suspended they would never ride for the National Association.

The men who signed to take part in the Chicago race, and who have defied the controlling body of cycle racing, are as follows:

Harry Kaiser, Thomas Grimm, Iver Lawson, Jackie Clark, Lloyd Thomas, Joe Kopsky, Ruddi Ruddi-Russe, Willie Coburn, Larry Corbett, Pete Drobach, Gus Wohlrab, Norman Anderson, Jake Magin, Ernest Ohrt, Suter, Thomas Smith, George Cameron, Charles Piercey, Martin ("Grassy") Ryan, Floyd Krebs, Frank Cavanagh, Alfred A. T. Goullet, Bob Spears, Frank Corry, Fred Weber, Edward Vanderstuyft, Eddie Rupprecht, Joe Fogler, and Clarence Carman.

The cyclists did not jump at the Chicago proposition without going deep into the affair and discussing the situation from every point of view. They argued that the National Cycling Association had not provided them with employment for the next meeting days, and as their registration cards would expire Friday night, they could not be declared secessionists, nor could they be deprived of the opportunity to earn a living.

Goullet is regarded as the leader among the cycle riders, and when he decided to defy the National Association the others followed his action quickly. The only two riders of prominence who did not join the others were Frank Kramer and Reggie McNamara, but the latter promised to get into line at once.

"So long as Goullet sticks," said one rider yesterday, "there is little to fear in the way of suspensions being dealt out. As a matter of fact, the National Cycling Association will not suspend any rider competing in Chicago for the reason that the registration cards of the riders will expire on the first day of January. Since they would not be members of the association it is only reasonable to assume that there could be no suspensions. They undoubtedly, of course, would be looked upon in the nature of 'outlaws.'"

The agreement which was drawn up and signed by Goullet, along with twenty-eight other cyclists, is as follows:

"As the Twentieth Century Cycling Association of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, is promoting a six-day bicycle race to take place at the Coliseum Building, in said city, between Feb. 1 and 9, 1916, said association having made proper application for sanction from the National Cycling Association through its Western representative, James B. Bowler, who agreed to the above request, the National Cycling Association, however, having refused to grant said request, and having threatened suspension or penalization to any rider who participates in said race, notwithstanding the fact that said association has not assured the riders of any employment that they can furnish them for the next ninety days, and as a number of the riders are in need of employment, due to their financial circumstances; therefore, we, the undersigned, agree to not ride for the National Cycling Association in the event said suspension or penalization is enforced against any rider who may participate in above-mentioned race until such time as said suspension or penalization is lifted by the National Cycling Association.

"Dated at Newark, N. J., Dec. 28, 1915."

DR. CULVER WINS CUP.

New York A. C. Shooters Victorious at Lakewood Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 29.—Dr. D. L. Culver of the New York Athletic Club today won the Lakewood handicap, the concluding event of the annual invitation trap-shooting tournament. He scored 81 out of a possible 100 hits, capturing the silver loving cup.

D. F. McMahon of the New York Athletic Club won the prize for high score, from the 20-yard line. George J. Corbett of the New York A. C. was high man on the 19-yard line. C. E. Schank of Freehold won the honors from the 18-yard line. A. C. King of Toms River was victor at 17 yards, and F. A. Potts of Lakewood was high gun at 16 yards.

Colonel A. J. McClure was awarded the gold medal for the best total score made in all events by a member of the Laurel House Club.

MAY NAME NEW TICKET.

Mahoney Faction in New York A. C. Discusses Advisability of Movement.

More than a score of New York Athletic Club members conferred yesterday in the offices of Jeremiah T. Mahoney, 51 Chambers Street, on the advisability of naming a ticket in opposition to that which has been selected by the Nominating Committee of the Mercury Foot organization to be voted upon at the annual election on Jan. 11. The names of the members in conference with Mr. Mahoney could not be ascertained, but it is said they represented an influential class of the club.

Mr. Mahoney has been posted as opposition candidate to Powhaton Robinson, who was nominated for Vice President on the regular ticket, and Robert A. Scott's name was placed in nomination yesterday as a member of the Board of Governors.

Mr. Mahoney said last night that no definite action had been taken regarding the naming of several other opposition candidates, but he intimated that probably they would be chosen before the first of the new year.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, selected to head the regular ticket as successor to William H. Page, will have no opposition.

Ways and means of furthering the candidacy of Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Scott were discussed for more than an hour at yesterday's conference. The campaign of these men, and the others who may be selected to run with them, is expected to be based largely on their interest in athletics. Mahoney is a former captain of the N. Y. A. C. and was one of its leading point winners on the track. Scott is a devotee of several sports, principally baseball.

AMATEUR RULES UP TODAY.

Intercollegiate Association Expects to Adopt Part of Code.

No effort will be made today when the delegates to the Intercollegiate Association of Athletes of America Convention reassembles at the Hotel Astor to continue their deliberation of the amateur question, to adopt all the suggestions of the convention which drafted a stringent code last week. The I. C. A. A. A. will consider its desires almost fulfilled if only a few of the suggestions are adopted by the delegates. These are the views expressed by Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the conference.

Nearly all the delegates who attended the opening session on Monday are expected to be present at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the conference will conclude its work.

Dean Le Baron R. Briggs of Harvard, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, does not expect to attend the conference today, but Harvard will be represented by William L. Garcelon, former graduate manager of athletics at Cambridge.

It is expected that the conference will adopt two sections of the Intercollegiate Association's suggestions, as follows:

First—The rule which would bar forever an athlete who competes for money, is guilty of fraud, or pledges his prizes.

Second—The rule which gives a professional coach the right to ask reinstatement as an amateur to all sports other than that in which he has received money for his services, immediately after he has announced his intention of permanently retiring as a coach.

POULTRY SHOW AT GARDEN.

Army Officers Interested in Homing Pigeons as Dispatch Bearers.

The annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association will begin tomorrow morning at Madison Square Garden. The total number of exhibits is expected to reach 5,000, with all species of domestic and foreign fowls and pigeons represented. In addition to the regular exhibits, there will be special pens of rare wild birds and ornamental pheasants, and other special exhibits in the pool and the aviary.

In order to facilitate the task of judging this number of birds, a staff of forty judges has been selected, and these experts will start promptly at the opening of the show to pick the blue ribbon winners from the rows of pens. Twenty-two judges will confine their adjudicating to the poultry classes, and the others will award the special prizes and ribbons in the pigeon class.

A delegation from the Headquarters Staff of the Department of the East, United States Army, will visit the exhibition on Monday to inspect the homing pigeons, as these birds are being extensively used by the warring nations as dispatch bearers. The commanding officers, and various staff and line officers of local national guard organizations will be present at the same time with the intention of learning the extent and the limitations of the homing pigeon's capacity as a message bearer.

One of the exhibits in the Columbian Plymouth Rock class is Columbia Queen, the champion heavyweight egg producing hen of America, with an attested record of 287 eggs in the last twelve months at an experimental farm of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Downtown on Warren St. — Opposite City Hall

NEW YORK SPORTING GOODS

All-Wool Sweater

$5.00 $5.00

This sweater is made of a very fine grade of wool, knitted by the Shaker method. Is fitted with shawl collar and two pockets. Colors gray, maroon or blue.

Webber Jackets $3.95

Sportsmen are familiar with the excellent qualities of Webber jackets. For rough use in excessively cold weather, blind shooting or in the woods, they are hard to beat. Dead grass and gray colors.

Patrick Mackinaw Robes, 57x78, assorted Plaids, $5.00

N. Y. SPORTING GOODS CO.
15 and 17 Warren St., near Broadway

6,199,800 SAW BIG LEAGUES' BASEBALL

Last Season Had 1,178,808 Less Attendance Than the Record Year of 1909.

Although the last season is frequently referred to as one of the worst, from a financial standpoint, in the history of professional baseball, the attendance figures do not bear out this statement. While a number of the minor leagues suffered heavy losses, the majors weathered a period of extremely trying conditions in a satisfactory manner. Carefully compiled, although unofficial, attendance figures for the season of 1915 place the attendance in the National League at 3,235,400 and the American League at 2,964,400, giving a total of 6,199,800.

Going back to 1909, which is generally conceded to be one of the best years in big league baseball in many seasons, the record books show that the aggregate attendance in the two major leagues was 7,378,108. A comparison of the figures for 1909 and 1915 indicates a falling off in attendance of 1,178,808. At first glance this would appear to be a serious defection, but when the varying conditions are taken into consideration the showing is little short of remarkable.

The Federal League attracted many fans in certain cities where the independent league played against organized interests, while the automobile, motor boat, golf, and tennis also opened new fields for fans to an extent not dreamed of six years ago. With a readjustment of circuits and a general strengthening of all the clubs of the National and American Leagues, making for a closer and more interesting pennant race in both circuits, it is anticipated that major league baseball will surpass all previous attendance figures within the next few years, if prosperous business conditions prevail throughout the nation.

MUST SELL CLEVELAND CLUB

$100,000 Fund to Aid C. W. Somers, Rejected by Bankers' Committee.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29. — Despite the fact that American League club owners, assembled here in special session, offered to advance $100,000 to help finance the Cleveland Baseball Club through the next season for Owner C. W. Somers, the bankers' committee, in charge of the latter's affairs, announced that the club must be sold.

Byron Bancroft Johnson, President of the league, held several conferences with George P. Steele, representing the bankers; Somers and Owners Jacob Ruppert and T. L. Huston of New York, F. J. Navin of Detroit, Charles Comiskey of Chicago, and J. J. Lannin of Boston, late this afternoon in an effort to reach some settlement that would leave control of the club in Somers's hands, but all plans failed.

Cleveland capitalists headed by Ben Hopkins have been offered the club for $576,000, according to friends of Hopkins tonight, but it is not believed Cleveland capital will get the club. President Johnson intimated that he already had received a good bid for the club, and it is believed the choice of purchasers lies between Edward Gwinner, owner of the Pittsburgh Federals, and Harry F. Sinclair, one of the backers of the Federal League.

Other than to discuss the Cleveland situation, the club owners transacted no business at their meeting, as there was not a quorum present. It had been stated that some action toward ratifying the so-called Federal peace pact would be taken.

Roger Bresnahan, manager of the Chicago Cubs, whose home is in Toledo, was here today to look into the feasibility of moving the Cleveland American Association Club to Toledo. No deal was arranged. Bresnahan will return later, and may put through the deal.

Want Training for Umpires.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Spring training for umpires will be advocated at the meeting of the National League club owners in Cincinnati next week. Charles H. Weeghman, purchaser of the Chicago Nationals, and Charles Williams, Secretary of the club, said today they would urge the adoption of the plan. It is proposed to have the umpires accompany the clubs to the Spring training camps. The plan was tried in the Federal League last season and was declared to be a success.

Dartmouth Victor at Hockey.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Dartmouth defeated Massachusetts Agricultural College at hockey tonight four goals to none.

WRESTLING AT HARVARD.

Crimson Team Has Excellent Prospects for This Season.

Harvard expects to develop one of the strongest wrestling teams in several years this Winter. Coach S. M. Anderson has fifty men under his direction, and the calibre of the candidates has been such as to insure a season of successful sport on the mat. This is the first year Harvard has attempted to organize a freshman team, and, therefore, there are not many youngsters out for practice.

The first wrestling meet of the university will be held on Jan. 12, and will be open to all men who have not been on the university wrestling team. A cup will be awarded to the winner in each class. The schedule of 'Varsity meets has not yet been approved, but it is practically certain that the Harvard wrestlers will oppose the Brown team at Providence, Princeton at Princeton, Yale at New Haven, and Andover, Technology, and probably Springfield at Cambridge. A second team will be organized and among its opponents will be the Boston Y. M. C. A., Andover, and the Technology second team. The freshman plans are as yet uncertain.

An important innovation at Harvard will come on March 4 or 11. An invitation intercollegiate wrestling meet, the first of the kind in New England, will be held in the Hemenway Gymnasium. Harvard, Yale, Brown, Technology, Springfield, and probably several other colleges, will enter the meet, which is the first step toward the organization of a New England Intercollegiate Wrestling League. The formation of such a league will mean annual competitions, increased interest in wrestling in Eastern colleges, and the organization of many new teams where the sport had formerly drawn little attention. Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania State, the Navy, Lehigh University, and several other colleges compose a Southern league, and even a larger number of colleges are expected to join the New England league. Favorable replies have been received by Phillips Bradley, '16, the Harvard manager, from Trinity College, Amherst, Bates, Maine, and Wesleyan, in addition to the larger colleges, which have strong teams.

The material available for the year's Harvard team is above the average in every class, and the prospects point to a successful season. Captain A. J. Weatherhead, '16, and W. B. Snow, '18, are the leaders in the 175-pound and heavyweight classes, respectively. Snow was the winner of the university heavyweight championship last year. In the 158-pound class Eilsha Whittelsey, '18, is the most likely candidate, and among the 145-pounders the race seems to lie between H. B. Hull, '16, of last year's team, and S. A. Smith, '18, winner of the university championship in that class last Spring. H. P. Carter, '17, a member of the 1915 team; R. B. Miller, '18, and A. M. Wolfman, '18, are the eligibles for the 135-pound class, and E. L. C. Davidson, '17, and L. H. Bevier, '17, who tied for last year's university championship in the 125-pound class, will again be available. F. H. Dewart, '17, of last year's university team, and H. L. Ettlinger, '18, are the best men in the 115-pound division. Ettlinger holds the university championship in this class.

CARTER WINS AT GOLF.

Captures Medal in Play-Off of Tie in Qualifying Round.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 29.—Phillip V. G. Carter of New York, junior metropolitan champion, won the qualification round and gold medal in the twelfth annual Holiday Week golf tournament here today. Defeating H. V. Seggerman of the Englewood Country Club, Carter turned in a card of 79, while Seggerman's score was 83. They had tied in Tuesday's match for the medal.

Result of match play in first division:

C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 1 up; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat J. M. Thompson, Springhaven, 8 and 7; John Bredemus, New York, beat G. M. Howard, Halifax, N. S., 3 and 2; F. H. Gates, Hoffman, beat the Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, 7 and 6; S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, beat T. B. Boyd, St. Louis, 3 and 1; H. V. Seggerman, Englewood, beat W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 1 up; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, beat F. S. Danford, North Fork, 3 and 2; P. W. Whittemore, Brookline, beat Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt, 6 and 5.

National League Meeting Postponed

The reconvening of the National League's annual meeting, which was scheduled to take place next Tuesday, has been indefinitely postponed. The next peace meeting will be held in Cincinnati, and, as it probably will continue until Tuesday or longer, the National League deferred its meeting.

Washington to Play Michigan.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Announcement was made today that Washington University would play the University of Michigan football team at Ann Arbor on Nov. 4, 1916.

CADDIE PROBLEM BOTHERS GOLFERS

Supply of Boys Inadequate to Demand—Cleveland Club Tries Girls.

The past season witnessed an attempt on the part of many of the metropolitan golf clubs to solve one of the most vexatious questions of modern golf, the caddie problem. As golfers and links increase in number, it becomes more difficult to get even a sufficient supply of caddies of any size, shape, or description to accommodate the players who throng the links on Saturdays and Sundays without bothering about the respective qualifications of the boys who apply for the positions.

Wilson S. Kinnear, Chairman of the Golf Committee at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, has studied this caddie problem for years, and, though he has no solution for the question of scarcity, which has already reached serious proportions, he has endeavored to educate and improve all the boys who carry the bags on the Sleepy Hollow links. The first step taken by Mr. Kinnear in the education of the caddies was the education of the members themselves. The club members were informed that, in the close association which the game of golf brings between the boys and the players, the actions and the manners of the players must necessarily have a great effect on the immature characters of the caddies.

To stimulate the caddies to better work, a tournament, lasting five days, was staged, with prizes for the best qualifying score and two prizes for the winners in three sixteens. The boys were allowed to use the course for practice every morning until 8:30, and the members were requested to lend their clubs and bags to the youngsters in order to properly equip them for the competition. The tournament was a great success, and other such tournaments which have since been held at many other courses bear witness to the general approval and the popularity of the idea.

Boys older than 16 or 17 are, as a rule, not particularly desired as caddies save in exceptional cases. In England at present the average age of the caddies in use appears to be about 65, due to the fact that all the boys who formerly roamed the links are now engaged in more serious labors, while the older men are delighted to be able to earn a few pennies in such hard times. W. E. Wall, Chairman of the Greens Committee at the Shaker Heights Club of Cleveland, was driven to the necessity of hiring girls as caddies, but it is highly improbable that such a solution of the difficulty will become popular in the metropolitan district.

FREAK SHOTS IN GOLF.

Some Famous Players Proficient in Making One-Arm Strokes.

Most golfers find great trouble in turning in a good score even when everything is in their favor; but Dr. Brian O'Brien, who recently died in Ireland, was often able to play a better game by using only one arm for all his shots. He was not a duffer by any means, and was runner-up in the Irish national championship about ten years ago.

Some world-famous golfers are curiously proficient at freak shots. George Duncan, the great English professional, was said to achieve surprising results by the use of a single arm, and Ecatzon, a French one-armed professional, found no difficulty in disposing of most of the physically perfect players that he met. Out at the Essex County Country Club at Orange, N. J., there is a one-armed player, Louis Martucci, who has a record of 69 for the course. He was entered in the metropolitan open championship at Fox Hills last year and was going along with a fine score until a heavy shower of rain came up, and, as he found great difficulty in holding the wet grip of his club with his one hand, his score was spoiled.

When Harry Vardon first came to America, he used to amuse the spectators by his ability to execute freak strokes. One of his favorite tricks was to place a golf ball lightly on the top of a short bush, and by a full swing with a driver, he would send the ball perpendicularly in the air, and cause it to fall almost at the starting point. Last year Francis Ouimet was reported to have developed a method of hitting a long, low ball that would drop dead and stick where it hit, but he probably classed it as a freak shot and made no attempt to use it in the championship tournaments.

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DEFEAT MADE DOBIE.

Dr. H. L. Williams Tells Anecdote in Career of Washington Coach.

A novel reason for the success of Gilmore Dobie as a football coach is advanced by Dr. H. L. Williams, coach of the University of Minnesota. He believes that Dobie's record of eight years at the University of Washington, during which time his team never suffered a defeat, is in part due to the defeat of a Minnesota team on which Dobie was quarter back in 1901.

Dr. Williams had a team of giants that year, Dobie, a six-footer in the quarter back position, being the smallest man on the team. This eleven had gone through the season with success, and expected to have no difficulty in defeating Wisconsin. Dobie was confident that he could drive the team to a big score against the Badgers, and Dr. Williams admits that he was too confident of victory.

But Wisconsin proved a big surprise, and at the end of the first half the score was 18 to 0 in favor of the Badgers. Wisconsin was able to hold the opposing eleven safe for the second half, neither side scoring; but Wisconsin was beaten, and the impression made upon Dobie was such that he never after was confident of success in a football game.

Dr. Williams says: "After that game Dobie was the most dejected football player I have ever seen. He told me that never again would he go into a game sure of victory, and he never has." As coach Dobie has sent his team into every game convinced that it had to play all the football it knew to win, and to this Dr. Williams attributes his success.

Dobie withdrew as coach of the University of Washington at the close of this season. In the farewell to Dobie the President of the university had this to say of him: "In the true sense of the word, Coach Dobie is a magnificent chieftain in the eyes of the student body. The students have the power of quick appreciation of character. Dobie is a character. He is a character of positive qualities.

"The university is a place to make men, and the process takes place both in and out of the classroom. Dobie has aided in this building of men. And his greatest work has been to make the playfield a gridiron of victory and to keep it a field of honor. His was a system of establishing a great morale in the team, so that it might stand up under all conditions, able to receive victory and defeat with the same equanimity.

"An ideal that Dobie has pointed out to his charges has been for them to play under conditions laid down. He has demanded that the players keep up their work in the class room as an ideal of loyalty, not only to the university, but to the team as well. It may be said of Coach Dobie that he never went before a faculty committee whining and whimpering to have a man below the scholastic requirements made eligible for a game.

"We should appreciate not merely the victory of the elevens coached by Dobie but the psychology and strategy behind the victory. Out of the emotional suggestions of his own soul he has been able to implant in his player the tone of his own personality. I am sorry he is going. He has stood always for the highest sportsmanship. He has trained men to strength and manhood."

QUALITIES FOR A RACEHORSE

Intellectual, Mechanical, and Physical Requirements for Sound Racer.

What qualifications are necessary to constitute a serviceable race horse, was recently discused by a number of prominent trainers, who have stables at the Gravesend track. There was a diversity of opinion, but all agreed that the first and most important thing in a thoroughbred was soundness. In expressing his views, Charles Langdon, trainer of Charlestonian, said:

"The thoroughbred can only fulfill its mission, provided the product be continually subjected to severe trials in public. The only appropriate test, proved by the experience of many centuries, is the race course.

"This last struggle for victory, in which culminates the exertion of the race, results from the co-operation of the intellectual, the physical, and the mechanical qualities of the horse. The development of which combined power is higher and more reliable than any that can be obtained in the same animal by other means.

"The combination of these three qualities forms the value of the horse destined for fast work, and in my opinion constitutes the serviceable race horse. The mechanical in respect to the outward shape and construction. The physical as regards the soundness and normal development of the digestive organs and motive power. The intellectual or the will and energy to put the other two in motion and persevere to the utmost. The attained speed is not the aim, but only the guage of the performance.

"This is what gives the thoroughbred horse a value for breeding purposes and is looked for in vain in any other species of the animal kingdom."

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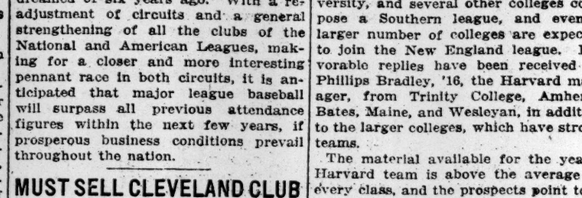

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UPSETS IN JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS—WILLARD-FULTON FIGHT CANCELLED

FORM REVERSALS IN JUNIOR TENNIS

Defeat of Hopkins of Yale by Weber of Andover Feature of Title Play.

Young tennis players who are contesting for the junior indoor lawn tennis singles and doubles championships on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday gained on their schedule, and the survivors will enter the final stages of the tournament with the semi-final round in each title event. The semi-finalists in the singles will be Merritt Cutler of Pratt Institute against James Weber of Andover in the upper brackets, and H. P. Guiler of Columbia and Elliott Binzen of Fordham in opposition in the lower section of the draw.

Many of the matches decided yesterday required extra sets to reach a decision, and a number of the games were at deuce and vantage. The defeat of E. L. Hopkins, the Yale star, was the outstanding feature of an interesting series of contests. The New Haven racquet wielder fell before the aggressive attack of James Weber of Chicago, representing Andover, by the score of 6–2, 3–6, 7–5.

The competition, which had an intercollegiate flavor, was only one of the thrilling contests brought to a close as Elliott Binzen, the sturdy youngster from Fordham Prep decisively won from L. Maxwell Banks of Adelphi Academy, who was favored by many as the winner of the tournament.

The victory of Merritt Cutler, the Pratt Institute player, was regarded in the nature of a reversal. Cutler played a steady game against W. I. Zabriskie, the leader of the Trinity School team, who made a plucky battle, but was beaten by the accuracy of the Brooklyn youngster.

The doubles furnished some interesting sport, and three of the singles semi-finalists earned places in the round before the final in the doubles. The defeat of the Donaldson brothers was accomplished by Guiler and Banks, who won in straight sets. The outcome of the doubles championship is enveloped in doubt, as three of the four remaining teams are thought to have an excellent chance for the title.

The semi-final rounds in both singles and doubles will be played this morning and the doubles final in the afternoon. The singles final is scheduled for tomorrow morning. The summary:

National Indoor Junior Singles Championship.—Fourth Round—Merritt Cutler, Pratt Institute, defeated W. I. Zabriskie, Newtown, 6–7, 6–3, 7–5; James Weber, Andover, defeated E. L. Hopkins, Yale, 6–2, 3–6, 7–5; Elliott Binzen, Fordham, defeated L. M. Banks, Adelphi Academy, 6–0, 6–2.

National Indoor Doubles Championship.—First Round—E. Cumming and L. Bailey defeated W. Cumming and Alfred Poor, 6–0, 6–0; H. P. Guiler and L. M. Banks won by default; C. C. Lee and T. M. Carnegie defeated O. N. Hurd and J. C. Seager, Jr., by default; H. Taylor and E. Binzen defeated I. H. Robb and R. M. Sedgwick by default; L. Newman and Jabish Holmes, Jr., defeated G. Edwards and J. Hagemott by default; H. Griffith and S. Alexander defeated H. M. Warner and Rolfe Floyd, 6–1, 6–0; E. L. Hopkins and Forbes Sargeant defeated W. I. Zabriskie and S. Champion, 6–2, 6–4.

Second Round—G. A. Zabriskie and I. Raymond defeated Paul Keresey and J. J. McLaughlin, 6–3, 6–2; J. Weber and R. C. Rand defeated F. M. Loughman and A. Winston, 6–2, 6–2; H. P. Guiler and L. M. Banks defeated C. C. Lee and T. M. Carnegie by default; H. Taylor and E. Binzen defeated L. Newman and Jabish Holmes, Jr., 6–8, 6–3, 6–2; H. Griffith and S. Alexander defeated E. L. Hopkins and Forbes Sargeant, 7–5, 4–6, 6–3; M. Webster and H. W. Haldenstein defeated H. Smith and R. C. Norton by default; H. Fahlgren and J. P. McKinney defeated E. Dowling and Fred Barrett by default.

Third Round—J. Weber and R. C. Rand defeated G. A. Zabriskie and I. Raymond, 5–7, 6–2, 6–4; H. P. Guiler and L. M. Banks defeated Cecil Donaldson and Gerald Donaldson, 6–2, 8–3; M. Webster and H. W. Holdenstein defeated H. Fahlgren and J. P. McKinney, 6–2, 6–2; H. Taylor and Elliott Binzen defeated H. Griffith and S. Alexander.

WRONG MAN SUSPENDED.

Boxing Commission Announces Dommick Raymond Is Offender.

The New York State Athletic Commission announced yesterday that the man under suspension for non-payment of money due Zulu Kid for his bout against Young Ahearn in Brooklyn last Saturday was Dominick Raymond, and not Shorty Raymond, as previously reported. The latter is in good standing in boxing circles In regard to Dominick Raymond, the commission sent the following announcement to all inspectors and clubs:

"This is to notify you that Dominick Raymond, recently manager of the Zulu Kid and Italian Joe Gans, has been barred from all boxing clubs, pending the payment by said Raymond of $125 to Zulu Kid, as per order of the commission of Dec. 27. Should you see him at a boxing show, order the club to have him ejected, and if a club refuses, report the club to this office for suspension."

Mike Farrell of Stratford, Conn., complained to the commission that his name had been used by a boxer who was knocked out at the New Polo A. A. on Feb. 25 Farrell said that he had not boxed in New York in several months. The New Polo A. A. has been ordered to report to the commission in the matter.

Bayside Y. C. Fleet Officers.

Commodore William H. Johns, the recently elected Commodore of the Bayside Yacht Club, has appointed A. P. Lundin, Fleet Captain; Dr. Charles B. Story, Fleet Surgeon; the Rev. Charles A. Brown, Chaplain, and Elmer C. Story, legal adviser. Commodore Story has named Chairmen for the following committees:

House Committee, Robert D. Everett; Regatta Committee, Frank F. Rowell; Entertainment Committee, Ernest L. Smith; Library Committee, Alexander K. Fox; Social Committee, J. P. Atkins; Trap Shooting Committee, Frederick R. Long; Automobile Run Committee, Alfred J. Henton; Winter Series Committee, Douglas R. Henderson.

It is anticipated that the club will hold more races next season than ever before in its history. Mr. Rowell, the new chairman of the Regatta Committee, succeeds Louis C. Berrian.

Indoor Polo at Durland's.

The indoor polo game at Durland's Riding Academy last night resulted in a victory for the Durland team against a team from the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club by the score of 8 goals to 1. The superior teamwork of Bartle and Kenny for the winners was the chief reason for the wide margin of the victory. The line-up:

Durland's—E. Dilman, A. Kenny, W. Bartle.

Brooklyn—R. Kisley, W. Kopke, C. W. Rouse.

Goals: Bartle 3, Kenny 3, Dilman 2, Rouse 1.

HARVARD CLUB SQUASH.

Annual Handicap Tournament Starts with Eighty-five Competitors.

The annual handicap squash tennis tournament of the Harvard Club, which has eighty-five entries in the three classes, made progress yesterday, and several players have advanced to the third round. Play in the Harvard Club tournament is always followed with interest by squash players, as the club was really the sponsor for the sport in its infancy and has furnished all the champions of the National Association.

T. H. Davis, a contender in many championships, is the scratch player in Class A, and is one of the survivors of the second round. Several of the best players in the club have already been eliminated owing to the severe handicaps, but a sufficient number remain to maintain the interest to the end of the tournament.

There is great interest in the play of Class B and Class C players, as several of the men are desirous of being advanced to Class B and Class A divisions. It is expected that a number of surprises will add interest to the class. The summary:

Class A.—First Round—L. I. Grinnell, (half hand, 5 aces,) defeated Ewing Taylor, (half hand, 1 ace,) 11–15, 15–11, 17–15; C. F. Clarkson, (half hand, 5 aces,) defeated H. S. Satterlee, (plus 4 aces,) 5–15, 15–9, 15–11; W. B. Parsons, Jr., (half hand, 5 aces,) defeated D. F. Phelps, (half hand, 1 ace,) by default; W. A. Rushmore, (half hand, 5 aces,) defeated W. H. Y. Hackett, (plus 4 aces,) by default; A. Dana, (plus 4 aces,) defeated John Munroe, (half hand, 5 aces,) 9–15, 15–8, 15–12.

Second Round—P. M. Morrison, (half hand, 1 ace,) defeated T. A. E. Harris, (half hand, 5 aces,) 13–10, 15–8; F. H. Davis, (scratch,) defeated R. G. Coburn, (half hand, 1 ace,) 15–10, 11–15, 18–15; C. F. Clarkson, (half hand, 5 aces,) defeated W. B. Parsons, Jr., (half hand, 5 aces,) 10–15, 15–12, 15–13; A. Dana, (plus 4 aces,) defeated W. A. Rushmore, (half hand, 5 aces,) 15–10, 15–7; G. N. Richard, (half hand, 5 aces,) defeated W. P. Sanger, (plus 4 aces,) by default.

Class B.—First Round—C. E. Dunlap, (scratch,) defeated A. B. Kuttner, (half hand, 2 aces,) 15–11, 15–4; L. Hand, (half hand, 2 aces,) defeated F. E. Stover, (plus 5 aces,) 15–13, 14–15, 15–11; A. F. Gotthold, (half hand, 2 aces,) defeated C. J. Nourse, (scratch,) by default; L. G. Bennett, (half hand, 2 aces,) defeated F. H. Babcock, (plus 5 aces,) 7–15, 15–8, 15–9; L. P. Marvin, (half hand, 2 aces,) defeated W. S. Seamens, Jr., 15–11, 15–9; Allan Locke, (plus 5 aces,) defeated G. A. Gordon, (half hand, 2 aces,) 18–15, 15–8; H. S. McKee, (plus 5 aces,) defeated G. G. Zabriskie, (plus 5 aces,) 15–18, 15–8, 15–9; F. O. French, (scratch,) defeated Donald Scott, (scratch,) by default; A. M. Hyde, (scratch,) defeated M. De S. Verde, (scratch,) 15–7, 15–3; John Elliott, (scratch,) defeated G. S. Francklin, (plus 5,) by default; Hy R. Palmer, (plus 5 aces,) defeated R. G. McKay, (scratch,) 15–6, 12–15, 15–3; W. K. Earle, (scratch,) defeated W. K. Macy, (scratch,) by default; W. Lippman, (half hand, 2 aces,) defeated Geoffrey Taylor, (half hand, 2 aces,) 15–9, 15–9; L. Curtis, Jr., (scratch,) defeated C. E. Goodrich, (half hand, 2 aces,) 15–11, 15–8; H. S. Bowers, (half hand, 2 aces,) defeated E. S. Benedict, (plus 5 aces,) 15–12 15–8.

Class C.—First Round—C. Baird, Jr., (scratch,) defeated A. C. Smith (half hand 5 aces) by default; J. A. Cook (plus 5 aces) defeated H. C. Schwab, (half hand 4 aces,) 15–2, 15–7; W. C. Strauss, (scratch) defeated W. W. Aldrich, (scratch,) 17–14, 15–12; E. R. Brumley (plus 5 aces) defeated Cleveland Cobb, (scratch,) 15–9, 15–11; R. G. Munroe (plus 5 aces) defeated G. Guthrie, (half hand 5 aces,) 15–4, 15–5; F. J. Allen (plus 5 aces) defeated W. S. Van Rennselaer, (half hand 4 aces,) 15–8, 15–7; N. Biddle (half hand 4 aces) defeated F. H. Barkitt (half hand 9 aces) by default; W. H. Appleton (scratch) defeated E. P. Fay, (half hand 4 aces,) 10–15, 15–12, 15–7; M. J. Strauss (half hand 4 aces) defeated J. R. Locke (scratch) by default; C. A. Reid, Jr., (plus 5 aces,) defeated R. S. Grinnell, (scratch,) 15–10, 15–3; G. F. Emmett (scratch) defeated O. B. Huntsman, (half hand 9 aces,) 15–12, 1–15, 18–15; J. M. R. Lyeth (scratch) defeated R. Ritman, (half hand 4 aces,) 15–11, 17–14.

Second Round—R. G. Munroe (plus 5 aces) defeated F. J. Allen, (plus 5 aces,) 15–10, 8–15, 15–7.

DARTMOUTH TEAM WINS.

Defeats Manhattan 29 to 19 in Fast Basket Ball Game on Local Court.

In a fast and exciting game the Dartmouth College basket ball team defeated the quintet from Manhattan College last night at the gymnasium of the College of the City of New York by the score of 29 to 19. Eskiline, right forward for the New Hampshire team, proved the best sharpshooter and caged five field goals in the course of the game, while his running mate, Williams, accounted for four field goals and threw seven goals from fouls. The line-up:

Manhattan.	Positions.	Dartmouth.
Norton	Right forward	Eskiline
Kennedy	Left forward	Williams
Downey	Centre	Rector
Donohan	Right guard	Pelletier
Houlahan	Left guard	Fiffson

Goals from Field—Dartmouth: Eskiline, (5,) Williams, (4,) Rector, (2.) Manhattan: Norton, (3,) Kennedy, (4,) Downey, Houlahan. Goals from Fouls—Dartmouth: Williams, (7.) Manhattan: Kennedy. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia.

NEWS OF THE TURF.

Entries for the Futurity close next Monday, and Secretary McL. Earlocker of the Saratoga Racing Association said yesterday that he has received between 700 and 800 nominations. The purse offered for the event will be one of the richest of the season.

A two-year-old colt by Ballot, out of Hempstead, the property of Andrew Miller, one of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, died yesterday morning at Gravesend from internal hemorrhages. This colt was expected to be one of the best two-year-olds, as his sire was the producer of many winners and his dam was one of the best race mares of her time.

There are many newcomers among the nominators for the Futurity. One is Kenneth D. Alexander of Versailles, Ky., who has four entries, three of which are by Plaudit and the other one by Broomstick. Edward E. Bradley has made himself responsible for twelve entries, eight of which are by Helmet and one each by Cunard, Buckwheat, Imp, Matchmaker, and Radium. Richard F. Carman has nominated four by Meredian. Other prominent horse owners to make nominations are Gifford A. Cochran, the Greentree Stables, owned by Mrs. Payne Whitney, and Willis Sharpe Kilmer of Binghamton, who was a big buyer at the recent Maskay yearling sale. The first named has nominated four by His Majesty. The Greentree Stable has entered two, one each by Hamburg and imported All Gold, with the respective dams Ballet and Boisterous. Mr. Kilmer's entry represents fifteen, the majority of which are by Yellowcrest and Sea King. There are others by Duke of Ormond, Transvaal, and imported Sain.

Entries for the Piping Rock Invitation Handicap for two-year-olds to be run at the Spring meeting next year will close on Saturday with Frank J. Bryan. This is a private sweepstake of $100 each, with a future liability of $100 if not declared by April 1, 1916; starters to pay $230 additional. The distance is five furlongs over the straightaway course.

The season's record shows that of nearly 1,500 trotters and pacers that started in the Grand Circuit last year forty-nine won $2,000 and over. This average is exceedingly small compared with other years.

PROMOTER OF FIGHT BALKS AT FULTON

Tommy Burns Thinks New Heavyweight Is Not Entitled to Championship Bout.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—The twenty-round fight for the heavyweight championship scheduled for March 4 in this city between Jess Willard and Fred Fulton of Minnesota was definitely declared off here late today by Tom Jones, Willard's manager, and Tommy Burns, local promoter, who was a partner of Dominick J. Tortorich in promoting the fight.

A disagreement between Jones and Burns over the latter's insistence that Fulton box some other first-class fighter before the Willard match caused the cancellation. Jones said tonight there was a strong probability that Willard and Fulton would fight for the championship in Milwaukee Feb. 22.

Announcement was made by Tortorich and Burns on Dec. 24 that they had decided to try to substitute Frank Moran of Pittsburgh for Fulton in the match with Willard. A few days later Burns announced he was willing to take over the Willard-Fulton agreement alone and stage the fight here as originally arranged, excepting that Willard should take a percentage of the receipts instead of a $32,500 guarantee.

Jones arrived today from Chicago and conferred with Burns in an endeavor to settle the hitch over the match. Announcement of the cancellation followed. Jones said he would not agree to Fulton's boxing another fighter before he fought the champion, and insisted that Willard should fight Fulton before taking on any other challenger.

Jones showed a telegram from T. S. Andrews of Milwaukee offering Willard $25,000 for a ten-round championship match with Fulton in Milwaukee Feb. 22. Unless a better offer is received, Jones said, he would accept Andrews's proposition.

Burns telegraphed to Ike Dorgan, Frank Moran's manager, at New York late today, offering Moran $7,500 for a fight here with Willard. Jones said if Moran accepted and if suitable terms for Willard could be arranged the champion would meet Moran in New Orleans March 4 or 6.

The agreement for a twenty-round championship bout here in March between Willard and an opponent to be selected by the local promoters by Dec. 10 was signed Nov. 2. A month later the promoters announced that Fulton had been selected as Willard's opponent. Fulton was signed in Chicago for the match on Dec. 15.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Mike Collins, Fulton's manager, had not received word from New Orleans to-night, but he said he thought Willard would meet Fulton, as Tom Jones, the champion's manager, had promised when the first doubt about the New Orleans match arose several days ago. Collins said he was in momentary expectation of word from Jones.

"Tom Andrews, of Milwaukee, has offered a purse of $25,000 for a ten-round bout between Willard and Fulton, to take place in Milwaukee in February," Collins said. "I feel confident he will get the contest if the New Orleans match is off. I have faith in Jones' assertion that if Tommy Burns called off the New Orleans match he would give Fulton the first chance at the champion; and that he would rather Tom Andrews got the contest than to permit Burns to change the terms of the match as originally arranged."

Tom Andrews, according to Milwaukee despatches, has had no advices that the proposed fight had been declared off.

ENGLISH HORSES SOLD.

War Forces Sale of Racing Stock—Many Shipped Here.

One effect of the war in England has been the killing of the racing game to such an extent that a great many of the best bred racers have been sold and shipped to America and other countries.

Of the younger horses which have been sent out of the country, Capperbill, the 2-year-old son of Thrush—Azores, which was bought by Jack Joyner, the American trainer and subsequently sold to Harry Payne Whitney, is considered to have been the best. Capperbill is a fine upstanding youngster, and is expected to prove a decided accession the coming year to the sterling lot of 3-year-olds which will race under the Whitney colors.

Among the fillies which will be shipped to this country is the speedy Artlet, by Harry Melton out of Koster Girl. This youngster is due to arrive in New York some time in January. Another purchase of Joyner's was the German-bred two-year-old Englebert, which will be in the next consignment of thoroughbreds from England, arriving here about the 15th of next month.

Polistena, a daughter of the champion sire Polymelus, which carried Sol Joel's colors to victory in a field of twenty-four in the first extra meeting, her only appearance of the season in England, arrived here two weeks ago and has been shipped to Kentucky.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

Wisconsin University has a plucky boy. Mel Haas, who was so keen for basket ball that he spent last Summer washing dishes in a fraternity house so that he could make up his deficiencies in studies in the Summer school and thereby be qualified to come out for the basket ball team this Fall. Haas not only made a place on the team, but he was also elected Captain of it.

Trinity hockey team has elected John Humphrey Pratt, Jr., of New York City, as Captain, to succeed Drummond Williamson Little of Hartford.

The British steeplechasing season will open on New Year's Day at Gatwick. During the month of January the stewards have sanctioned three other meetings, and are considering whether the Grand National will be held as usual at the famous Aintree course. Every attempt will be made to hold this race in order not to break its historical continuity.

An interclub handball tournament has been planned between the rowing clubs along the banks of the Harlem River. Play will start on Jan. 9 at the Nassau Boat Club, when the Nassau team engages the Lone Star Handball experts. Each club in the tournament will be represented by four teams of two men each.

St. John's College, Brooklyn, will hold its annual indoor games on Jan. 8 at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. The Eastern indoor interscholastic championships will be held in connection with this meet. Tome School and Mercersberg Academy have nominated some of their men for the interscholastic events, while the most important race for the A. A. U. athletes is the mile relay for Catholic A. L. clubs.

The Princeton-Williams hockey game scheduled for the St. Nicholas Rink on Jan. 7 has been declared off, as Williams will be unable to make the trip to New York on that date. The next hockey game scheduled is to be played at the rink on Jan. 8, between the St. Nicholas team and an amateur Canadian team.

James Keyes, a Scotch professional, has been named to succeed Michael Brady as professional at the links of the Wollaston Golf Club, Montclair, Mass. Keyes has only been in this country a short time, which he spent at the famous Brookline course.

John M. Ward, attorney for Bennie Kauff, says the star of the recent Federal League is a free agent and at liberty to sign with the club offering the best terms. Kauff had no contract with Brooklyn when he jumped to the Giants last Summer, says Ward.

Otis Clymer and Dave Altizer are through with baseball and will enter business. Altizer formerly played with the White Sox and Senators.

Charles Ebbets of the Superbas says that Pitcher Walter Mails will work for him next year or the latter won't play baseball. Mails has expressed a desire to play with the San Francisco Club, which is managed by Harry Wolverton, who was one time leader of the Newark Indians.

Fans in Baltimore are still seeking a big league franchise. The Monumental City fans don't want an International League club. Baltimore citizens would pay $500,000 for a major league franchise and are willing, it is said, to guarantee an attendance of 350,000 during the season.

Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators frowns on the idea suggested by Wilbert Robinson of the Superbas that the Washington Club share its franchise with Baltimore. Robinson suggested that the Senators play half of their home games in Washington and half in Baltimore.

Tris Speaker, the star outfielder of the Boston Red Sox, will feel the effect of the baseball peace. Speaker will be the first to have his salary cut. The $15,000 that Tris received in pay checks for winning championships for Mr. Lannin is a thing of the past. Just how much Speaker's salary will be reduced is not known.

The Detroit team of the American League is reported to be after Bill Rariden of the Newark Peps. It is very likely that at least one Newarker will go with the Tigers, and President Navin, after looking over the roster, has come to the conclusion that the man he wants is Raridan.

Secretary Howard F. Whitney of the United States Golf Association has announced an additional applicant for the holding of the national open championship in the Kent Country Club of Grand Rapids, Mich. The Western amateur championship was played there in 1914, and Chick Evans, the winner, made some very low scores in the final against James Standish. Three out of the four applicants for the open tournament are Western clubs, and the event is almost sure to be played in that section.

Loyola School's basket ball team scored a victory over the Regis School quintet yesterday afternoon on the latter's court by a score of 12 to 8.

PRINCETON BEATS YALE.

Tigers' Hockey Team Defeats Elis 2 to 0 at Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 29.—The second Yale and Princeton hockey game tonight resulted in a victory for Princeton by a score of two goals to none. The victors scored a goal in each half. In the first period, Gould, by some brilliant dribbling and passing, kept the Princeton goal keeper busy dodging shots for the net. Princeton finally got out of danger, and W. Humphries and Cushing worked the puck between them until the Yale goal was reached, and Humphries shot through from a scrimmage and tallied the first goal.

Yale started the second period in a determined effort to even up the score, and Burgess and Armour kept the puck close to the Princeton goal for a while, but Ford diverted it until the Humphries brothers came to the rescue and shot the puck down the ice. The Yale net was again bombarded, and Captain Peacock shot through from a scrimmage.

The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Ford	Goal	Yorke
Scully	f. Point	Washburn
J. Humphries	Cover	Murray
Peacock	Rover	Burgess
Schoen	Centre	Van Ostrand
Cushman	Right wing	Armour
W. Humphries	Left wing	Gould

Substitutes—Princeton: Hills for Peacock, Peacock for Hills; Yale: Jacob for Gould, Griggs for Van Ostrand. Goals—W. Humphries, Peacock. Referee—Mr. Garnett. Time—Two twenty-minute periods.

LARCHMONT HOTEL BURNS.

New Rochelle and Mamaroneck Asked to Aid Local Firemen.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The Park Hotel, on Larchmont Avenue, in the business section of Larchmont, was destroyed by fire this morning. So threatening was the blaze when the firemen reached the scene that they asked help from New Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and it was sent from both places. The fire swept through the big brick building, and the heat was so great that buildings all about were smoking. A two-family house near the hotel, owned by ex-Mayor Waldorf of New Rochelle, was on fire several times, and the firemen had a difficult time saving it. The loss is estimated at about $45,000.

There were only four persons in the Park Hotel when the fire started. They were Thomas J. O'Reilly, the manager; John Foley, the bartender, and two boarders. All escaped without difficulty, as the building filled with smoke and awakened them before the fire broke out fiercely. Foley said that the fire seemed to start under the kitchen in the cellar. The license for the hotel was held by a brewing company, whose representative took it away yesterday, so the hotel would not have opened this morning.

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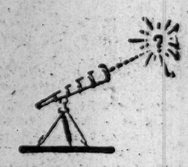

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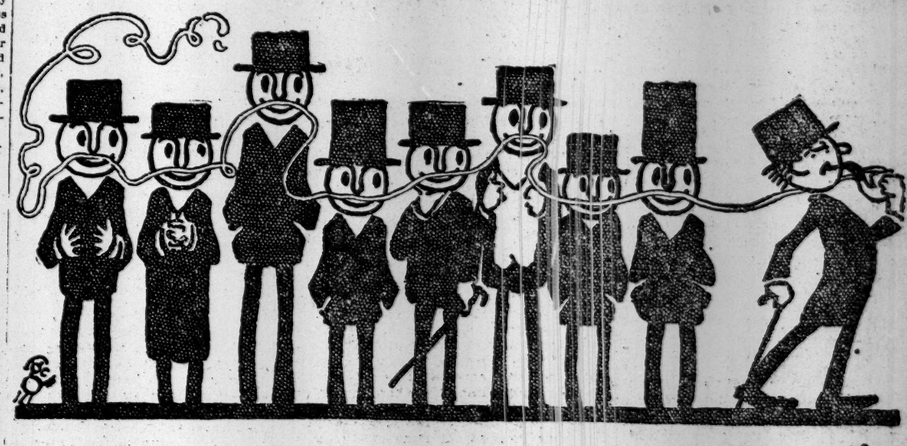

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1915.

THE LOGIC OF REGULATION.

It makes a difference who says things. Some years ago the Hadley Commission dropped the innocent hint that the country would suffer if the railways were not allowed a rate of profit such as was obtainable in other industries. Little official attention was given to that statement. The newspapers reported yesterday the address of J. P. PROUTY, who is valuing railways for the Government, to similar effect, and the impression may be greater. The difference between the two cases is that the inference from the Hadley report was against Government ownership, and the Prouty address looks straight toward it. Is this the logical goal of regulation of rates, and is the Government engaged in the process known to Wall Street as making a buying basis? "These railways will be cheaper before we buy them," was the prophecy of TOM JOHNSON when he was predicting blessings to Cleveland from three-cent fares. The result has been embarrassment to all concerned and ruin to many.

There is the same capacity of trouble in Government ownership of railways by the United States. There is no war debt in Europe as great as would be necessary to take over the railways, unless, perhaps, the buying basis was made lower than seems likely even now. It is a twenty billion dollar trade, without counting the graft. The political difficulties are as great as those involved in the Government purchase of belligerent ships. There is no international problem, of course, but the relations between the State and Federal Commissions are very strained. There is a conflict of jurisdiction which could be settled in but one way if the Government took over the railways, differences which it would be better to settle by commercial methods, and in a spirit of compromise. Otherwise there is danger of raising another irrepressible conflict. The first was between sections and was bad enough. Political struggles regarding railway rates between the country's innumerable markets would be troublesome in high degree, and as full of corruption as the tariff ever was. From that sort of politics the country is more eager to be delivered than to be handed over to it anew.

"Would the owners of this [railway] property have invested if they had foreseen what actually is happening?" asked Mr. PROUTY. He gave no answer, but, anticipating the answer of everybody, he continued: "In the future, large sums, perhaps as large as or larger than the present investment, must be had for the further development of these utilities. Can that money be obtained?" Mr. PROUTY thought that experience only could answer that question, but it was certain that to get it the regulators must allow a rate of profit very much in excess of the rate at which the Government itself could borrow money for providing the same utilities, and the question may finally be, 'Can the people afford to regulate their utilities, or is it better that the Government should furnish the service at first hand?'"

Those are pertinent questions and may be answered in Yankee fashion by asking others. Could the Government borrow the necessary sums without raising the rate of interest so as to distress private borrowers? If there were any economy in the use of the Government credit, would it not be swallowed up in the losses through Government management, so that the argument is the reverse of Mr. PROUTY'S intendment? If the Government fixed rates, would it also fix wages, and what would the brotherhoods have to say to that? There are nearly two million men in the employ of the railways, and their interests give them a solidarity surpassing that of any party. As it is, there is no doubt that the Government is running both the railways and the trusts. The results are not altogether pleasing, but are preferable to their running the Government. Mr. PROUTY'S speech is a logical development of his ideas when Interstate Commerce Commissioner, that the times were out of joint and that it was the function of the Commission to straighten them by correcting commercial conditions according to the Commission's theories of social justice. Slightly amended, Mr. PROUTY'S question might read, "Can the people afford to allow their railways to be regulated in the manner and toward the results Mr. PROUTY indicated?"

MR. ROOT ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

In his address before the American Society of International Law, ELIHU ROOT brought all the weight of his great intellect and authority to the consideration of international law, broken down, constantly violated from the beginning of the war. Treaties "scraps of paper," neutral rights outraged, noncombatants murdered, disregard of international law by one belligerent the pretext of new disregard for it by another, guaranteed inviolability violated, will, power, and interest the sole criterion of national action: the history is before every eye. Are the principles of international law to be restored after the war? Is there any means of calling offending nations to account? As Mr. ROOT says, after the war is international law "to be continued as a mere code of etiquette, or is it to be a real body of laws imposing obligations more definite and inevitable than they have been hitherto"?

There are States too powerful to be punished, except by "collective civilization," for violations of international law, says Mr. ROOT. But collective civilization can only exercise its power to punish when public opinion supports that exercise. Only an international court of justice, to which each nation is bound to "submit all justiciable questions," can declare the law.

In general accordance with the League to Enforce Peace, Mr. ROOT holds that if the law of nations is to be binding, violations of it "of such a character as to threaten the peace and order of the community must be treated by analogy to criminal law." There must be international policemen behind an enforceable international law.

It is often said that the plan to enforce international law is a millennial dream. But surely the deep and general feeling which the crimes against international law have roused during the war must incline men and nations to the building up and strengthening of what is now so weak a bulwark against aggression, injustice, inhumanity. Mr. ROOT, speaking with the deliberation and wisdom of old experience, cannot be rated with visionaries:

> Imperfect and conflicting as is the information upon which conjecture must be based, I think there is ground for hope that from the horrors of violated law a stronger law may come. When this war is over the desire to have some law in order to prevent so far as possible a recurrence of the same dreadful experience may sweep away all these reluctances and schemes for advantage and lead to agreement where agreement has never yet been possible.
>
> During all the desperate struggles and emergencies of the great war the conflicting nations from the beginning have been competing for the favorable judgment of the rest of the world with a solicitude which shows what a mighty power even now that opinion is. Nor can we doubt that this will be a different world when peace comes.

Opinion, public opinion, there is the sure foundation of a secure international law. The war has quickened mightily that opinion.

DELUSIONS OF THE CENSORSHIP.

When the British censor, obsessed with the fear that information might furtively be given to the enemy under his very nose, altered the verse of BROWNING quoted by a newspaper correspondent writing from "somewhere in France," it was felt that the censorship had reached the summits and sounded the depths of hebetude. That conclusion was premature. The Browning achievement is surpassed in the record spread upon the pages of THE TIMES on Tuesday, from which it appears that the censor, desiring to communicate valuable news advices to THE TIMES through its London correspondent, took the precaution to insure publication thereof by what was virtually a threat that THE TIMES would be made to suffer if it had the hardihood to omit his communication.

These British official contributions to our news columns were made as footnotes to a cable dispatch from the correspondent of THE TIMES in Berlin, transmitted through London. The Berlin dispatch told of the deep interest of the Germans in news they profess to have received of the success of Turkish military operations at Aden and of the menace to the Suez Canal and to British interests in Egypt; also of revolutionary movements in India and of the danger to British rule there. In and upon this dispatch the censor worked his high will by handing to our correspondent statements "officially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES by the India Office," denying the truth of the assertions "made in Germany" concerning Turkish operations at Aden and the progress of revolutionary uprisings in India. That was all very well, although so cramped and painful is the act of composition in the India Office that our Berlin dispatch was delayed four days while these interpolations were perpetrated. But the London correspondent of THE TIMES was "warned by the censorship not to publish this dispatch [the cable "dispatch from Berlin] without the accompanying dementi [denial]."

There is probably no newspaper in the world, no genuine newspaper, that would not be eager to publish any official statement from the British Government. Any newspaper would cheerfully go to great pains and expense to procure news of that class. But the censor wanted to make sure about it, so he delivered his "warning." Ex pede Herculem, from his teeth the dinosaur, and so from his work you may know the British censor. We cannot imagine a food censor in England warning a healthy and hungry Englishman that if he did not eat his roast beef he would get no more. Where has this censor lived not to know that newspapers are always hungry for news, that their appetite is insatiable?

We take this opportunity to make acknowledgment to the India Office of our appreciation of its service in preparing these valuable, authoritative, and exclusive news statements as to conditions along the Suez Canal and in India. To the British censor we present our compliments and therewith the humble request that somehow he get into his head the idea and understanding that this newspaper is engaged in the business of publishing news.

KIPLING AT FIFTY.

RUDYARD KIPLING celebrates today his fiftieth anniversary. It is hardly more than twenty-five years since he came, young and unknown, from India, with vital and interesting things to say and a swinging, engaging, masculine way of saying them. And now the authorized, collected editions of his work contain twenty-three volumes of prose and poetry, of which some have been published in practically every written language. It is impossible to estimate how many million copies of his books have been sold in all parts of the world where books are read. In the United States his army of readers grows with every year. The enlistments began—and they are always for life—when a paper-covered edition of "Plain Tales from the Hills" was put on sale on news stands a quarter century ago, and every one who read it made haste to tell all his friends of this new author and every one began asking who this RUDYARD KIPLING was. Today his works are far more popular in this country than they ever were before, most of them outselling their record of ten years ago by ten to one, and some of them selling fifteen times as many copies per year as they did then.

If Mr. KIPLING ever turns his imagination to the pleasant task of visualizing to himself his mighty host of eager, delighted, stirred readers he must feel their warm response of heart and mind a recompense immeasurably more rare and precious than any material reward of money or of honors that the years have brought. He can well feel also keen satisfaction in the important part he has played in the making of the British Empire into an organized, vital whole out of a congeries of related parts. His poems, and in less measure his stories, telling the people of the home isle "how little they know of England who only England know," interpreted the soul of the colonies for the motherland as had never been done before and made both of them freshly aware of the sentimental ties that bind them together. Statesmen decreed the British Empire. But KIPLING was one of the few men who breathed into it the breath of life. And of him it is hardly too much to say that he alone set its heart to beating in conscious unison, because he was the only one of its makers who appealed to the hearts and feelings of the men and women who make the Empire in all the four quarters of the globe.

To few authors has it ever been given to set in motion in the great ocean of English speech a wave of such solemn significance as did Mr. KIPLING with his "Lest We Forget." His Barrack-Room Ballads and his army and Indian tales have been a vital force making for democracy and fellow-feeling. Children of many generations will hold his name in their hearts with love all their lives because of the delight his Jungle Tales have given them. Hardly a line of all his poems but strikes a free, vital, inspiring note for which the world is the better.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S fifty years have been full to overflowing with work that has brought happiness and benefit to his fellow-men. And every one of his readers and lovers ought to take a moment today in which to think how much his life and work have meant for them and to be glad and grateful for his life and his gift.

FORREST'S ART OF WAR.

The pemmican of the art of war was given by the famous Confederate General, NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST, whose hearty and original English, careless of the conventions of LINDLEY MURRAY, is a legend, in words commonly quoted, and now quoted by The Chicago Tribune thus:

> Git thar fustest with the mostest men.

It must have struck more than one admirer of General FORREST and collector of perhaps too doubtful Forrestiana that there is a poetical exuberance and excess in the phrase as usually repeated. It has an artificial look. Its false superlatives betray it. The tamperer, the scholiast, the amender, must have laid zealous, clumsy hands on it. The Montgomery Advertiser, whose authority on the subject is great, corroborates this inevitable suspicion:

> "Fustest" and "mostest" are not in common use in any dialect. They are sometimes used by negroes, but whenever we hear a negro say it we feel that he is conscious of his bad dialect and that he is merely jesting at the expense of the spoken word. The rural dialect of the South, either on hill or plain, does not recognize "est" in the sense here used. To begin with, it is silly, and Southern dialect is not silly; there is no language more expressive than that used to make phrases that fall from the lips of the man who speaks the dialect in the South. These phrases are rich and they carry thought before them with a mighty sweep. And very often these phrases will stand the acid test of the purist, albeit they rank as dialect or vernacular.
>
> General FORREST said "git," he said "thar," and he said "fust," but we shall have to be shown the written proof that he said "fustest" or "mostest." These words are outlaws alike with negroes and the white speakers of the hill or rural tongue.

The probable correct form of General NAT'S summary of military science, then, was this:

> Git thar fust with th' most men.

But many or most "familiar quotations" are habitually misquoted. Who but a conscientious purist or two writes "approbation from Sir HUBERT"? So "fustest" and "mostest" are likely to stand, even if the scholarly Montgomery critic has restored the original reading.

FREDERICK G. IRELAND.

In the death of the Chief Examiner of the Municipal Civil Service the City of New York loses a valuable officer in a very important branch of the public work. Mr. IRELAND had held his position for more than twenty years. He had aided, and very substantially, in developing the application of the merit system to the varied and complex organization of the city. He had an intelligent conception of the fundamental principle of that system as embodied in the Constitution, which bases all appointments and promotions on "merit and fitness," tested, so far as practicable, on competitive examinations. His aim in the great mass of examinations of which he had direct charge or supervision was to make them practical and adequate tests of fitness, and this aim he pursued with rare skill and judgment, with loyal zeal and with perfect honesty. He was, moreover, a man of substantial and refined culture and a writer of unusual talent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Gentleman Grievously Mishandled.

The departing BOY-ED leaves behind him some footprints on the sands of time, of which, as the poet suggests, we may take heart. The ex-German Naval Attaché is good enough to intimate that our press needs reforming. In Germany they have the "fullest personal liberty," but their newspapers are not allowed to insult ad libitum representatives of friendly Governments. Neither are foreigners and semi-foreigners allowed to conspire against its laws, to attempt to destroy its trade, blow up its factories, and, by their spying practices, make themselves obnoxious.

Captain BOY-ED naturally has a grudge against The Providence Journal, which, by its most inconvenient and embarrassing disclosures, did do something to bring him into disrepute in this country. But he will observe, with or without pain, that none of the American newspapers speaks a good word for him on his departure. For expressions of kindness and regret he must turn to the newspapers printed here in the German language, which, as a matter of policy, extenuate, defend, and approve whatever German spies and conspirators do here, and denounce our Government for attempting to prevent their doing it. Our neighbor The Staats-Zeitung says, for instance, that the Captain is "a brave naval officer, a man of sensitive conceptions of honor, a gentleman in the best sense of the word." It is a regrettable incident when a gentleman in the best sense of the word gets himself kicked downstairs and out of the front door. You feel instinctively that something is wrong—either with the gentleman or with the kicker. American opinion is quite unanimous in putting the responsibility for his downfall upon BOY-ED'S own shoulders. It must be all the more grievous for him because of his "sensitive conceptions of honor."

The Government's Gasoline Schooners.

The Assistant Secretary of Commerce, EDWIN F. SWEET, has thrown a ray of light upon the question of how the Government was going to make its ships pay. They are not to be ships, but schooners, auxiliary schooners, if you please, with gasoline engines. As he remarked at the Southern Commercial Congress, "It is astonishing that vessels of this type have not come into earlier use for foreign trade." They carry their liquid fuel in waste space between the double bottoms, and need neither bunkers nor boilers. Nine men can "sail" a 5,000 tonner, and the wage cost is so small that wages might be $5 daily without being excessive.

More confidence might be felt in the idea if it were based upon a somewhat broader experience than the performance of an 80-ton vessel used in the Alaskan fisheries. Some doubt must be felt also regarding the suitability of gasoline schooners for naval use, as is the plan of the superiors of the Assistant Secretary. And there will be doubting Thomases who will want to know why a Government official is so sure of the profit in gasoline schooners when private capital is so wary. No doubt there have been big steel schooners, one fine five-master has been seen in this port, and it would be a pleasure to welcome more. But there never were many of them, and the builders retired from business. Why? Was it because they lacked gasoline engines? Or was it because the old-fashioned square rig on high masts is better than the schooner for all reasons except economy?

Sailor men know that too much cloth in a single sail and a boom swinging outboard in a storm at sea are hard to manage for all but racing yachts, and not desired by them. A wet sheet and a flowing sea are all right on an inland bay, or in a trade wind, but in a twister it takes too much power to handle the gear with the necessary promptness, when a little delay may mean the loss of sails or sticks.

Nobody would put a straw in the way of the Government's gasoline schooners if they were all they seem to the fancy of Mr. SWEET, but where did he get his experience as a deep sea mariner? He was a lawyer from the Lake country, and a Congressman before he was Secretary. Those are not reasons why he should not be an authority on gasoline schooners, and it is prudent to admit that he may know how to finance them as well as to talk about them. Candidly, would he put his private funds in them?

Bringing Japan Nearer.

A little more than sixty years since Commodore PERRY introduced Japan to the family of nations the United States and its marvelously transformed neighbor across the Pacific will be talking to each other by wireless. As related in yesterday's TIMES, the Marconi station at Funabashi, near Tokio, is completed, and before there is a down on the chin of the new year San Francisco and Tokio will be talking across 3,400 miles of water, by way of Honolulu. "Our neighbor, Japan": such she is. As far as this interesting oblate spheroid is concerned, space is largely a survival. All the world is our neighbor, or soon will be; and "the viewless couriers of the air" bear messages over distances that once seemed incredibly dividing. The "dissociable ocean" exists no more.

All these increasing means of international communication must make, in the end, for a better understanding among nations. Plenty of ink and blood has been shed over differences of "race," a word hard to define, a mystery. Not so long ago pretty much every region, every village, in the world was in that condition of ignorant hostility to anything different from itself which is embalmed in the familiar English provincial saying, "'Eave 'alf a brick at 'im; 'e's a stranger in these parts." It is the "difference," often the imaginary difference, between men and between nations that makes them think they hate one another. Everything that promotes a closer intercourse must contribute ultimately to a better understanding.

Not as a triumph of science, though that is wonderful enough, but as another tie of commerce and of comity, one of the invisible, but in process of time, let us hope, strengthening, bonds tending to hold nations together, as their relations grow more complex and constant, this new Pacific ether speaking tube is worth noting.

The Colonel's Windfall.

The $1,442 which Judge ANDREWS allows Colonel ROOSEVELT for his costs and disbursements in that libel suit which gave him one of the bulliest times of a life of joy, made Syracuse immortal, and saddened the soul of Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, what will the Colonel do with it? He doesn't care for money, especially when he has had plenty of fun. It is none of our business, but we take the liberty of fancying that the Colonel will set aside that $1,442 as the nucleus of a campaign fund for Mr. HERBERT S. HADLEY or Mr. PHILANDER C. KNOX.

A MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.

Martha Berry Appeals for the Boys and Girls of Georgia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sixteen years ago the Berry School for the boys and girls of the Southern mountains was founded in a log cabin.

If you have ever been in the recesses and spurs of the Southern Appalachians you know something of the desperate mental and spiritual poverty of the people. Their lives are barren because isolation has barred opportunity. Their young people are their only hope; unless their boys and girls are trained and sent back to them with the gospel of sanitation and service, these mountaineers must continue in their sodden illiteracy and soul-starvation. To let them breed another generation like themselves would be crime.

In its sixteen years, Berry has trained a thousand mountain boys and girls. The boys for the most part have become farmers who know how to farm, carpenters, mechanics, dairymen, fruit-growers. The girls have been taught cooking, sewing, nursing, and have gone back to their mountains as teachers, housewives, homemakers. A Christian education has been afforded all of them.

We have equipment to house and feed and teach only 350 students. The appeals of those who want to come are pathetic and desperate. We have no room, no means to provide for them. We have only come to the best part of our work and are halted by lack of money to expand.

It costs an average of $239.18 to keep and teach and train a student at Berry. Deducting the amount paid by the pupil and the value of his work, there is a deficit per pupil of $144.12. This has to come from outside. The raising of about $46,000 a year is the problem that confronts us and hampers us. And this is the deficit in our running expenses only. It takes no account of what we need for expansion and improvement.

Our system of self-support allows the student to pay in work for part of their schooling. Many of them are quite unable to pay any money at all. Our boys raise stock, make roads, erect the dormitories, shops and school buildings and put in the plumbing. Our girls cook, sew and weave. All this work is directed by skilled teachers. Thus we have the operating of the school and the training of the students sanely combined.

Surely there must be men and women whose hearts will warm toward these yearning children of the mountains. They are the children of America's purest native stock. They are the nation's great reserve. I plead with you to help us to aid them.

We solicit gifts of any size—singly, monthly or annually. No check is too large or too small to do us true service. Send it now while the spirit of the season impels you to bless others.

Address gifts and requests for information to

MARTHA BERRY, Founder.

Mount Berry, Floyd County, Georgia, Dec. 27, 1915.

Threat to America Denied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About four weeks ago almost all American papers printed a London dispatch containing a supposed extract from the Frankfurter Zeitung stating that "* * * if necessary the mailed fist will also be applied to American aberrations."

I am in receipt of a wireless message from our editors declaring this or any similar sentence to be an absolute invention.

WALTER JAEGER,
Special Correspondent, Frankfurter Zeitung.
New York, Dec. 27, 1915.

FIGHTING ON THE TIGRIS.

Some of the Difficulties the British Force Must Overcome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest your readers to hear something of the country and the people around Kut-el-Amara, in Mespotamia. About a year and a half ago I drove from Aleppo to Bagdad. Then from Bagdad, by steamboat, one descends the Tigris to Basra, where ocean-going vessels load for many ports. The Arab tribes, through whose encampments I passed, are nearly independent; Turkish rule is recognized, rather irregularly, in the payment of taxes on their camels and other live stock.

I met a tax collector on his rounds—one of those fine, straightforward types whose prevalence has caused many travelers to consider with some charity the various charges that have been thundered against Turkish Governmental practices. My friend was accompanied by a squad of soldiers. Without them his collections, even if made, would be exposed to subsequent robbery. The Arabs are all nominally Mohammedans. Religion, however, as far as refined dogma is concerned, has little claim upon them. I think they may be bought, as they are poor, and their patriotism is of tribal attachment—not including any larger sentiment of country.

The Tigris offers a winding channel to steamboats. Even in descending, I remember that many times we were able to buy food from natives who trotted on shore, handing over their fruits to passengers, while the sides of the boat rubbed slowly along the low banks. Imagine, then, the difficulties, either of retreat or reinforcement, under which General Townshend is even now struggling. Even rifle fire, without artillery, may render passage on the river impossible.

We have to fear that British disasters may result in great violence attempted by malcontents. It cannot be supposed that the justice of English rule is, of itself, a guarantee against sedition. British officers, more than once, have said to me, even in the piping times of peace: "We do not forget that we are here as conquerors. We try to govern well, but we must not expect to be loved."

How quickly the tide may turn, if the prestige of the conquerors be lost under such circumstances, all history attests. Every day counts heavily in such matters. If the German-Turkish movement against Egypt should have only a partial success, as, for example, the bombarding of ships in the canal, it may cause a shock and a menace to the whole great structure of the British-Indian Empire. Such a menace is likely, I think, profoundly to affect the great war in Europe. However confident the Allies may be as to the alternate success of France and Russia, the London Cabinet may be led to consider compromises rather than to risk a cataclysm which, under the existing circumstances, would be a calamity for all the world—a calamity which might be irreparable, even if later the gathering thunders of allied artillery and the tight coil of the blockade should work disaster for Central Europe.

This concern about Egypt and India may be deeply felt by any citizen of the world, irrespective of his leanings—proally or pro-German—and irrespective of his sympathies for an India whose independent future may be realized according to Macaulay's great vision—by peaceful appeal to Imperial Britain. We may all join in the hope that vast carnage in India and Egypt will not result as an incident of war between European nations. OSCAR T. CROSBY.

Warrenton, Va., Dec. 28, 1915.

Fewer Commitments to Asylums.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article "Not Larger Asylums But Fewer Commitments" in THE TIMES Magazine Section has interested me much. I think your statements most conservative. While 25 per cent. may be the figures for New York State, larger percentages could easily be given some neighboring States.

I noticed that the writer paid no attention to the following data which might be made much of:

Incompetence of people who make commitments and lack of facilities for checking and punishing such carelessness.

Protection of the State against relatives who put persons in asylums to get them out of the way. (The law is rarely enforced here.)

The inefficiency of the physicians who fail to make good on curing 50 per cent. of the people committed. (I figured that 50 per cent., in fact, 90 per cent., of insanity is curable but that the asylums get the worst cases.) Why shouldn't the physician be held up to a standard of efficiency as well as other professional people? G. K. P.

Montclair, N. J., Dec. 28, 1915.

Paper for Clothing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Japanese have long used paper for clothing purposes. Why could we not also use paper to manufacture linings for garments and fillings for comfortables in this time of urgent need? Papers have been used in the dress trade for the balloon sleeve which was pliable and did not rustle. The Chinese have long manufactured paper stuff. If we could manufacture a pliable paper reinforced with cotton threads or cheesecloth so that it would not break in the creases or tear readily in the handling, a cheap and warm commodity could be turned out that would serve the same purpose as the more expensive materials.

ECONOMIST.

New York, Dec. 29, 1915.

OLIVIA.

Her eyes are blue,
And in them lives
The steady gaze of childhood unafraid,
Rebuffing—though not knowing she rebuffs—
Pretense and sham, false honor and false praise,
And all the crawling petty things
That people learn when they grow up.
For in a child's eyes
Are the memoirs of our better selves,
Twin tomes
That bridge for us the gulf of years.

Her laugh's half-sister to the sun,
And when
It spreads its sweetness on her little world,
'Tis but a jaundiced jaded one
That suffers her to smile alone.
For in a child's laugh ring
The hope and faith of centuries unborn,
And every living thing that's mean
Dies conquered on its tones.

Her heart?
It is the measure of our human worth.
For where,
Out in the outside world of passion and of pain,
Of loyalties that thrive
But with prosperity—
Drab loyalties too frail
To touch the iron side of life,
Too vain to say,
"We owe you this, and this, and this"—
For where,
Out in this silly warring world,
Does wisdom grow a lovelier flower,
For all the seasons of the sense and of the soul,
Than in the tender twining roots
Far in the bosom of a happy child?

G. C.

PROOF THAT INDIA'S MILLIONS ARE LOYAL.

Bishop Warne of Lucknow Points Out the Vital Significance of the Stand Taken by the National Congress.

By FRANK W. WARNE,
Methodist Episcopal Bishop to India, With Headquarters at Lucknow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tremendous significance of the opening keynote statement in the address of Sir Satyendra Sinhha, that "millions in India are waiting to serve," and his statement of "admiration for the self-imposed burden England was bearing in the struggle for liberty and freedom, and pride that India had proved herself not a whit behind the rest of the empire in the assistance given the mother country," I fear is not appreciated by the American public.

The Indian National Congress is the greatest purely Indian organization in the Indian Empire. It is composed of thousands of elected delegates from all over India, who are the leaders of Indian thought, and was organized in 1885, and has met every year since. In this congress, more definitely than anywhere else, there is a focusing of the national advanced liberal thought. The discussions are all conducted in English, because it is the only language in which representatives of all sections and all races and languages of India can confer together and conduct national business. That which is spoken from a thousand scattered platforms during the year is in the congress gathered up and made official. The fundamental principles of this organization are:

First, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India.

Second, the gradual regeneration along all lines, mental, moral, social, and political, of the nation thus evolved; and,

Third, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

In this time of war the utterances of such a congress are of superlative interest. In its deliberations India's feelings toward her rulers, from the purely Indian standpoint, are courageously expressed. A year ago, after the war had been going on for a number of months, this national congress passed the following resolution:

> The congress desires to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor and the people of England its profound devotion to the throne, its unswerving allegiance to the British and its firm resolve to stand by the Empire at all hazards and at all costs.

A year ago it further stated: "England could have put today on the battlefields of Europe not seventy thousand Indian soldiers, but a wall of men."

Now the war has raged for another year and India's loyalty evidently is unshaken. One of the most popular moves that the British Government has made was to put the Indian soldier in France side by side with other representatives of the British Empire. The time was when India said, "We are a conquered people," but after that India said, "We are no longer conquered people, we are part of the British Empire. Our soldiers are side by side on the battlefield with the English, the Scotch, the Canadians, the Australians; we are one people and part of the empire."

Just before leaving India I was up in the mountains, and a friend of mine was explaining on a map the location of Germany, the seas, and the general situation of the war, and a representative villager came in to see and hear, and said:

"Ever since my eyes have looked upon this earth I have beheld the British as my rulers. My father had them before me, and I want my children and my children's children to have them as their rulers. This rule has meant peace, prosperity and safety in our villages, on our farms, to our women and children, and our cattle. We want the British to rule over us. If the Government would only accept one man from every family in the hills, we would go to Europe, and we would shed our last drop of blood for our rulers. We cannot all go, but one from each family would mean much, and how willingly we would offer ourselves."

It is my belief that this man fairly represents the sentiment of the great middle and lower castes of the people of India, the class that Lord Curzon said he always had in his thought in all the legislation, and whom he called the "silent millions." This man, in my judgment, represents over 300,000,000 of India's people. They are the backbone of the country, and are loyal, and herein is Britain's strength in India.

FRANK W. WARNE,
New York, Dec. 29, 1915.

WHEN DEMOCRACY FIGHTS.

The Handicap of Molding Public Opinion and Political Bickerings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is one of the defects of democracy that it tends to slowness of executive action. The drawback becomes glaringly apparent in war time, when a military rapidity of decision is essential, particularly when the principal enemy, as in the case of England's war today, is a State ruled by a close oligarchy possessing almost autocratic powers over the people.

The oligarchy in Germany is fighting for its life. It had foreseen the struggle and it had made of the State a military organization. This alone gave it a tremendous advantage over the democratic communities when the war first broke out. The advantage has increased as time has gone on because the small oligarchy has been quick to perceive the needs of the situation and has been quick to adapt the resources of the country to meet them with a minimum of publicity and needless discussion of details. Hence it is that Germany finds herself fully supplied with the requisite types of weapons, the necessary ammunition in ample quantities, and every conceivable device for giving her the advantage in the trench warfare of today.

It took the British democratic leaders ten months to find out that the present war is one of destructive science, that every device of chemistry and mechanics will be brought to bear against the allied armies, and that if they are to win the Allies must harness all their mechanical and scientific resources to meet the Germans on their own ground.

The French seem to have learned their lesson earlier than the English. And what is most important, they were able to apply it quickly. Although France today is a democratic country, the whole tradition of her bureaucracy and her people is autocratic. In the face of the imperative need of the nation the French, as one man, have reverted to the traditions of Colbert and Louis XIV.

With the English a vastly more difficult condition of affairs must be encountered. The people are at last alive to the need for large calibre howitzers, for shells in quantity and of a class demanded by the leaders at the front, and for an endless supply of machine guns. They have, however, only become conscious of these needs as a result of repeated appeals stretching over a period of many months.

Many assert that the inability of the premier democratic Government of the world to cope with this situation is proof of the fact that the principles underlying this type of government are at fault. With neither the hypothesis on which this assertion is based nor with the assertion itself do I agree. A fair trial has not been made. Had the English masses been kept thoroughly informed regarding the serious nature of affairs—and this could have been accomplished without the betrayal of any essential military secrets—they would not have allowed such a condition to have arisen. Once impress upon an Englishman that the only method of handling a difficulty is by uniformity of action, by the temporary sacrificing of rights and the placing of complete faith in a body of men pre-eminently fitted to cope with the difficulty and the aiding of these men in whatever action they may see fit to undertake, and you will have created a state of mind which will insure success. H. C. S.

Straits Settlements, Nov. 1, 1915.

Capt. Boy-Ed and The Providence Journal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a former member of his Majesty the German Emperor's Officers' Corps, and thus one of the few still remaining in this country who is thoroughly appreciative of the prerogative of that position, I cannot refrain from regretting that Captain Boy-Ed should have made any reference to The Providence Journal in his farewell statement.

The very charges which this statement contains should have prohibited any mention of said paper. If the editor is English-born, Captain Boy-Ed should have allowed for the strain under which Englishmen cannot help laboring nowadays in view of the misfortunes which have befallen Great Britain, and as for the irresponsibility of the paper, his very charge should have prevented Captain Boy-Ed from lowering himself and thus the standing of German officers by conferring any attention whatever upon men whom he regards as irresponsible.

Knowing as he did the character of those whom he stooped to challenge, he should have been aware of the fact that he could not expect the tone of their reply to be gentlemanly, but that as a gentleman he would be at a disadvantage in an argument with them.

Hence, I know myself one with the spirit of the German Army and Navy if I state that any reference to or notice taken of anything like The Providence Journal's charges against Captain Boy-Ed is in no way compatible with the dignity of their officers and deserves to be reproved by them.

LIEUTENANT WALTER E. IVES,
Formerly of the Thirteenth Royal Prussian Dragoons.

New York, Dec. 29, 1915.

GERMANY ON THE SEAS.

How von Buelow Once Described a Most Vulnerable Spot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent news from Switzerland regarding Prince von Buelow's activities in endeavoring to arouse the people of the neutral States to intercede for peace in favor of Germany, which is now haunted by spectres of economic exhaustion, causes me to recall a prophecy the Prince made several years ago.

The prophecy relates to the danger that would threaten Germany in the event of her loss of sea power during a war. It is given in von Buelow's book entitled "Imperial Germany." Page 18, and is as follows:

> When, in the Spring of 1864, the English Ambassador in Berlin drew the attention of the Prussian President of the Council at that time to the excitement in England caused by Prussia's advance against Denmark, and let fall the remark that if Prussia did not cease operations the English Government might be forced to take arms against her, Herr von Bismarck-Schoenhausen replied: "Well, what harm can you do us? At worst you can throw a few shells at Stolpmunde or Pillau, and that is all." Bismarck was right at that time. We were then as good as unassailable to England with her mighty sea power, for we were invulnerable at sea. We possessed neither a great mercantile marine, the destruction of which could sensibly injure us, nor any oversea trade worth mentioning, the crippling of which we need fear.
>
> Today it is different. We are now vulnerable at sea. We have intrusted millions to the ocean, and with these millions the weal and woe of many of our countrymen. If we had not in good time provided protection for these valuable and indispensable possessions, we should have been exposed to the danger of having one day to look on defenselessly while we were deprived of them. But then we could not have returned to the comfortable economic and potential existence of a purely inland State. We should have been placed in the position of being unable to employ and support a considerable number of our millions of inhabitants at home. The result would have been an economic crisis, which might easily attain the proportions of a national catastrophe.

Well, after investing immense sums in a navy, when the time came Germany found she could not use it. She was able to supply the ships, but she could not prevail upon her officers and men to fight them. So what von Buelow feared is coming to pass. It will, indeed, be a long day before the Germans again enjoy "comfortable economic and political circumstances," and it will, as von Buelow now very clearly sees, be a much longer day before the Germans will cry out again for a "place under the sun."

In what strange ways philosophy leads history to work! ABE SCHULTZE.

New York, Dec. 28, 1915.

Why Canadian Reciprocity Failed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Canadian, I cannot resist replying to the letter in THE TIMES from Lieutenant Ives. When he says that British interests defeated the reciprocity bill in the last Canadian general elections he states what is absolutely untrue; when he states that there is a hereditary Canadian hatred of Yankees, he says what is absolutely false.

The writer voted Conservative and against his own party, along with thousands of other Liberals, because he realized that our manufacturers needed protection against the manufacturers of the United States, and that if reciprocity with the United States went into effect our Canadian manufacturers would have to close their doors. British interests had nothing to do with it, and if Lieutenant Ives knows anything about Canada he ought to know that we run our own affairs and maintain only a slightly lower tariff against British goods than imports from other countries. It was perfectly good business for Washington to try to get us to lower our tariff, although at that time it averaged lower

DEBUTANTES JOIN IN SOCIAL WHIRL

Misses Helen A. Barrett and Margaret M. Geer Introduced at Their Homes.

MISS HODGSON IS GREETED

A Dinner Dance for Miss Alexander at the Ritz—Parties for the Misses Phillips and Haynes.

Yesterday's hostesses at débutante entertainments included Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. John D. Barrett, Mrs. J. L. Phillips, Mrs. J. Hamilton Hodgson, Mrs. Alpheus Geer, and Mrs. J. Olyphant Haynes.

Mrs. John D. Barrett introduced her daughter, Miss Helen Adams Barrett, at a tea followed by a dinner and theatre party. The tea was at Mrs. Barrett's residence, 24 West Seventy-first Street. Besides Mrs. Barrett and Miss Barrett those who received were the Misses Cornelia Ledyr of Philadelphia, Marion Perry, Beatrice Pyncheon, Isabel Yeomans, Ethel Simmons, Dorothea Camp, Lilian Palmer, Helen Porter, Muriel Oakes, Mary A. Cushman, Margaret Baker and Katherine Kip of South Orange. Presiding at the tea table was Mrs. Frank M. Kelley, a sister of the débutante; Mrs. Albert Ashforth, Miss Dorothy Truesdell, and Mrs. John L. Rogers, Jr.

Mrs. Alpheus Geer of Nutley, N. J., gave a tea dance yesterday afternoon at her home to introduce her daughter, Miss Margaret Monague Geer. Mrs. Geer and Miss Geer had assisting them receive the Misses Edith Farr, Marjorie Woolsey, Jean Calhoun, Gabriella Prout, Alice Morgan, Angela Richmond, Gertrude Geer, Theone Braun, Eleanor White, and Caroline Goodrich.

Dance for Miss Hodgson.

Dr. and Mrs. John H. P. Hodgson of 29 Washington Square gave a dance last night at the Plaza for their débutante daughter, Miss Ensley Hodgson. The débutante was in white satin and silver with green tulle. The dance was held in the Rose Room.

Among the guests were the Misses Mary S. Chapin, Helen M. Byrne, Isabel Yeomans, Dorothea Camp, Madge Lesher, Edith and Ruth Hayden, Marion Perry, Mary Cushman, Sarah Larkin, Helen Porter, Florence Lincoln, Dorothy Haight, Eunice Clapp, Helen Barrett, Caryl Hackstaff, Helen Turnbull, Jean Stewart, Marion Post, Isabel Stettinius, Dorothy Peabody, Grace Franklin, Martha Gay, Ethel Simmons, and Marjory Sherman.

Mrs. D. Olyphant Haynes of 11 West Ninety-fourth Street gave a tea dance at her home to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Dunham Haynes. Mrs. Haynes and the débutante had receiving with them the Misses Nan Chadwick, Vivian Hunter, Katherine Moller, Betty Brace, Joyce Warrin, Marie de M. Jordan, Eleanor Andrews, and Dorothy Dart.

Miss Phillips Entertained.

Mrs. Jacob L. Phillips of 49 East Sixty-seventh Street entertained at the Plaza in the evening with a dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaret Louise Phillips. There were about two hundred and fifty guests, and the dance was in the large ballroom, with tables at sides for the buffet supper at midnight. Mrs. Phillips and her daughter had receiving with them the Misses Estelle and Maude Louise O'Brien, Alice Johnson, Pauline Haggerty, and Regina Mulgrew. The other guests included the Misses Helen Flake, Adelaide and Marie Bulkley, Helen Bacon, Isabel Amy, Mercer French, Frances Hawke, Marie de M. Jordan, Leonie Knoedler, Marie Osterholt, Marguerite Radley, Beth Leary, Estelle Mulqueen, Gladys O'Donohue, Marion Vanderpoel, Ethel Lamarche, and the Misses O'Gorman.

Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud, Jr., gave an informal tea dance yesterday at their apartment at 820 Park avenue. Receiving with them were Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, Mrs. Nathaniel Reynal, and the Misses Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick.

Mrs. N. Le R. Edgar's Dance.

Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar's dance for her niece, Miss Helen G. Alexander, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, took place at the Ritz-Carlton and was a dinner dance, the dinner being in the crystal room and the dance in the large ballroom. At 1:30 P. M. a seated supper was served in the main restaurant, which was reserved for Mrs. Edgar's guests after 1 o'clock. The decorations were Christmas greens with poinsettia and holly. After the dinner many other guests came in for dancing.

The dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Anson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dread, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Hariman, Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. De L. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Thomas, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rogers Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall. Also the Misses Katharine de B. Parsons, Anna Sands, Margot Scull, Edith Blair, Evelyn Burden, Alice M. Davies, Marjorie Hancock, Diane del Monte, Maria de Barril, Maud Kahn, Sarah Larkin, Audrey Hoffman, Winifred Ives, Mabel Gerry, Alexandra Emery, Elsie de Wolfe.

Among the several hundred additional guests who came in for the dance and supper were many of the Winter's débutantes and the older girls. Among them were the Misses Carol Harriman, Sarah S. Butler, Florence L. Blair, Catherine and Sarah Collier, Gretchen Damrosch, Marjorie Curtis, M. L. and Jeanne Emmet, Eleanor G. Hewitt, Louise Hoadley, Helen Hunt, Grace H. Jenkins, Frances Morgan, Joseph.ne Osborn, Frieda Pearson, Frances Riker, Marie L. Rodewald, Neomi G. Townsend, Louise Trevor, and Alice Van Rensselaer.

MISS WHALEY A BRIDE.

Daughter of Vice President of New Haven R. R. Weds J. E. Sample.

The wedding of Miss Mildred R. Whaley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Whaley, and Joseph E. Sample of this city was celebrated at 8:30 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents, 530 West End Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall of the Church of the Divine Paternity officiated.

The ceremony was performed in the drawing room under a floral bower, the color scheme of the decorations and bridal costumes being pink and white.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a court train of cloth of silver, and her veil of tulle, which was worn high at the back of the coiffure and low in front, fell in voluminous folds over the train, which depended from the shoulders. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley.

Miss Ethel Leinau of Philadelphia, the maid of honor, was in shell pink tulle and silver, and the two bridesmaids, the Misses Lee Sample of Haines City, Fla., a sister of the bridegroom, and Gertrude Barnes Adams of Philadelphia, wore frocks of pink taffeta and silver, with long flowing sleeves of tulle. The attendants carried arm bouquets of pink roses.

Gerald Davis of Chicago, a classmate of the bridegroom at Purdue University, was best man. The ushers were Oscar Graeve and Harry Hughes of this city.

A reception followed the ceremony. Mrs. Whaley was in pale gold chiffon velvet and Mrs. Joseph R. Sample, the bridegroom's mother, wore a costume of black jet.

Later the couple left for the South on their honeymoon. The bride's father is Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Their engagement was announced last June.

WED IN ALL ANGELS' CHURCH

Miss Marguerite T. Walker Marries H. C. Hines—The Attendants.

Miss Marguerite Thomas Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lemuel Walker of 30 West Fifty-ninth Street, was married to Harvey Carrow Hines of Kinston, N. C., at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Plaza. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend of All Angels' Church.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle, with a corsage of pearls and a tulle train. Her veil, of tulle, was edged with rose point lace. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by Miss Lorraine Craven as maid of honor, who wore a frock of shell pink chiffon, with brown tulle hat. James M. Hines was best man, and the ushers included Theus Munds, Lloyd M. and Walter D. La Roque, and Joel J. Stevenson.

A reception was held after the ceremony. Mrs. Walker, the bride's mother, who received, appeared in a costume of hydrangea chiffon, with touches of mauve, topped with a brown tulle hat.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Flagler, Dr. and Mrs. Edmund Le Roy Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pyncheon, Lovit Hines, John C. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rees, Mr. and Mrs. C. Monteith Gilpin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McKenna, and Miss Marjorie Smylie.

Murphy-Wiborg Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Sara Sherman Wiborg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg, and Gerald C. Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick F. Murphy, is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the town house of the bride's parents, 40 East Ninety-first Street. It will be attended by her sisters, Mrs. Sidney W. Fish and Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg.

Hosts at a Christmas Dance.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 36 West Fifty-eighth Street entertained last night with a small dance in the ballroom at the Hotel Gotham. During the evening favors were distributed from a Christmas tree. At intervals the Edna White Ladies' Trumpet Quartet, standing in front of the electrically lighted tree, played Christmas carols and other selections.

Advertising Club Dances.

The Advertising Club of New York held its first dinner and dance of the year at its clubhouse, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, last night, and during the week there will be open house. Following the dinner there was several dancing hours. Ralph Tipper is the President of the club, and the other officers include O. C. Harn, Vice President; David D. Lee, Treasurer, and Fred W. Dibble, Secretary. The club has a membership of about 1,100.

Theatre Party for Miss O'Brien.

A large theatre party is to be given for Miss Maud O'Brien on Jan. 4, by her godfather, J. Campbell Thompson, the well known amateur whip. Miss O'Brien is the débutante daughter of ex-Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien. Her coming out reception several weeks ago was one of the social features of the season. A dance was given in Miss O'Brien's honor last week.

Newmark-Altman Engagement.

The Rev. and Mrs. H. Newmark of 567 West 149th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Miriam Newmark, to Dr. Morris Robert Altman of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Scribner of 258 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary E. Scribner, to N. Chapin Palmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percival B. Palmer of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harmon Noble of Essex, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura Anne Noble, to Hilliard A. Proctor, son of Dr. and Mrs. Willis H. Proctor of Corning, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard D. Baldwin of East Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cynthia Baldwin, to Philip Hyatt Haseltine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt Haseltine of Coshocton, Ohio.

"Die Waukuere" Sung at the Opera.

The opera at the Metropolitan last night was "Die Walkuere." Mme. Kurt was heard as Sieglinde, Mme. Matzenauer as Brünnhilde, and Mme. Ober as Fricka, while the male rôles were sung by Messrs. Urlus, Scott, and Braun. Artur Bodanzky conducted.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

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A hotel that reflects the many comforts and refinements of an experienced and skillful management. Homelike and livable, luxuriously appointed, an exclusive yet accessible location; modern in the best meaning of the word. On Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor. Residential or transient.

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NEW YEAR'S CARDS BOOKS CALENDARS NOVELTIES

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681 FIFTH AVENUE,
Near 54th Street

WM. F. STANSBURY DEAD.

$100,000 Heir, Who Spent Lavishly, Was Married Two Weeks Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 29.—William F. Stansbury, who is believed to have spent a fortune of $100,000 which was left to him three years ago through the death of his grandfather, W. C. Stansbury of Scotch Plains, died at his home here today. It was just two weeks ago that he was married to Miss May Day, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Galbraith of this city.

During the last three years young Stansbury attracted unusual attention through the lavish way in which he spent his money, being known among his friends as "Monty Brewster." With the fortune left to the young man he also came in possession of the Stansbury homestead at Scotch Plains, which had been in the family 200 years. This Stansbury sold several months ago to increase his ready cash.

Battalion Chief James T. Reilly.

James Thomas Reilly, a Battalion Chief of the New York Fire Department, died in the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at the age of 53 years. Mr. Reilly was born in Jersey City and became a member of the Fire Department when 23 years old. In 1896 he was appointed a Lieutenant, a Captain in 1900, and a few years later was made Chief of the Thirty-second Battalion in Hicks Street, Brooklyn, where he remained until his death. He lived at 179 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

MARRIED IN PARIS.

Paul Chanut of New Rochelle Weds Miss Janine Broquin.

A cable message announces the marriage on Tuesday, the Church of St. Honore d'Eylau, Paris, of Paul Chanut of New Rochelle and Miss Janine Broquin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Broquin of Paris. There were no attendants and the wedding was simple.

Mr. Chanut and his bride will go to England on Jan. 8 and will sail from Falmouth on Jan. 8 on the New Amsterdam for this city. After a visit to New Rochelle and a trip to Florida, they will return to St. Martin, France, where they will make their home while in that country.

Mr. Chanut is the head of the glove house bearing that name, with factories in France, and its New York office at 859 Broadway. Mrs. Chanut is a musician, an expert at outdoor sports, having won golf and tennis championships, and a horsewoman.

METROPOLITAN DANCES BEGIN.

Next Winter's Debutantes and Young Men Gather at Sherry's.

The first of the season's Metropolitan dances was held in the small ballroom at Sherry's last night. This series is for girls who are to make their début next Winter. There are about fifty girl members, each entitled to invite two young men, and these, with extra guests, brought the number in attendance to about 200. It was an early dance, with a buffet supper before midnight. Several of the committee in charge gave dinners before it, and so did many of the mothers of the girl members.

The committee in charge of this series includes Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, and Mrs. Le Roy King.

Mrs. Samuel D. Levy a Hostess.

Mrs. Samuel D. Levy, wife of the City Magistrate, of 285 Central Park West, gave a dinner last night, followed by a theatre party and dance at the Plaza, for her niece, Miss Viola J. Rottenberg of Boston, who is a student at Wellesley College. Among the guests were the Misses Florence Neuburger, Kate Wollman, Josephine Warschauer, Harold Content, Leon Schinasi, Harry Bijur, Benjamin F. Wollman, and Justice Edgar J. Lauer.

Osborn-Cheesman Wedding.

Miss Ruth Cheesman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Earle Cheesman of South Orange, N. J., and Willard Miner Osborn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Osborn of East Orange, were married in the Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange, last night. The Rev. F. Boyd Edwards officiated. The bride's mother is former President of the Woman's Club of Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn will reside at 477 Vose Avenue, South Orange, after returning from their wedding trip.

A Concert of German Folksong.

Under the auspices of the German University League, there will be a concert at Aeolian Hall this evening whose program will be devoted to the folksong in Germany and in the German-speaking provinces of Austria. There is a long list of soloists, headed by Julia Heinrich of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The concert will be under the direction of Max Morx, and pupils of the Elizabeth Duncan School will take part.

Actress to Marry Playwright.

The engagement of Inez Plummer, an actress whose last appearance in New York was in "The Last Laugh," to Paul Dickey, the playwright, has been announced. Mr. Dickey wrote "The Last Laugh" in collaboration with Charles W. Godard. "The Ghost Breaker" and "The Misleading Lady" were other plays by the two. Mr. Dickey went to Hollywood, Cal., last week, to produce pictures for the Lasky Feature Play Company. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and was a member of the football team in the years when the Wolverines were the champions of the West. The date for the wedding has not been set.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Fifteen actors and actresses from the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island will be the guests of honor at the performance of "Pinafore" to be given by the Junior Art Society tomorrow afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre. The balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" and scenes from "Alice in Wonderland" will precede the opera.

William Anthony McGuire has made a vaudeville playlet of Edward Everett Hale's famous story, "The Man Without a Country." The sketch has been put in rehearsal and will be presented in the Keith houses.

The Juniors Players of the Neighborhood Playhouse will give an extra performance of Netta Syrett's play "The Gift of the Fairies," Sunday afternoon. Sunday night in the little Grand Street Theatre Constance Ramsey Gideon and Henry L. Gideon will give a recital of folksongs and the Toedt Quartet will render an instrumental program.

The artists appearing at the Palace this week are rehearsing an old-fashioned minstrel after-piece to be given tomorrow night as a feature of the New Year's high jinks in the vaudeville playhouse.

A special New Year's matinee of "The House of Glass" will be given in the Candler tomorrow. At the Columbia the Bostonian Burlesquers will give an extra midnight performance tomorrow night.

Mme. Melba's program at the Hippodrome Sunday night will include selections from "La Boheme" and "Othello," and songs by Depare, Bemberg, M. V. White, Liza Lehmann and Arditti.

Arrivals from Bordeaux.

Some of the passengers who arrived from Bordeaux yesterday on the Rochambeau were:

Alexander Allen, Ernest Blaser, Miss M. Bernard, Samuel Cornell, Count Fe d'Ostiani, Maurice Fally, Albert Fleury, William Foley, Dr. Cecile Grier, Miss E. Hall, W. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jaffries, Miss A. Jardine, Forrest Lamont, Harry Lippincott, Mrs. J. Lyman, Mrs. Virginie Marcel, Miss H. Montagne, Dr. Helen Nolen, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Moffatt, Martin Williams, Miss M. McCullen, L. Smith, Dr. Kenneth Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Herbert Wallace, Viscount de Mauduit de Kerven, and Colonel Joseph E. Willard, United States Ambassador to Madrid.

THOMAS L. SHEVLIN, YALE COACH, IS DEAD

Young Millionaire Lumberman a Victim of Pneumonia After Training Football Team.

HIS VICTORIES FOR YALE

Instilled the Fighting Spirit That Twice Defeated Princeton—His Life Insured for $1,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29.—Thomas Lee Shevlin, millionaire lumberman and Yale football coach, died at his home here this morning of pneumonia. Mr. Shevlin contracted a cold in Yale Bowl early in November while he was coaching the Yale football team. He went to California to rest after the football season and upon his return last Wednesday was taken with pneumonia. The following day his condition became serious and yesterday he suffered a relapse. A special train from Chicago brought a specialist to join the four other physicians who had been attending him, but the patient sank gradually until his death.

Tom Shevlin, Yale, 1906, was known not at New Haven alone, but wherever football is known, as a man who took hold of two disorganized Yale teams and in two weeks, through sheer personality, made of them great fighting elevens.

Mr. Shevlin was 32 years old. His father was Thomas Shevlin, a wealthy lumberman of Minnesota. Young Shevlin was sent to the Hill School at Pottstown, Penn., where he excelled in athletics and stood well in scholarship. He entered Yale under the handicap of having more money to spend than any of the other students, but he was among the most popular men in his class.

His Football Career.

He played football at New Haven for four years and captained the 1906 team. For three years he was picked as All-American end. During his football career Yale defeated Princeton three times and Harvard four times. He was a many-sided athlete. He was a weight man on the track team throughout his college course. In his freshman year he played on the baseball team.

After graduation Mr. Shevlin went West and went into business with his father. After his father's death he became one of the directors. The younger Shevlin was known as a capable business man, and it was said in Minneapolis that he was destined to become one of the big men of the West.

Mr. Shevlin's interest in football did not end with his graduation. He used to spend much of his time on the football field at the University of Minnesota helping the coaches. He was not averse to jumping into football togs and getting into the scrimmages on the scrub team.

Went to Rescue at Yale.

Yale sent a hurry call for him in 1910, near the close of one of the most disastrous seasons that was ever known in New Haven. Mr. Shevlin brought with him the amazing Minnesota shift and it took just one week for him to teach it to the Yale team. That team defeated Princeton. The following week they tied Harvard. There was the same situation at New Haven last Fall and Mr. Shevlin was sent for. He took the battered and dispirited Yale team and filled them with fighting spirit, so that with sheer pluck they defeated Princeton. They slumped the following week and Harvard won.

The will of Mr. Shevlin's father, who died in 1912, gave the greater part of the estate to him and his two sisters, Mrs. George C. Bockwith and Mrs. David D. Tenney. Before his death the father had transferred his business interests to his children.

Mr. Shevlin carried $1,500,000 life insurance. Up to November he had had $500,000, but he tripled the amount then, distributing the insurance among several companies. His total premiums were said to be $30,000. In 1909 Mr. Shevlin married Miss Elizabeth Sherley. She and two children survive him.

In athletic circles many expressions of sorrow were heard concerning Shevlin's death. Professor Robert M. Corwin, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Committee, and Walter Camp, the Yale football authority, were among the first to pay tribute.

Professor Corwin's Tribute.

Professor Corwin said:

"Mr. Shevlin's death will come as a great shock to Yale men, for he was widely known to a large circle of graduates and greatly beloved by all who knew him. His loss will be felt especially by football men. The football management owes him a large debt of gratitude for the sacrifices which he had made repeatedly to help our teams out of trouble. He always seemed ready to cancel the most imperative business engagement whenever or wherever the call for help reached him. He will be missed as a friend, adviser, and coach. During the present season, when he gave his time and effort so freely to the building up of the 1915 team, he gained the confidence and friendship of the whole squad."

Walter Camp said:

"A sportsman, a leader, a friend, always at the front, with a dominant personality that compelled attention and success. Into life as into football he carried that personality, and it always stood him in good stead. He never faltered, but went straight ahead with a driving force that was compelling and yet with a sound judgment that brought its reward. Yale will miss him, football and sport will miss him, but above all a host of friends will feel a deep sense of personal loss that nothing can replace."

James C. Calvert.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 29.—James C. Calvert, for more than fifteen years clerk of the County of Union, was found dead in bed at his home to-day. Death was caused by Bright's disease and was hastened by an attack of the grip. Mr. Calvert had been a resident of Elizabeth since 1883. For several years he was employed in the Singer Manufacturing Company plant and became active in politics as a Republican. He was 55 years old.

Ex-State Senator Wm. L. Thornton.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—William L. Thornton, ex-State Senator, dropped dead in front of his home at Monticello today from heart disease. He was one of the most prominent Republicans in this section of the State and an intimate friend of ex-Governor Odell. Mr. Thornton served Sullivan County for three terms as County Judge; for three years he was attorney for the State Excise Department, and at the time of his death he was Chairman of the Child's Welfare Board of Sullivan County. He was 72 years old.

Ex-Judge Seabury's Widow Dies.

Mrs. Mary Hendrickson Seabury, widow of ex-Judge Robert Seabury, of Nassau County, died yesterday at 127 Franklin Street, Hempstead, L. I., three days after the death of her husband. Mrs. Seabury was in poor health at the time of her husband's death and the shock affected her greatly. She was ex-Judge Seabury's second wife. She was born in Westbury, L. I., Sixty-six years ago, a member of the Hendrickson family, one of the oldest Long Island families.

Ewan Macpherson.

Ewan Macpherson, a journalist and magazine writer, died at his home, 160 Waverley Place, on Tuesday evening, after a short illness. Mr. Maspherson was born in Kingston, Jamaica, and was 61 years old.

CHARLES B. HAWLEY DEAD.

Composer, Singer, and Organist Dies from a Paralytic Stroke.

Charles B. Hawley, composer and organist, died yesterday at Eatontown, N. J. He was returning home last week from a church in Asbury Park, where he had been playing some of his compositions, when he was stricken with paralysis. Yesterday he was stricken again, and did not survive the second attack.

Mr. Hawley was 57 years old. He was born in Brookfield, Conn., in 1858, the son of a New England farmer, who was also a musician of skill. His mother also was a musician. He attended Cheshire Military Academy, where, at the age of 15, he took a prominent part in the musical activities.

In 1875 Mr. Hawley came to this city and studied vocal music under George James Webb, Rivarde and Federlein and composition under Dudley Buck, Mosenthal and Rutenber. After a year's work he became soloist in Calvary Episcopal Church and later assistant organist in St. Thomas's.

For twenty-five years Mr. Hawley had been a teacher of the voice, with studios in this city. For seventeen years he was solo bass and director of the Broadway Tabernacle choir and for ten years director of the Metropolitan College of Music. He was one of the charter members of the Manuscript Society of New York, and had been for many years an active member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club and the Mendessohn Quartet Club. For the last four years he had been organist and choirmaster of the Madison Avenue M. E. Church.

Among Mr. Hawley's best known songs which have been published recently are "My Thought of You" and "Peace."

Mr. Hawley is survived by his wife and a daughter, whose stage name is Ethel Crane. His home was at Red Bank, N. J.

BARON DE VAUX DEAD.

Author, Sportsman, and a Founder of Gil Blas Dies in Paris.

Baron de Vaux, widely known as a writer and also as a sportsman, died on Tuesday in Paris, according to private advices received yesterday in this city.

He was formerly an officer of cavalry, and served in the Franco-Prussian war with distinction. He left military life for literature, and was one of the founders of Gil Blas—the old Gil Blas of the Boulevard des Italiens—in which so many noted writers made their first appearance. Among its contributors were Guy de Maupassant, Catulle Mendes, Armand Sylvester, Barbey d'Aurevilly, Richepin, Rochefort, and Scholl.

Under his pen name of "Diable Boiteux" the Baron recounted the happenings of Paris an life with a keen sense of humor and a caustic touch which was very much appreciated.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. CHARLES HENRY VAN DYNE, a retired Episcopal clergyman, died suddenly Tuesday night at 1,161 Amsterdam Avenue, where he lived with his sister, Miss Mary Emily Van Dyne. Mr. Van Dyne was graduated from Yale in 1860 and from General Theological Seminary. Following the death of his wife, Mr. Van Dyne resigned the rectorship of a church in Maryland and came to New York. He and his sister contributed to magazines.

GEORGE LEWIS COOPER, prominent patent lawyer, died in Troy, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Cooper had practiced in New York, Washington, and Philadelphia, and had recently made his home in Troy and Saratoga Springs.

EDWARD A. McMANUS, one of the well-known "seven McManus brothers," of whom ex-Senator Thomas J. (The) McManus is one, died last night of pneumonia at his home, 452 West Forty-ninth Street. He was 58 years old, and a son of John and Maria McManus. His six brothers are James L., John J., Owen, William F., Charles A., and Thomas J. McManus. Mr. McManus was born in this city and attended parochial schools here, and Georgetown University. He was in the bond and surety business at 38 Park Row.

WILLIAM W. TITUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Townsend Titus, of Glen Cove, died at his home in East Williston, L. I., of a throat disease. He was 37 years old, and is survived by his wife and two children.

Miss MARIANNE E. HAVELL, a daughter of Robert Havell, artist, publisher, and grandson of Henry Sickels, died at her home, 225 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was born 84 years ago in Newark, N. J., and was a descendant of Bishop James of the Church of England, who settled in Long Island, L. I., in 1683. A son, Henry B. Sickels, survives her.

Mrs. HANORA KEATING UPTON, widow of Henry F. Upton and a resident of Brooklyn for half a century, died on Tuesday at her home, 549 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

WILLIAM W. JONES, for forty-three years cashier of the New York Rubber Company, is dead at his home, 469 Nostrand Place, Richmond Hill, L. I., in his sixty-eighth year. He left a widow, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. ANNA PENROSE HOOTON, widow of Colonel Francis C. Hooton, of Westchester, Penn., died yesterday of pneumonia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Buchanan Gilford, 51 East Fifty-third Street.

P. J. RIDDELL, for many years employed by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company as Superintendent of bowling alley construction, died Tuesday in Bellevue Hospital. He was 53 years old. Mr. Riddell was a well-known bowler, and was on the Brunswick team, which won the world's championship in Pittsburgh in 1903. His son, Glenn Riddell, is one of the leading bowlers in the United States.

JULIUS ROGALINER, a member of the firm of Kuttner & Ffbel, hosiery dealers at 579 Broadway, is dead at his home, 86 West 119th Street. Mr. Rogaliner was unmarried.

JAMES McMANUS, a fireman of Truck 28, died Tuesday night of heart disease at Harlem Hospital. Mr. McManus, who was 59 years old, was taken ill on his way home from a fire. He had been a member of the department for thirty-two years.

ARTHUR BALL, shortstop for the famous Baltimore Orioles Baseball Club, of which John McGraw, Hugh Jennings, and other noted players were members, is dead in Chicago at the age of 41. He retired from baseball two years ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

ULRICH—KIRCHER.—Frieda Kircher to Jacob Ulrich.

WENTZEL—KELLER.—Bertha A. Keller to Ernest P. Wentzel.

Married.

CHANUT—BROQUIN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1915, at the Church of St. Honore d' Eylau, Paris, M. Paul Chanut of New Rochelle and St. Martin, Valmeroux, (Cantal,) France, and Mlle. Janine Broquin, daughter of M. and Mme. Lucien Broquin of Paris. No cards.

DOHERTY—KYNOCH.—At Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., Dec. 29, by Rev. Louis B. Whitmore, Amy, youngest daughter of Francis B. Kynoch, Rowenlea, Edinburgh, Scotland, to William Alexander, second son of Alexander Doherty, Tyrone, Ireland.

MYERS—REYNOLDS.—On Dec. 27, at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. William H. Reynolds, Providence, R. I., Miss Hope Reynolds to Mr. Alfred Stuart Myers of New York City, by Dr. Augustus H. Lord, assisted by the Rev. James Myers.

Died

BALL.—At Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 28, 1915, Nellie Ward Ball. Funeral services will be held at W. N. Knapp's Funeral Parlors, 555 Main St., East Orange, N. J., (Brick Church Station,) Thursday evening, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Bloomfield, N. J.

BEHRENS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1915, Margaret Latimer, widow of Henry J. Behrens. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. O. W. Boyden, Crestwood, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 30, 8 P. M. Interment private.

BERTRAND.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1915, at 9:20 P. M., Virginie, beloved mother of Herbert Bertrand and Irma Bertrand von Wessely. Funeral service on Friday, 31st inst., at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th Av.

BETTS.—At Morristown, N. J., Dec. 27, 1915, Bessie, daughter of Elizabeth Sanders and the late Frederick F. Betts. Funeral private.

BLIVEN.—At his residence, 484 Riverside Drive, on Dec. 27, William E. Bliven, aged 55 years, beloved husband of Nellie Canon Bliven. Interment Muscatine, Iowa.

BOWES.—On Monday, Dec. 27, at her residence, 532 West 152d, Mrs. Annie A. Bowes, beloved wife of Richard James Bowes and mother of John V., Richard Frank, Miss Agnes, and Mrs. Alfred Meila. Funeral from her late residence on Friday morning, at 9:15, to St. Catherine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Friends and acquaintances are cordially invited to attend.

BROOKS.—On Dec. 25, at Freehold, Greene County, N. Y., John W., aged 75 years. Interment in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 30, at 1:30 P. M.

BUHLER.—Carrie Margaret Buhler, daughter of the late Louis and Catherine Buhler, suddenly at her home, 440 East 156th St. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

CASSIDY-WATSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1915, Harriet M., beloved wife of Thomas F. Cassidy, member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, New York Fire Department, and beloved daughter of Mary Feely and the late David Watson. Funeral from her late residence, 904 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Friday, the 31st inst., 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Transfiguration, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

COLE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1915, Judson J. Cole, at his late residence, 311 East 3d St., Brooklyn. Funeral services at 2 P. M. Thursday, Dec. 30. Interment private.

CREE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1915, Ada W., beloved wife of Giles H. Cree. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CURTISS.—Margaret B., suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at Greenwich, Conn., daughter of Julian W. Curtiss and Mary Case Curtiss. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

DEY.—On Monday, Dec. 27, 1915, at her residence, 28 West 88th St., Mary Laidlie Dey, aged 92 years, beloved sister of Richard Varick Dey. Funeral services at the Collegiate Church, 8th Av. and 29th St., Thursday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

DEY.—The Daughters of the Cincinnati announce with regret the death of their valued associate, Mary Laidlie Dey, on Monday, Dec. 27, at her residence, 28 West 88th St.

JULIA CHESTER WELLS, President.
HELEN RICHARDS, Secretary.

DEY.—With deep regret the Auxiliary Board of the Home for Incurables announces the death of its beloved President, Mary Laidlee Dey on Monday, Dec. 27, at her late residence, 28 West 88th St.

MARJORIE N. CAMP, Secretary.

ESTRADA.—On Dec. 28, 1915, Rafael Estrada, at Havana, Cuba.

FELTUS.—Suddenly, on Dec. 28, John Joseph Feltus, aged 54. Funeral services at his late residence, 204 Prince Av., Nutley, N. J., at 8 P. M., Thursday. Interment 3 P. M., Friday, Machpelah Cemetery, New Durham, N. J.

GORDON.—Rehoboth Lodge, No. 38, I. O. B. B.—Dora, wife of Brother George Gordon, died Tuesday, 28th inst., aged 58. Funeral from 216 West 98th St., Thursday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.

JULIUS LEWIN, President.
S. NATHAN, Secretary.

HALLETT.—John W. B., Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, at his home, 1340 Madison Av., Flushing, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAVELL.—Marianne Edington, daughter of Robert Havell, suddenly on Tuesday, Dec. 28. Funeral 10 A. M., Dec. 31, at 816 East 175th St., Bronx.

HAWLEY.—Charles B., beloved husband of Hattie B

YUCATAN MONOPOLY HOISTS HEMP PRICES

Binder Twine to Cost More as a Result of Mexican State's Regulation.

OUST HARVESTER COMPANY

Two Big American Concerns Driven Out, Says Dr. Rendon, Defending New Organization.

The International Harvester Company and the Plymouth Cordage Company have been practically driven out of the sisal hemp business in the State of Yucatan, Mexico, according to figures produced by Dr. Victor A. Rendon, general attorney for the commission appointed by the Governor of Yucatan to regulate the sisal hemp industry there. Dr. Rendon, whose office is at 64 Wall Street, charges that these companies formerly controlled the entire hemp industry of Yucatan, and were in effect a monopoly which injured the growers and laborers of Yucatan by depressing the price of their product and by loaning money at exorbitant rates of interest.

Countercharges, however, are that the Government of Yucatan, through the regulatory commission, has created an absolute monopoly of the hemp business, which can control prices to the serious disadvantage of manufacturers in this country, and ultimately to the serious disadvantage of the American farmer, who is the largest user of binder twine. Dr. Rendon admits that he is the head of such a monopoly.

In a recent number of the Farm Implement News of Chicago an article appeared which attacked the Mexican commission, saying:

"Controlling the market the commission will be in a position to dictate prices at all times, and the conditions with which it must comply in order to obtain the required capital are such that an artificial price, fixed without regard to the law of supply and demand, will be inevitable.

"The excess of price over the price that would prevail under free and unrestricted competition will be an unwarranted tax on the ultimate consumer, and the American farmer is the largest ultimate consumer of sisal fibre."

One effect of the Yucatan monopoly is to drive every small independent American sisal grass dealer in this country out of that business. Prices of sisal grass have also risen since the Government monopoly began to be effective last September.

Must Sell to Monopoly.

According to a law of Yucatan passed on Dec. 9 every grower of sisal hemp must sell his product to the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequin, which is the State commission appointed to regulate the hemp business. This law has not been thoroughly enforced as yet, but it is expected that within a short time there will be no exceptions. This commission, as previously announced, has entered into an agreement with a company organized and financed by American bankers, known as the Pan-American Commission Corporation, by which a standing credit of $10,000,000 for five years has been established in this country for the Yucatan hemp growers. The American company receives 5 per cent. of the amount of all sales of sisal grass handled by the regulatory commission.

That a virtual monopoly of the sisal grass supply exists under the control of the regulatory commission is indicated by the figures of imports of that commodity. The following figures show the number of tons of sisal grass imported into the United States for nine months ended September:

From	1915.	1914.
Mexico	147,110	147,864
Other countries	6,237	13,859

Price Already Up.

"I admit that we can to a large extent control the market," said Dr. Rendon. "The present price of sisal in New York is 7½ cents a pound, and, if we wanted to do so, we could raise it to 10 cents. True, the price has risen about 1 cent since the commission has controlled the situation. But do you not think that the rise might be the cause of trade conditions? In the first place, the supply of hemp and sisal fiber from other sources has been greatly reduced. The supply of similar fibres from New Zealand, South Africa, Java, and from some Mexican States has been greatly reduced because of the high cost of ship tonnage.

"In the second place there has been a great demand for binder twine from the European countries with which the United States is trading."

Exports of binder twine for the first nine months of this year were 98,100,443 pounds, for the same period in 1914 they were 70,300,431, and for the corresponding months in 1913 they were 70,818,202.

"The price, however, will not be arbitrarily raised," continued Dr. Rendon. The reason for the formation of the commission was to secure to the farmer a fair price. We intend to fix the prices so that the farmer will receive not less than 10 per cent. and not more than 12 per cent. profit on his invested capital.

"The Yucatan farmers have for many years been at the mercy of the International Harvester Company and the Plymouth Cordage Company, which concerns, through their direct representatives in Yucatan had the control of the purchase and the sale of Yucatan sisal. The farmers were poor and had to borrow money. The Harvester Company and the Plymouth Company were there to lend it to them, but at 10 per cent. interest, and the contracts of the loan required the farmers to sell their crops to the agents of these companies at from ¼ to ½ cent less than the prevailing market prices. These prices were practically made by these two big companies, in order to remedy the oppressive conditions that enveloped the Yucatan farmers, the Government of Yucatan took the matter in hand and enacted a public law to protect the sisal industry of the State."

It has been pointed out by an American sisal dealer, who has been put out of business, that a considerable profit will accrue in the hands of the regulatory commission. Four cents a pound is paid to the grower in Yucatan by the commission. The commission pays eleven-sixteenths of a cent a pound as taxes to the State of Yucatan, and the ocean freight to New York is 1 cent a pound. About three-eighths of a cent a pound is paid as commission to the American corporation financing the growers. As the selling price in New York is at present 7¼ cents a pound, a profit remains in the hands of the commission of 1 1-16 cents a pound.

When this was pointed out to Dr. Rendon, he explained that whatever profit accrued to the commission would be divided among the growers quarterly, the first distribution to be in March, 1916.

As to the effect of the new conditions on the American farmer, Dr. Rendon said: "Though the creation of the commission may have the effect of preventing the International Harvester and the Plymouth Cordage Companies from controlling the markets of this country, and though the scale of profits which they have been making by the control of the markets may be reduced, there is and can be no economic or commercial reason why the American farmer should be required to pay the slightest advance for the binder twine used by them. But if the price of binder twine should be raised, an increase of 1 cent per pound would cost the grower of grain upon 100 acres of land the insignificant sum of from $2 to $3.

"Against this possible increase are the interests of the Yucatan farmers. While every commodity which they have been compelled to buy in the way of cloth and food has increased in cost from 100 to 300 per cent., the price of their product has not advanced, but has declined to a level far below what is necessary to meet their absolute needs.

"I predict, however, that before the year 1916 is over the largest users of sisal grass, these big companies which I have mentioned, will be coming to me offering me higher prices than we are asking in order to assure their supply of the fiber on account of the difficulty in obtaining it from other sources."

NEW HAVEN WITNESS ILL.

Defense May Ask Adjournment, as E. D. Robbins Has Grip.

The grip may delay the trial of the eleven ex-Directors of the New Haven, now before the Federal District Court. E. D. Robbins, a defendant, was to have taken the stand today as the last witness for the defense, but yesterday he was confined to his home in New Haven by grip. R. L. Batts, chief counsel for the Government, is laid up by a cold, and F. M. Swacker is in charge of the prosecution in his absence. He finished Lewis Cass Ledyard's cross-examination yesterday.

Mr. Swacker took up the evidence of William B. Lawrence, who said he had written in the Boston & Maine's minutes of Mr. Ledyard's refusal to give details of the New Haven's acquisition of the Boston & Maine, so that he could say he had never discussed it. Mr. Ledyard, with a good deal of emphasis, said from the witness chair:

"That entry was entirely false. It was repudiated by the Board of Directors."

"Did you not say that if the Federal Grand Jury went into the Grand Trunk matter you would be indicted?"

"I did not, but I see what you have got hold of. When the Attorney General at Washington said he might indict Mr. Mellen over it, I replied: 'You might just as well think of indicting me.' I do not believe that it ever entered the mind of mortal man to indict me until it entered yours, Mr. Swacker."

Charles M. Pratt denied knowledge of any conspiracy. His cross-examination had just begun when court adjourned for the day.

POLICE CAPTAINS RETIRE.

Five Station Commanders to be Shifted Jan. 1.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday announced the retirement of two Captains on half pay and the transfer of a number of precinct commanders, effective Jan. 1. He also said that College Point and Whitestone Stations would be made sub-stations of the Flushing Station.

The officers slated for retirement are Captain Patrick H. McGirr of the Westchester Station, who lives at 473 West 145th Street, and Captain John Buchanan of the Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn, whose home is at 348 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Captain McGirr joined the force in 1887. He was made a Sergeant in 1893, raised to a Lieutenant in 1895, and promoted to Captain in 1913. Captain Buchanan entered the department in 1878, was made a Sergeant in 1892, a Lieutenant in 1894, and a Captain in 1900.

The transfers to take effect on the first of the year are: Captain Patrick Corcoran, from College Point Station to City Island Station; Captain Thomas F. Maude, from the Whitestone Station to the Westchester Station; Lieutenant John Noble, Acting Captain of the Elizabeth Street Station, to the Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, Station; Lieutenant Louis M. Houpt, Acting Captain of the Rockaway Beach Station, to command the Elizabeth Street Station, and Captain John Wiegand, from the Central Office to the Rockaway Beach Station.

$3,375 FOR MEAD LIBRARY.

First Issue of Early Library Edition of Thackeray Brings $79.

The sale of the library of the late William S. Mead of Knoxville, Tenn., concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The grand total was $3,375.

The first issue of the first library edition of William M. Thackeray's works was bought by Mr. Tully for $79. John Ruskin's "Modern Painters," London, 1851-60, went to George D. Smith for $24. "The Book of Waverley Gems," a series of plates and vignettes of incidents and scenery in Sir Walter Scott's novels, was knocked down to H. B. Bluegeleisen for $55. S. Coykendel paid $21 for "The Wassail Bowl," by Albert Smith, first edition, with engraved frontispiece and numerous woodcuts by John Leech.

WARNS EXPORTERS OF PEACE TO COME

O. P. Austin Says Our Retention of Trade Depends on Energy and Persistence.

SHOWS GREAT INCREASES

E. E. Rittenhouse Tells License Association the Country Needs a Vitality Board.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29.—O. P. Austin, statistician of the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, delivered an address on "Recent Changes in Foreign Trade" before the American Association for the Advancement of Science here today. He devoted himself especially to the question whether the United States could retain the gains made as a result of the conflict.

"The imports in the ten months ended with October," he said, "were the smallest in the last four years and exports about 50 per cent. greater than in any preceding year. The value of the exports was practically double the value of the imports, and the excess of exports over imports was two and one-half times as great as in any preceding year. Exports of food stuffs, which have steadily declined for many years, suddenly doubled, and those of manufactures increased 65 per cent. Exports to Europe have nearly doubled despite the fact that trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Turkey is interrupted, while those to all other parts of the world show a slight reduction, these comparisons being made with 1913, the latest normal year.

"The causes of this strange development are apparent to the most casual observer. Of the 450,000,000 people in Europe, 400,000,000 belong to nations at war. More than 25,000,000 of their best workers have been withdrawn from the producing industries and sent to the battlefield, and as a result, the production of food and manufactures has decreased.

"For certain products of other American countries in easy reach of the United States, Europe has called upon the United States for increasing supplies, and our exports of coffee and cacao, produced in Central and South America, are seven times as much in 1915 as in the corresponding months of 1914 or 1913. Our exports of horses and mules are about $100,000,000 against about $5,000,000 last year.

Exports of Explosives.

"But it is in manufactures that the most important and suggestive increases have occurred. In the nine months of 1915, for which we have a detailed record, the exports of manufactures show an increase of about 65 per cent. when compared with 1914, and 35 per cent. when compared with 1913, while exports of foodstuffs show an increase of over 100 per cent. The most striking examples of increase in exports, however, are found in the list of explosives, which show a total of $84,000,000 in the nine months of 1915, compared with less than $4,000,000 in the nine months of 1913, and this total of $84,000,000 does not include the unloaded shells, which go under the title of manufactures of iron and steel, and, if included with explosives, would bring the total far above $100,000,000, as against less than $5,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1913.

"Whether we shall be able to hold any considerable share of these increases in exports of manufactures after the war is over will depend largely upon the energy, persistence, and tact with which the American manufacturer and exporters follow up the opportunity thus offered. The theory that the nations now at war will carry their bitterness to such an extent as to refuse to trade with each other after the close of hostilities finds little support in the history of the trade relations following other great wars.

"To be sure, Europe will get a much better acquaintance with our manufactures, and let us hope a better opinion of their quality, but it must be remembered that Europe is itself a great manufacturing continent and that there are some in the United States who fear so prompt a restoration of Europe's manufacturing power as to endanger our own domestic industries from the 'dumping' of surplus products from European factories. Certainly if we retain any considerable share of the European market for manufactures our products must be sold at prices as low as those produced by the cheaper labor of that continent, not through a cheapening of our own rates of labor, but by higher efficiency of machinery, reduction of waste, and greater economies of production and distribution.

"In the non-European sections of the world we have a better chance of retaining and adding to the increased sales which we are now making there, but this must be done by methods similar to those which have given success to the European countries formerly supplying those markets; forceful and competent salesmanship, a willingness to make the goods to suit the local requirements, a compliance, in some degree, with the usual terms of credit and the investment of our surplus capital in the great enterprises intended to develop the producing power and transportation facilities of those countries, and thus helping them to increase their power to purchase our products. Our manufacturers have surprised themselves and surprised the world by the ease and promptness with which they have responded to demands for new classes of product for use on the battlefields, and this should encourage them to respond to the demands from other parts of the world for materials made to fit local requirements."

Suggests Vitality Commission.

E. E. Rittenhouse, President of the Life Extension Institute and retiring Vice President of Section 1 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered an address on "Upbuilding National Vitality—Need for a Scientific Investigation."

"National vitality is a very important factor in national defense," he said. "The physically sub-standard and impaired group in our vast population numbers millions. In spite of our progress, this great body of low-powered Americans is apparently increasing out of proportion to the increase in the population.

"I therefore urge the organization of a National Vitality Commission composed of say fifteen eminent authorities in the various fields of life conservation, to be authorized and financed by Congress and appointed by the President. Its duty would be to investigate the trend of national vitality and to recommend to the public the educational and other methods best adapted to reducing the excessive waste of vitality now going on in our country. Our health departments and our schools should be used to teach individual hygiene as well as public hygiene.

"Our excessive individualism, our time-saving mania, our increase in wealth, have bred extravagance and overindulgence in both work and play and produced a nervous strain that is responsible for our large army of neurasthenics, and has contributed greatly to the vast low-powered group in our population."

Queens Pays $655,400 for Licenses.

Since Oct. 1 last the sum of $655,400.98 has been received by Deputy Excise Commissioner Theodore P. Wilsnack, in payment for liquor licenses in Queens for the coming year. This is an increase of more than $100,000 over the figures for the same period of last year. There are other applications for licenses pending, so that the amount mentioned could be greatly increased except for the fact that about every district in Queens has the full quota of licensed places allowed by law. At present there are 1,850 saloons in Queens; 180 liquor and grocery stores where liquor is sold and forty druggists' licenses.

REBUILDS HOPEWELL HERE.

Brooklyn Concern Has Contract for 5,0300 Portable Houses.

The first shipment of houses for rebuilding Hopewell, Va., which developing around the du Pont powder factory, grew in four months to a city of 50,000 inhabitants, but was completely destroyed by fire on Dec. 8, was made yesterday from the lumber mills of Louis Bossert & Sons, Grand Street and Newtown Creek, Williamsburg. At least five thousand buildings will be constructed in Brooklyn, and the contract will amount to more than $2,000,000. These houses will be built so that two men with monkey wrenches can put them together in less than a day.

Charles V. Bossert, President of the company, returned last week from Hopewell after signing the contract with the du Pont interests. The large contract came as a surprise to Mr. Bossert, who last night said he believed his advertisement in the pictorial section of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES had been the means of his securing the contract.

Not only houses but churches, bank buildings, garages, schools and large office buildings will be constructed in Brooklyn and shipped to Virginia. The plan is to make the structures permanent, so that if the city is abandoned when the rush of war orders cease, the houses may be taken apart and stored for future use or sold to miners or railroad people who can use such buildings.

The structures burned down in the fire were simply huts of the roughest type containing no conveniences. The new houses will be well laid out and arrangements made for simple plumbing, which it is planned to install in Hopewell. So far as is possible they are being made fireproof. The houses already shipped were four-room dwellings, and cost about $425 each.

WIFE SANE, SUES HUSBAND.

Wants Court to Punish Anderson for Not Paying Alimony.

Justice Ford in the Supreme Court will be asked today to punish John McC. Anderson, who is employed in a publishing house, for contempt in failing to pay his wife, Estelle, $630 in alimony, and counsel fees pending trial of her suit for a divorce. Maurice Meyer, Mrs. Anderson's attorney, has filed with the court an affidavit, in which he sets forth that on Jan. 7 last Mrs. Aenderson began her suit, charging in her complaint that her husband had misconducted himself with an unknown woman at a Harlem hotel.

Counsel fees and alimony were awarded her on Jan. 18 and twelve days later her husband began proceedings against her, which resulted in her being sent to Smith's Infirmary at Port Richmond, Staten Island, whence she was transferred to the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island.

Anderson signed an affidavit in which he said that his wife had become suddenly insane on Jan. 19, the day after she got the alimony award, and had assaulted him. Mrs. Anderson has since been declared sane.

GIRL'S 'GIFT' A LOWER FINE.

Because of Christmas Season Shoplifter's Sentence is Lightened.

A remittance of two-fifths of a fine which she could not pay was the gift which Irene Dixon, 19 years old, received from Justice Russell in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. She had pleaded guilty to shoplifting, having stolen $24 worth of merchandise from a Broadway department store on Dec. 4 last. Her plea of guilty was followed yesterday by a fine of $25 or five days in jail.

After sending her lawyer to all the friends she could think of, the girl was still $10 short of the amount of her fine. Just as she was about to be taken to the Tombs, Justice Russell, on the appeal of her counsel, called the girl before him and said:

"Young woman, I have allowed the plea of your counsel to overcome my better judgment. Because it is the Christmas season, and because you are a woman, I'm going to make you a present of the rest of the fine."

Accused of Trying to Cheat City.

On the complaint of Commissioner Fetherston of the Street Cleaning Department, Joseph Hanley, a foreman in the department, in charge of Station 29, at 448 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, was held in $2,000 bail for further examination yesterday on a charge of attempting to defraud the city of $200 by a plan to pad the payroll. The Commissioner made his complaining affidavit on the strength of information furnished to him by two employes of the department. They accused Henley of suggesting to them that they pad the payroll with names of men supposed to be employed in emergency work for the snow removal. They pretended to be in favor of the plan, and then informed their superiors.

Directors for Firemen's Fund.

A Board of Directors for the Firemen's Emergency Fund was elected yesterday, consisting of Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, and Herbert N. Armstrong, Secretary of the bank; Colonel N. B. Thurston, William Bruce-Brown, a merchant, and L. M. Leopold of the Stock Exchange firm of J. M. Leopold & Co. Mr. Leopold was made President and Mr. Clarke Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803

225th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.

December 23rd, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. (4%), free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1915.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 66

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1916, at the office of the Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 23, 1915. The transfer books will be closed from December 23, 1915, until January 15, 1916.

JOHN W. DAMON, Asst. Treas.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Dec. 21, 1915.

A QUARTERLY dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 3rd, 1916. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.

December 23rd, 1915.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after January 3rd, 1916, to stockholders of record December 24th, 1915.

The transfer books to close December 24th, 1915, and reopen January 3rd, 1916.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

MERCHANT MARINE WAITS ON LABOR

Shipyards, Unable to Get Expert Mechanics, Must Refuse Orders.

OUR GOVERNMENT BLAMED

Higher Wages Paid in Navy Yards Attract Skilled Workmen, Who Are Hard to Get.

Following a canvass by the New York Chamber of Commerce of thirty shipyards in the United States as to available capacity for creating a merchant marine, representatives of two of the largest plants on this side of the Atlantic declared yesterday that no new contracts for ships could be accepted by them for delivery within two years, and probably long after.

An extraordinary condition in the labor market was given as the cause. There is, they said, a scarcity of expert mechanics such as makes impossible any immediate elaborate plan for "putting the American flag on the seas," no matter how favorable the sentiment. For some of this they blamed the "political management" of the navy yards, by which private firms are "robbed" of their help, and for the rest they held the indifference heretofore entertained by the public for a merchant marine to account. But in any event, they emphatically insisted, no matter what action Congress or private capital might contemplate, it would take years to build up a necessary fleet of sea-going craft, owing to a lack of skilled workers.

Only one shipyard official among many interviewed was found who held a more hopeful view of the situation. This man, who is the Vice President of a corporation of world-wide reputation, said he could accept contracts for delivery early in the Summer of 1917, but he admitted his position was unique.

The inquiry directed by the New York Chamber of Commerce developed that if demand justified it, the plants could enlarge their capacity from 15 per cent. to 60 per cent.

"We have work enough to keep us busy for two years," said E. B. Sadtler, 50 Church Street, representative of the New York Ship Building Company. The New York Ship Building Company has its yards in Camden, N. J., and according to statistics issued from Washington, D. C., has the largest gross tonnage under way of all the yards in the country, or 132,000 tons, in round numbers.

"We are not quoting prices at this period," Mr. Sadtler added. "That there is a scarcity of skilled men in the shipbuilding line cannot be disputed. Moreover, you cannot make the ordinary mechanic into a shipfitter in a day. It takes time."

Another official said that the recent increase in wages granted to employes in navy yards would add to the burdens of the private firms.

"The competition between us and the navy yards is not a legitimate one," he said. "We must operate to make a profit, and the Government doesn't. It has been a practice for many years for the navy yards to take our best men. They could do this because of larger pay and shorter working hours. We felt this, of course, but if the nation goes in for an extensive program for a larger navy we will feel it more. The increases just granted must be an indication that more men are going to be put to work, and in order to get them they will have to raid our plants, as heretofore, and we shall be still further impeded if a merchant marine of any additional size should be decided upon.

"You will realize our difficulty when you learn that it takes from one to five years for even an ordinary good mechanic to learn the shipbuilding trade. When the recent demand for additional bottoms came, we employed every promising man who applied. Bridge builders were especially acceptable, because a bride builder can learn the business in four or five months. Not having regarded shipbuilding as an industry of any consequence in this country, there was a corresponding dearth in human machinery.

"At present we are employing about 6,500 men. Our deliveries are booked for two years. Because of the uncertainty in prices few shipbuilders are willing to quote prices for longer periods.

"I believe the only solution of the situation is a more favorable attitude on the part of the Government, which will permit us to develop our plants and a new body of skilled workers. This is as vital for national defense as for industry. In fact, I wonder if the whole thing is not the same question."

Some of the best known shipbuilding companies taking part in the new rush of work are, in addition to the New York Ship Building Company, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, the Union Iron Works, the Harlem & Hollingsworth Corporation, the Pusey & Jones Shipbuilding Corporation of Quincy, Mass., and the Maryland Shipbuilding Company.

DIVIDENDS.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(Incorporated)

Interest on First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds secured by Sinking Fund, due January 1, 1918, of this Company will be paid on or after January 1, 1916, upon presentation of coupon No. 36 to the Columbia Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held December 22d, the usual bi-monthly dividend of 2½%, together with an extra dividend of 5%, was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 29, 1915.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

December 23, 1915.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St., New York, Dec. 22, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31st, 1915.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, Jan. 3, 1916.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 3, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 3, 1916, to the registered holders of December 13, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst., and will be reopened December 13, 1915.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc.

New York, December 28th, 1915.

Regular quarterly dividend No. 13 of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the first preferred stock outstanding of William P. Bonbright & Co., Incorporated, will be paid on January 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at December 31st, 1915.

A. P. TALIAFERRO, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 21st, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after January 3d, 1916. The transfer books will remain closed from December 23d until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 17th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1916, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1916.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

COUPON NO. 48. JANUARY 3, 1916.

JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL CO.

First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, on and after January 3, 1916.

F. C. SAWYER, Acting Treasurer.

The Gotham National Bank of New York, December 21, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) payable January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record December 31, 1915.

THOMAS C. FRY, Cashier.

SOUTH PLATTE CANAL & RESERVOIR COMPANY.

Coupons due January 1st, 1916, from above bonds will be paid by the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office, 5th Ave. and 43d St.

London Office, 33 Lombard St., London, E. C.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY, 1916

JANUARY 3

Abbeville S. C. 5%
Aetna Explosives Co. 1st 6s
American Cities Co., Coll. Trust 5%
Am. Coal Products Co., Gold Notes 6%
American Thread Co. 1st 4s
Americus Pub. Service Co. S. F. 6%
Asteria Ven. Mills & Dock Co., 1st Mtg. 6%
Amb. & Syr. Elec. Co. Equip 6% "A"
Auto Sales Gum & Choc. Co., S. F. 6%
Banger & Aroostook R. R. Co. 1st 5s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. 2nd 5s
Bangor R'way & Elec. Co. 1st Con. 5s
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 5s
Bingham & Garfield Ry. 6%
Burlington, N. C. 5%
Calhoun County, Ala. 5%
Carolina Public Service Co. 6s
Centra Arkansas & Eastern Ry. 5s
Centra. of Ga. Ry. Co. Mac. & No. Div. 5s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Middle Divs. 5s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Mobile Divs. 5s
Central Stamping Co. 1st 6s
Charlestown Terminal Co., 1st Mtg. 5%
Chattan'ga, Rome & South. R. R. Co. 1st 5s
Chic. & Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light Co. 5%
Cincinnati Northern Ry. 1st 4s
City of Milwaukee, All Issues
City of Troy, Ala., Improvement 6s
City of Troy, Ala., Improvement Ref. 4s
City of Troy Ala. School Ref. 4s
Cleveland & Sandusky Brew. Co. 1st 6s
Clifton Coal Co. 6%
Colo. Wyoming & East. 1st & Ref. 6%
Computing, Tab. & Record. Gold Bds. 6%
Connecticut Lighting & Power Co. 1st 5s
Cordele, Ga., Public Imp. Bond. 6%
County of Jones, Miss.
Dillon, S. C. 5%
Dominion Mfrs. Ltd. 1st Ref. 6s
Durham Duplex Razor. Deb. 6%
Early County, Ga. (Jan. only)
Edison Elec. Illum. Co. of N.Y. 1st cons 5s
Edison Elec. Illum. Co. of Bklyn. cons 4%
Electrical Securities Corp. 4th series 5%
Ellwood Short Line Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Fayetteville Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 6s
Forsythe Co., N. C., Ref., & C. H. 5%
General Gas & Elect. 5%
Grand Lake Co. 10-year. Deb. 6%
Grd. Rapids, Grd. Haven & Musk. 1st 5s
Greenville Home Tel. Company 5%
Greenwich & Johnsonville Ry. 4%
Gulf, Florida & Ala., Ry. Conv. 6%
Harrison Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 6s
Hastings Square Hotel 1st Mtg. Gld. Bds.
Home Tel. of Elkhart, Ind. 5%
Hyde Windlass Co. 1st & P. M. 5%
Indiana Railway Co. 1st 5s
Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. 1st 4%
Ins. Cos. Copper Co. 6% Conv. Deb.
Jacksonville Terminal Co. 1st 5s
Jamestown Street Ry. Co., 1st. 6%
Jefferson County, Ga. 5%
Keokuk Union Depot. 5%
Lima Elec. Ry. & Light Co. 5%
Livingston Niagara Power Co. 1st 6s
Lockport & Olcott Ry. Co. 5%
Lord & Taylor 6% notes
Marion, S. C., School
Marion, S. C., Town. 5%
Mayo Mills
Memphis Terminal Corp. 6%
Merchants Despatch Equip. Trust 4½%
Michigan Telephone Co. 1st 5s
Missouri & Illinois Bridge B. Ry. Co. 4%
Mobile & Ohio Ry. Co. Equipment. 4s
Monroe, Mo.
Montana Power Co. 1st & Ref., series A 5%
Moultrie, Ga. 5%
Muncie Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5%
Nashv. Ry. & Light Co. Ref. & Exten. 5s
National Light, Heat & Pr. Col. Tr. 6%
New Brunswick Southern Ry. Co. 3%
New Orleans Terminal. 1st 4%
New York Central Lines Equip. 1910. 4½s
New York Central Equipment, 1912. 4½s
New York Central Equipment, 1913. 4½s
New York & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s
Niagara & Erie Power Co. 1st 5s
Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s
Oconee County, S. C. Funding. 5%
Oconee Co., S. C., Sc. Dis. No. 17. 5%
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. Co. 1st cons. 5%
Onondaga County Reg. Int. Court House
Pittsburgh Company. 1st 4½s
Pleasant Valley Coal Co. 5%
Portsmouth, St. Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st 6
Pueblo County, Colo., S. Dist. No. 38
Pueblo Traction and Lightning Co. 5%
Pulaski Gas Light Co. 1st 6%
Pyramid Land & Stock Co., 1st S. F. 6%
Queens Borough Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s
Ray Consolidated Copper Co. 6%
Richmond Light & R. R. Co. 1st 4s
Rio Grande Western Ry. Trust. 4s
Rogue River Electric Co. 1st 5s
St. Clair, Mad. & St. L. Belt Ry. Co. 4%
St. Louis Brewing Assn. 1st 6s
St. Louis Southwestern 1st Term. & U. 5%
Sandford & Cape Per. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5%
Southern Sierras Power Co 6%
Southern Utilities Co 6%
Spanish American Iron. 1st S. F. 8%
Sparks, Ga. (school). 5%
Springfield Xenia Tel. Co 5%
Steinway Ry. Co., 1st. 6%
Stephenson Co., John. 5%
Stephensville No & So. Texas Ry. 1st 5s
Sylvester Ga., Schoo. Bonds. 5%
Syracuse Gas Co. 1st 5s
Temple, Ga., School B'ds
Tenn., Central Ry., P. L. (for July) 4%
Tel., Canada & Southern Detroit Ry. Co. 4s
Town of Rye, N. Y., District No. 1 4%
Transylvania R. R. Co., 1st 5s
Troy Tel. Co. 5%
Tuinucu Sugar Co., 1st Mtge. 6%
United Lead Co., Debenture. 5%
United Public Utilities Col. Tr. 6%
United Vendo & Pac. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge 6%
Valier, Montana, Land & Water Co. 1st 6s
Va. & Southwestern Ry. 1st 5%
Waco, Texas, Water and P. W. 5s
Waverly, Sayre & Athens Trac. Co. 6%
Waynesville, N. C., Water & Sewer. 5%
Wellington Home Tel. Co. 5%
Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co. Conv. 5%
Yorkville, S. C., Graded School Bds 5%

JANUARY 10

Joliet & No. Indiana R. R. Co., 1, Mtge. 3½s

JANUARY 15

Anglo-Amer. Oil Co., No 10
Arizona Territory, Funding
Truxton, N. Y., Town of, Ref. 4½%
Winder, Ga., City of, Water Bonds 4%

264th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, December 21st, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3rd, 1916.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 24th, 1915, to Jan. 3rd, 1916.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md., December 29, 1915.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending December 31, 1915, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 24, 1916.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and One-Half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 24, 1916.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Interest on Thirty Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of this Company, due 1941, will be paid on and after January 1, 1916, upon presentation of Coupon No. 10 to the Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(Incporated)

Interest on First and General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due 1937, will be paid on or after January 1, 1916, upon presentation of Coupon No. 3 to the Columbia Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,

New York, December 23, 1915.

The Board of Directors have today declared a dividend of 3% upon the capital stock of this Company payable on January 15th, 1916, at the office of the Company, 51 Broadway, City of New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3d, 1916.

The Transfer Books will close at the close of business on January 3d, 1916, and be reopened on January 17th, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,

60 BROADWAY,

New York, Dec. 16th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. and an Extra Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 31st, 1915, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business December 22nd, 1915.

The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the January, 1916, coupons of the 4% Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co. may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 3d, 1916. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 28, 1915.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.,

42 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $1.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on January 15, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12:00 o'clock noon on Saturday, January 8, 1916. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

WM. C.

Consumers Power Co.
Michigan
6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

is a security worthy of the most careful consideration of every investor. It is safeguarded by earnings three and one-quarter times the amount necessary to pay interest charges. It is protected by a tangible property.

It is commission approved.

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January Bond Circular

We will be pleased to send a copy of our January General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90.

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Drift Back and Forth in a Session Lacking Interest —War Bonds Lower.

The selling of stocks on the expectation of an unacceptable reply from Austria to the Ancona note appeared to have been overdone when yesterday brought forth no new developments in that situation, and the course of prices moved up and down without affecting the final position of the list materially. The close was irregular, with losses exceeding the gains, but the volume of dealings was so small that it was plainly evident that the public had again withdrawn and left the market to the professionals.

It is usual for Wall Street to run to extremes at first and to overdiscount good or bad news. One of the most disturbing features about the Ancona situation has been the absence of anything authentic to back up either the assertion of one side that a break is imminent or of the other that efforts are making for a satisfactory solution. With another day to think matters over, traders felt somewhat ashamed of their earlier interpretation of the situation, but with the prospect of only two more business days before the holiday and publication of Austria's reply during the period when the Exchange will be closed, it was natural that yesterday's session should do little more than mark time. Transactions amounted to only 388,000 shares.

Steel common declined yesterday to 86⅞ and closed with 87⅛. This is an eighth below the final price for last week, marking the loss of all of Monday's advance. Yet the iron and steel reports continue remarkably good. Congestion on the Eastern railroads has had the effect of checking deliveries, as well as the receipt of supplies, but orders continue to accumulate faster than the mills can turn out work. The rail mills of the Steel Corporation are now sold up ten months ahead, and the prospects for next year's war orders indicate that the steel industry will derive more business from this source than it has even in recent big months.

Demand sterling was stronger yesterday, closing half a cent higher at $4.73¾. The improvement set in with the arrangement of a commercial credit with London banks, and has continued with the accumulation of funds here through the sale of foreign-held American securities. The exchange market has been much steadier around the present level, and it appears that by availing itself of the privilege of returning to this country for further bank loans the London market can control the situation much better from now on. The Anglo-French bonds went to a new low level yesterday, when $358,000 sold at 93⅞. The weakness in this issue has been due in part to the release of considerable blocks by members of the underwriting syndicate, who preferred to take a loss rather than keep funds tied up, and in part to the very unsatisfactory course of the British operations. The recession has now carried the price to a level at which the investment yield is so attractive as to greatly broaden the market for the issue.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Comm. medity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	5
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½	4	3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	5	4	3
San Francisco	6	3½	4	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¾@2¼
Ninety days	2¾@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2½	2	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@3	5 months	2¾@3	
90 days	2¼@3	6 months	2¾@3	
4 months	3			

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3
60 to 90 days	2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½
6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.73¾	$4.73½	$4.73¾	+.00¾
Cables	4.74⅞	4.74⅜	4.74⅞	+.00¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.73¾	4.74⅛
Paris	5.1826	5.85⅜	5.84⅞
Berlin	95.28	76.625	76.687½
Austria	20.26	13.20	13.25
Greece	19.20	18.95	19.00
Scandinavia	26.79	27.85	27.70
Spain	19.29	18.75	18.80
Switzerland	5.1826	5.26	5.25
Holland	40.19	43.8125	43.4375
Italy	5.1826	6.58½	6.57¾
China— Hongkong		45.65	45.75
Shanghai		60.50	60.63
India— Bombay		33.00	
Calcutta		33.00	
Philippine Islands— Manila		49.75	49.87½
South America— Buenos Aires		41.75	41.875
Rio		28.50	28.625
Japan— Kobe		50.50	50.62½
Yokohama		50.50	50.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.69¾	$4.67¾	$4.68¾	$4.66¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $488,582,920; balance, $27,488,294; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $761,417.

The local banks have lost $1,115,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@22½c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26d; up ⅛d; New York, 54⅝c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 41½c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs, 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs, 81½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	388,721
Same day last year	50,166
Year to date	172,015,778
Same period last year	47,823,732
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.57 — .16
Same day last year	90.08 — .08

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
138	140	100	Adams Express	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	136½	+4½
24⅜	25	700	Alaska Gold Mines	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅞	+⅜
9⅝	10	150	Alaska Juneau	10	10	10	10	
31¾	32	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31½	31½	31½	31½	−½
84¼	84⅝	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84½	84⅝	84	84½	
70¼	70½	900	Am. Agricul. Chem	71	71	70½	70½	−1½
68½	69	700	Am. Beet Sugar	69⅛	69⅛	68½	68⅝	−⅛
60	60¼	1,900	Am. Can	59⅜	60½	59½	60⅜	+⅝
111½	112½	100	Am. Can pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	+⅝
77	77½	800	Am. Car & Fdry	77½	78	77	77	−⅝
117¼	119	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118	118	118	118	+⅝
155⅛	156½	730	Am. Coal Products	156½	156½	155½	156	+⅞
113⅜	114	100	Am.C.P.sub.rcts.f.p	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	−⅞
124	127	100	Am. Express	126	126	126	126	−1
26½	26¾	600	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26¼	26½	26½	
68½	68⅞	1,700	Am. Locomotive	68¾	69	68½	68⅞	−⅛
101	101½	50	Am. Locomotive pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	
103½	103⅝	14,500	Do., odd lot	102	102	102	102	
104½	111	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103	104	103	103¾	−¼
90¾	91	200	Am. Smelt. & R.pf	111	111	111	111	−½
		270	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	91	91½	91	91½	−½
61	61½	300	Do., s. 30	90¾	90¾	90½	90½	−⅝
114⅝	115	1,700	Am. Steel F'dries	61	61½	61	61½	−⅝
129	129¼	500	Am. Sugar Ref	115⅜	115⅜	113⅞	115	−⅜
204	206	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅝	129¼	128⅞	129⅛	+⅝
106½	107	100	Am. Tobacco	206½	206⅝	206½	206⅝	+1⅝
47¼	47½	200	Am. Tob.pf.odd lots	106½	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜	+⅛
46½	47	2,400	Am. Woolen	46½	47¼	46½	47¼	−⅛
38	38⅜	900	Am. Woolen t. r	47	47¼	47	47¼	−¼
95	96	500	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	95¼	95⅞	95¼	95¼	−1¼
68¼	68⅝	1,700	Am. Zinc L. & S	67½	68¼	67¼	68¼	+⅞
89½	89½	14,200	Anaconda Copper	89½	89⅝	88⅞	89¼	+⅞
106⅝	107¼	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝	107	
101⅛	101½	1,000	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	−⅛
117	117¼	11,300	Baldwin Loco	117	117⅜	116½	117⅛	−⅛
94¼	94½	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	94½	94⅝	94	94⅛	−⅛
38⅜	38⅝	900	Batopilas Mining	38	38	38	38	−⅛
465	468	500	Bethlehem Steel	460	467½	458	467½	−2½
145	157	10	Bethlehem Steel pf	145	145	145	145	
87½	88	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87½	−⅛
12	12½	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
85¾		100	Burns Brothers	86¼	86½	86¼	86¼	+⅛
70	70½	4,400	Butte & Superior	69	70½	68⅞	70⅜	+⅝
28½	31	200	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	−1
33	33⅛	4,300	California Petrol	32¼	33	31⅞	33	+⅞
67½	68⅛	8,195	California Pet. pf	64¼	67½	64¼	67½	+⅝
179⅜	180	800	Canadian Pacific	178⅞	179½	178⅞	179	−⅛
83	83½	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	−1¾
53½	53⅝	300	Central Leather Co	53½	53¾	53¼	53⅜	
62	62½	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62¼	
14½	14⅝	200	Chi. Great Western	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
39	39⅛	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf	39½	39½	39	39	
97	97⅞	18,450	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95	95	97	+1⅜
132⅝	132⅞	100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	132½	132½	132½	132½	−¼
132½	134	100	Chi. & Northwest	132⅝	132⅝	132⅛	132⅝	−½
16⅜	17	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+⅛
24⅜	24½	600	Chile Copper	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24⅜	+⅜
54¼	54½	3,100	Chino Copper	54⅜	54⅝	54¼	54¼	−⅝
52	52¼	3,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	51½	52¼	51½	52	
47	49	100	Comp. Tab. Rec	48½	48½	48½	48½	
143⅜	144½	1,200	Consolidated Gas	143⅜	144¼	143⅜	144¼	+¾
82½	86	200	Continental Can	82⅞	82⅞	82	82	−⅜
191¼	191½	2,800	Corn Products Ref	191⅝	193⅝	191½	193⅝	
92	92⅜	400	Corn Prod Ref. pf	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	−⅝
73	73⅜	2,400	Crucible Steel	72⅝	73¼	72⅝	73⅛	
95½	97	500	Deere & Co. pf	95¾	96	95¾	96	
25	27	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	25	25	25	25	
473⅜	477⅜	4,200	Distillers' Secur	47½	47⅞	47½	47½	−⅛
28½	29	600	Dome Mines	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	−⅛
42⅛	42¾	10,900	Erie	42	42⅜	41⅞	42⅛	+⅛
56¾	57¼	5,600	Erie 1st pf	56½	57⅜	56¾	57	+⅛
50	50⅝	700	Erie 2d pf	50⅜	51	50⅜	50⅝	+⅛
172⅜	173¼	700	Federal M. & S. pf	52	52	51½	51½	+⅛
468	480	200	General Electric	173½	173½	173	173	−⅛
113½	116	400	General Motors	480	480	475	475	−19
76	76½	17,800	General Motors pf	115	115	114	114	−2½
112⅜	112¾	100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	75¾	77⅛	75½	76	+⅛
125½	126	400	Goodrich pf	112⅜	113½	112⅜	112⅝	+⅛
49⅜	50	7,900	Great Northern pf	125⅜	125⅝	123⅝	123⅝	+⅛
50⅜	51⅜	800	G. N. certs.ore prop	49⅜	50½	49⅜	50⅛	+⅛
81⅜	81⅝	2,800	Greene-Cananea	51	51½	50⅞	51½	+⅝
105	107	200	Guggenheim Explor	81⅜	81⅜	81	81⅜	+⅛
45	45⅛	6,600	Illinois Central	108	108	106	106	−2
21⅛	21¼	600	Inspiration Copper	45⅛	45⅛	44⅞	45	−⅛
24	25	200	Interboro Consol	21¼	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	−⅛
62	62½	700	Int. Agricultural	23	24⅞	23	24⅞	+2⅜
109⅞	111	300	Int. Agricultural pf	60½	62	60½	62	+2
184½	183⅞	2,300	Int. Harvester, N.J	110	110	110	110	−⅛
73¾	74	9,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	187¾	187⅞	184¼	184½	−1¼
194½	196	60	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	73½	74½	73¼	73⅝	−⅛
81	81½	800	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	196	198	196	196	−1
64	64⅞	200	Kansas City South.	31⅝	31⅞	31	31	
		100	Kansas City South.pf	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	+⅛
		200	Kayser (J.) pf. s.10	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅞	+⅛
		100	Kresge (S. S.) pf	110	110	110	110	−2
		600	Lackawanna Steel	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80¼	−1¼
103⅜	104	400	Laclede Gas	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1
154	154½	200	Lake Erie & Wes	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	−¼
38⅜	39½	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	39	39	39	39	−1
81½	82	500	Lehigh Valley	80⅞	81⅛	80⅞	81⅛	+¼
250	255	100	Liggett & Myers	250	250	250	250	−1
180	185	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	180½	180½	180	180	−2½
76¼	75¾	2,300	Maxwell Motors	75¼	76¾	73	75¼	+¾
92½	93	4,900	Max. Motors 1st pf	89¼	94⅝	89	92½	−8½
56	57	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	55½	57⅜	55½	56¾	−⅜
108¼	108⅜	21,600	Mexican Petroleum	106	108⅞	106	108½	+1⅝
3,800			Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	−⅛
		100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	−1
		2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	7¼	7	7	
		100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	−⅛
		200	Missouri Pacific	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
1,000			Missouri Pacific t r	4	4⅛	4	4	
		300	Montana Power	72¾	72¾	72⅜	72⅝	−⅛
		200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	79½	79½	79½	79½	−⅛
		200	Nat. En. & St. Co	28½	28½	28½	28½	
		300	Nat. Lead Co	65	65	65	65	
		100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	111	111	111	111	
		700	Nevada Con. Cop	16	16¼	15¾	16⅛	
		300	N. Y. Air Brake	137	137	137	137	−2
8,300			N. Y. Central	108⅞	109¼	108⅝	109⅛	+⅛
1,500			N. Y., N. H. & H	76	76¼	76	76	−¼
		100	N. Y., Ont. & West	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	−½
		400	Norfolk & Western	121	121	120⅜	121	−½
		100	Norfolk & West. pf	84	84	84	84	+¼
2,900			North American	75½	75	73½	74	+1½
		900	Northern Pacific	117	117½	116⅞	117¼	+⅛
1,400			Ontario Mining	9¼	9⅝	9	9⅛	+⅛
		500	Pacific Mail	11½	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅛
		200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	42¾	42⅞	41¾	41¾	−1
4,700			Penn. R. R	59	59	58⅞	58⅞	−⅛
		300	Philadelphia Co	44¾	44¾	44½	44½	−⅛
1,000			Pittsburgh Coal	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼	−⅛
		100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	−⅛
		50	Pressed Steel Car	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	−⅛
		100	do. odd lot	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	−⅛
		100	Pullman Co	164⅞	164⅞	164⅞	164⅞	−⅛
		100	Quicksilver	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
		100	Railway Steel Sp	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	−⅛
5,811			Ray Con. Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	−⅛
5,000			Reading	81⅝	82¼	81⅝	82¼	+⅛
3,000			Rep. Iron & Steel	54½	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	+⅛
		100	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
		900	St. Louis & San F	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
		100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
5,700			Southern Pacific	99⅛	99½	99⅛	99⅜	−⅛
		100	So. Porto Rico Sug	102	102½	102	102½	
		25	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	145	145	145	145	+½
1,400			Southern Railway	108	108	108	108	
		100	Standard Mill. pf	23	23	22⅝	23	−⅛
5,200			Studebaker Co	85	85	85	85	+⅛
		100	Studebaker Co. pf	165⅜	167¼	165¼	166	−⅛
4,300			Tennessee Copper	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	+¼
3,100			Texas Co	61	62⅜	60⅝	61	+¼
1,800			Texas & Pacific	229	231½	228	228½	+2½
		100	Third Avenue	8½	9¼	8½	9¼	+⅞
		200	Union B. & P. Co	60	60	60	60	+½
		200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+½
5,200			Union Pacific	288	288	288	288	+⅜
		200	Union Pacific pf	138¾	138⅞	137⅞	138⅜	+⅛
		100	United Cigar Mfrs	83	85	83	85	+1
		800	United Cigar Stores	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+2
		100	Un. Cigar Stores pf	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	−⅛
600			United Fruit Co	117	117¾	117	117¾	+⅛
		100	United Rys. Inv	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
4,900			U. S. C. I. P. & F	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
		300	U. S. Indus. Alco	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
		200	U. S. Red. & Ref	83	83	83	83	−⅛
1,900			U. S. Rubber	62⅝	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜	−⅛
73,850			U. S. Steel	87¾	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	−⅛
		100	U. S. Steel pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	−⅝
4,500			Utah Copper	80⅛	80⅞	80⅛	80⅞	+⅛
		800	Va.-Car. Chemical	48	48¼	48	48¼	−¼
		100	Wabash	16	16	16	16	−⅛
1,100			Wabash pf. A	45¼	45½	45	45¼	+⅛
		600	Wabash pf. B	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+⅛
		20	Wells Fargo Exp	128	128	128	128	
		200	Western Maryland	32	32	32	32	−⅛
		300	Western Union Tel	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	−⅛
8,200			Westingh. E. & M	68⅜	69⅝	68⅜	69¼	+⅛
		400	Wheeling & L. E	4½	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
		200	Willys-Overland	240	240	240	240	−⅛
35	38	300	Wisconsin Central	236	236	235	235	−1
118¼	118½	400	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	37	37	37	37	−1
				118	118¾	118	118½	+⅜

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Money In Good Demand and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Money was in good demand for year-end requirements today. Discount rates were steady. American exchange improved and cable transfers were quoted at 4.74⅜ and 4.74½. There was a good demand for exchequer bonds, of which the average daily sales last week were 22,000,000.

The stock market had a good tone, but there was no inclination to transact business except in rubber shares, which were extremely active, and the trice was principally engaged in recording bargains therein.

Anaconda responded to the increased dividend in the American section, but the rest of the list was dull, and only a few transactions were made at easier prices.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

For Account of Whom It May Concern.
18 shares Brooklyn Trust Co., $100 each, 500.

5 shares German Alliance Insurance Co., $100 each, 231½.

1,200 shares Consolidated Copper Mines, $5 each; 8 shares Hall Signal Co. pf., (old stock,) Empire Trust Co. certificate of deposit, $100 each, and 125 shares Alaska Telephone and Telegraph Co., $10 each, $2,700 lot.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William A. Read & Co. have purchased from the Packard Motor Car Company $3,000,000 of cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock, out of the proceeds of which $3,000,000 of 5 per cent. five-year notes falling due Dec. 1, 1916, will be paid off. The same bankers have bought an issue of $5,500,000 of Remington Typewriter 6 per cent. first mortgage convertible bonds, due from one to ten years.

Hollister, Fish & Co. will be known after Jan. 1 as Hollister, Barnes & Co. There will be no change in the firm.

The transfer office of the National Properties Company in New York will be closed at the end of this year and transfers made in future in Wilmington.

Leonard Snider & Co. have moved to 62 Broadway.

"The New Erie," an analysis, with map, has been prepared for distribution by Joseph Walker & Sons.

The Reorganization Committee of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient has decided to close transfer books for certificates of deposit on Jan. 10, instead of on Jan. 6, and will reopen them Jan. 31.

The United Light & Railways Company for November had an increase of $55,400, or 11 per cent. in gross, with a gain of 32 per cent. in net.

The American Smelting and Refining Company will soon establish a financial agency in Valparaiso, Chile. The Braden Chile Copper companies' agencies in that city will be put in operation in a few days.

The National Bank of Commerce has elected John E. Rovensky a Vice President. He is in charge of the foreign department and was formerly an assistant cashier. John J. Keenan, Gaston L. Ghegan, and Arthur F. Broderick have been appointed assistant cashiers.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

First Shell Order from France.

It would seem that considerably more significance is attached to the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company's order from France for $30,000,000 worth of shells than the size of the contract alone. The Iron Age, commenting on the sale, says that heretofore France has bought in this country only rounds and billets, this semi-finished material presumably going into shells made at home. France has all along been more active than her allies in making munitions, chiefly because the nation had plants either manufacturing shells and arms on a large scale before hostilities began or readily adapted to the work. Evidently France is putting forward greater efforts to increase the food for her guns, and this might be taken to indicate other large orders in the future to be placed abroad by that country. The Iron Age says the contract calls for 384,000 8. 8. to 11.8 inch shells.

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Maxwell First Preferred Rises.

Maxwell Motors first preferred stood out prominently in yesterday's session of indifferent price changes by overcoming something of a handicap. The stock sold "ex" back dividends of 14¼ per cent., which would have made a quotation of 88⅝ stand par with the final price of Tuesday. The opening quotation, however, was 89¼, and thereafter substantial buying brought a rise to 94⅝, the closing figure being 92½. This was a net gain on the day of 3¾ points. An argument used by the bulls on motor stocks in explaining the rise was that Maxwell first preferred, paying dividends of 7 per cent. a year, was worth more than 88¾ as an investment, and naturally rebounded immediately from this level.

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Better Business in Argentina.

A cable received yesterday by the National City Bank from its branch at Buenos Aires reported an increase of 50 per cent. in the business being done in that city over a year ago. The improvement is not peculiar to the metropolis, but extends throughout the country. Bank clearings at Buenos Aires totaled $592,000,000 in November, against $407,000,000 a year ago, furnishing a measure of the increase in activity. Business failures involved assets of $20,000,000, comparing with $35,000,000 for the previous November. One of the most encouraging signs for Argentina is a turn in the immigration tendency. In the earlier months of the war the country lost population, but for the first time in months the tide has changed, and now immigrants slightly exceed in number those leaving.

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Gold Being Accumulated.

South America has increased its store of gold with the demand from Europe for foodstuffs and other articles of war. The visible supply of gold belonging to Argentina on Dec. 1 was 333,000,000 pesos, a peso being worth 96½ cents in United States money, against 259,000,000 a year earlier. The circulating currency was 987,000,000 paper, against 797,000,000. The paper peso has a fixed value of 44 per cent. gold, but at the present time the Government is holding 70 per cent. in gold back of every paper peso.

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Am. Typefounders Com.
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Royal Bkg. Powder Pfd.

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DECLINE IN COTTON OF 17 TO 20 POINTS

Uneasiness Over Austrian Situation and Reports of Big Acreage Cause Drop.

THE BUYING IS FAIRLY GOOD

Total Purchases for the Last Two Days Are Estimated at About 50,000 Bales.

Uneasiness over the possibilities of a break with Austria, continued deliveries of cotton on January contracts, and somewhat less bullish advices from the South brought about a lower range of values in cotton yesterday. Liquidation was liberal both in New York and New Orleans, notwithstanding the fact that Liverpool made a good showing. Pressure continued throughout the session, and, while there was no wide open break in prices, the undertone was heavy and the close represented a net loss of 17 to 20 points.

There was some fairly good buying on a scale down. One interest which bought heavily on Tuesday was again in the market for big blocks of cotton. It was assumed that the total purchases for the two days amounted to 50,000 bales.

Although the beginning of the cotton planting season is nearly three months away, there is a good deal of bearish talk about the new acreage. The view is taken that any indication of increased area would bring about considerable liquidation of spot cotton now held in the South, and it is argued with considerable logic that it would be cheaper for the South to sell its cotton around present prices, which represent a good profit to the grower and to plant freely, than to hang on to old accumulations which have depreciated in value on the assumption that the next crop will be a large one. On this point Memphis advices have the following to say:

"There is a growing conviction that the acreage will be increased substantially this season. Reports received from many points in the Mississippi delta indicate that preparations are being made for an exceptionally large acreage. Planting interests have made more money this season than for many years, owing to high prices for cotton and to the production of many of the necessities. They will, therefore, require less in the way of advances than usual from factors, bankers, supply merchants, and other interests, with the result that a sizable increase in acreage seems certain in all parts of the cotton-growing area."

Yesterday's January notices amounted to about 10,000 bales, the heaviest for any day this week. Undoubtedly this will help to unsettle sentiment. The present difference between January and March is about 20 points. It is figured that it costs about 35 points to carry the cotton on account of the high storage charges. It is, therefore, assumed that January deliveries will be heavier in the near future.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Houston 15 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 12.20 for middling. Sales, 42 bales.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	12.10	11.98	11.96@11.98	12.16@12.18
March	12.40	12.22	12.22@12.23	12.41@12.42
May	12.63	12.46	12.46@12.47	12.64@12.65
July	12.75	12.61	12.61 flat	12.78@12.79
Oct.	12.43	12.26	12.26@12.28	12.47@12.49

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	8,329	15,255	8,128
Galveston	6,379	14,239	16,795
Mobile	601	719	1,064
Charleston	825	501	1,391
Savannah	1,659	3,988	7,183
Wilmington	137	231	557
Norfolk	2,121	1,838	1,954

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	wires down	1,202	2,679
Memphis	3,951	6,418	4,067
St. Louis	530	4,491	10,286
Houston	2,000	7,346	10,461

Exports, 6,987 bales; total thus far this season, 2,262,020 bales; total last season, 2,357,710 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
250 Galveston	12.25	390,233	479,954
1,340 New Orleans	11.75	425,057	351,021
100 Mobile	11.60	31,704	53,980
736 Savannah	12.00	207,549	308,458
* Charleston		104,472	134,962
* Wilmington		34,470	43,851
* Norfolk		131,608	65,384
* Augusta		no report	161,472
1,200 Memphis	12.12	205,303	270,742
St. Louis	12.25	16,280	33,317
1,248 Houston	12.10	239,278	185,801

*No quotations on account of wire trouble.

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling 4 points advance at 7,82d. Sales, 8,000. Receipts, 19,000 bales. American 1,000. Market closed quiet.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Julia	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.22
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental Con	.75
Challenge Con	.02	Ophir	.22
Confidence	.20	Overman	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.17	Savage	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.04
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.42
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con	.07
Jacket Con	.14		

TONOPAH.		D'field B. B.	.03
Belmont	4.35	D'field Daisy	.03
Halifax	.50	Florence	.47
Jim Butler	1.07½	G'field Con. M.	1.07½
McNamara	.03	G'field Rewanas	.10
Midway	.31	G'field Merger	.16
Mizpah Exten.	.23	Jumbo Exten.	1.25
Montana	.30	Lone Star	.03
North Star	.14	Silver Pick	.05
Rescue Eula	.08	Sneaihead	.11
Tonopah Exten.	4.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nev.	6.75	Man. Big Four	.04
West End	.75	Nevada Hills	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Nev. Packard	.43
Atlanta	.20	Rochester Mines	.59
Booth	.37	Round Mountain	.40
C. O. D.	.03	White Caps	.07
Comb. Fract	.07		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9½	9¾	Isabella	19¼	19½
Elkton	32¾	33	Jackpot	6½	7
El Paso	81	85	McKinney	45½	47
Findlay	3¼	3½	Portland	178¼	180
Gold Dol.	2	2½	Vindicator	210	220
Golden C.	199½	202	Rav. B. H.	2½	3½
Gold Sov.	6¼	6½			

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Askd.
American Gas Co.	120	128
American Light & Traction	390	393
American Light & Traction pf.	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	70	73
*American Gas & Electric	135	140
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50½	51½
American Power & Light	70	71½
American Power & Light pf.	84½	86½
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	73	76
American Waterworks & Electric	7¾	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Cities Service	99	102
Cities Service pf.	73	76
Colorado Power	25	30
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	60½	61½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85½	87½
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	100	102
Consumers' Power pf., Me.	92	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	99½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	75	85
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	102
Empire District Electric pf.	80	85
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	40	47
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	46	47
Northern States Power pf.	93½	95
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	57	58
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	95
Republic Ry. & Light	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	71	74
Southern California Edison	88½	90½
Southern California Edison pf.	99	102
South. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf.	42	44
United Light & Rys.	46	49
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	73	75
Utah Securities	18	20
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	54½	55½

*Par value, $50.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Reiterated reports that Austria would refuse the American demands, which would result in a diplomatic break, was responsible for some further nervous selling in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. At the same time, price losses were very moderate, as a rule, and the undertone appeared to be good. There were irregular rallies in the later dealings, with a few special upward movements. St. Paul was in demand, influenced favorably by its earnings statement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	24⅝	25	24½	25
50	Allis-Chalm.	31¾	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
50	Am. Beet Sug.	63½	63⅞	63⅝	63⅞
520	Am. Can	59⅝	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛
20	Am. Car. & F.	77⅞	77⅞	77¼	77¼
50	Am. Ice Sec.	26½	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
250	Am. Loco.	68⅞	69¼	68¾	68¾
1,020	Am. Smelting	103½	104	103½	103⅞
50	Am. Steel Fdy.	61	61	61	61
50	Am. Sugar	114¾	114¾	114⅜	114⅜
1,580	Anaconda Cop.	89⅛	89⅝	89	89⅛
50	A., T. & S. F.	107¼	107⅞	107¼	107⅜
640	Baldwin Loco.	117¼	117⅝	117	117
150	Balt. & Ohio	94⅜	94⅝	94⅛	94⅜
50	Batopilas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
210	Cal. Petroleum	32⅛	32⅞	32	32½
10	Canadian Pac.	180	180	180	180
20	Cent. Leather	53½	53½	53¼	53¼
10	Ches. & Ohio	62½	62½	62¼	62½
20	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
40	Chi. G. W. pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
1,680	C., M. & St. P.	95	97¼	95	96⅜
120	C., R. I. & P.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
30	Chile Copper	24½	24½	24½	24½
20	Chino Copper	54½	54½	54½	54½
420	Col. Fuel & I.	51⅝	52¼	51⅝	52¼
30	Corn Products	19⅝	19½	19⅜	19½
150	Crucible Steel	72⅜	73¼	72⅜	73¼
520	Dist. Securities	47⅛	47¼	47	47⅜
40	Dome Mines	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼
790	Erie	42	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛
80	Erie 1st pf.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼
1,850	Goodrich Co.	75⅝	77¼	75⅝	76½
370	Gt. Nor. Ore.	49⅝	50⅜	49⅜	49⅞
10	Gt. N. Ore pf.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
60	Guggen. Exp.	81¾	81⅞	81¼	81⅞
120	Inspiration Cop	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45¼
20	Interbor. Con.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
20	Int. Mer. Mar.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
30	Int. M. M. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74	74
70	Kan. City So.	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½
40	Lack. Steel	80⅝	80⅝	80⅜	80¾
50	Max. M. 1st pf.	92¾	93	92¾	94½
10	Max. M. 2d pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½
2,980	Mex. Petrol.	106⅜	108⅝	106⅛	108⅜
150	Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝
70	Mo., K. Tex.	7¼	7¼	7	7
50	Mo. Pacific	3½	3½	3½	3½
40	N. Enam. & S.	28½	28½	28¼	28½
40	Nat. Lead	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
410	N. Y. Central	108¾	109¼	108⅝	109¼
50	N.Y., N.H. & H.	76	76¼	76	76¼
40	Norf. & West.	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
230	Ontario Min.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
120	Pacific Mail	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½
30	Ray Copper	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
870	Reading	81⅝	82⅛	81½	81⅞
150	Rep. I. & St.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
110	So. Pacific	102	102½	102	102½
40	Southern Ry.	23½	23¾	22⅝	22⅞
270	Studebaker	165⅞	167⅜	165¼	165¼
520	Tenn. Copper	60⅝	62½	60⅝	61⅞
70	Texas & Pac.	9	9	9	9
40	Texas Co.	229½	229½	229	229
50	Third Avenue	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
50	Un. Bag & P.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
690	Union Pacific	138½	138½	137⅜	138⅛
10	U. S. Rubber	54½	54½	54½	54½
9,660	U. S. Steel	87⅜	87⅝	87⅛	87¼
170	Utah Copper	80	80¼	80	80
200	Wabash pf. B.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝	28⅝
30	West. Un. Tel.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
270	Westing. Elec.	69⅜	69½	69	69⅜
29,230		MINING STOCKS.			
1,000	Atlanta	.20	.20	.20	.20
400	Booth	.40	.40	.40	.40
300	Elkton	.34	.34	.34	.34
300	Jim Butler	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½
300	Jumbo Exten.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
500	Mispah Ext.	.25	.25	.25	.25
400	Nevada Hills	.19	.20	.19	.20
670	Quicksilver	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00
300	Sierra Nevada	.40	.40	.40	.40
200	Tonopah Ext.	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
200	Union Con.	.68	.68	.68	.68
500	West End	.78	.78	.78	.78
5,070		NEW YORK CITY BONDS.			

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s	—Sep., 1917	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4½s	—June, 1965	106¾	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1963	106	106½	106⅜	106⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1957	105⅞	106¼	106¼	106⅜
4½s	—May, 1957	105⅞	106¼	106¼	106⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅞	101½	100⅞	101½
4½s	—May, 1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
4½s	—Mar., 1964	101¼	101⅝	101½	101⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1962	101¼	101⅝	101½	101⅝
4½s	—Nov., 1960	101¼	101⅝	101½	101⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	101	101½	101⅜	101⅞
4s	—May, 1969	98	98¼	98⅛	98½
4s	—Nov., 1955	98	98¼	98⅛	98½
4s	—May, 1957	98	98¼	98⅛	98½
4s	—Nov., 1956	97	97⅜	97	97⅜
4s	—Nov., 1955	97	97⅜	97	97⅜
4s	—Nov., 1936	97⅜	..	97	..
3½s	—Nov., 1965	87	..	87⅜	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	87	87⅜	87	87⅜
3½s	—May, 1954	87	88	87	88

MUDGE'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

J. E. Gorman Made Operating Head of the Rock Island Road.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—J. E. Gorman has been named as operating head of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to succeed H. U. Mudge, former President of the road, and now head of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, according to announcement today by H. L. Sloan, assistant to Jacob M. Dickinson, receiver for the Rock Island.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield
Ang.-French	5	Oct., 1920	94	94½	6.20
Argen. Govt.	8	Dec., 1916	101⅜	101⅞	4.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	101	101½	5.02
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	98½	100¼	4.95
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	98⅜	98⅝	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100½	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.62
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99½	6.50
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.50
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101½	4.80
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	3.89
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅞	98½	5.75
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96½	97½	5.65

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.00
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.20
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	2.55
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	2.40
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101½	101⅝	3.85
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.50
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101⅜	101⅝	3.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
Can. North'n	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.55
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103¼	5.40
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	98½	98¾	5.40
C. & N. W.	5	Sept., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	97	10.50
Com. Power	6	May, 1918	101¾	102½	5.83
Con. G. Balt.	5	May, 1917	99½	100½	4.67
Con. Power	5	May 1, '17	99½	100½	5%
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	1918	93	99½	6%
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100⅝	2.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101½	4.10
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100½	4.85
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.25
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.62
Hav. El. Ry.	5	Sep., 1919	100¼	100⅝	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.30
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101½	101¾	4.20
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.85
L. Gas & E.	5	Apr., 1918	99¼	101	4.90
Mich. Pcc.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101¾	5.45
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	92½	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96½	97	8.65
N. E. Tel.	5	May, 1917	99¾	99½	6.40
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100½	100¾	2.90
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101	5.30
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	101¾	101⅝	4.23
P. S. C.	4½	Mar., 1916	100¼	100½	2.10
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100½	2.10
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Sulz. Mot.	6	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.35
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	100	100¾	4.65
U. S. Pub.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	99	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	99½	100	5.00
†United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅞	102¼	2.65
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.70
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¾	4.03
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	99	100	6.00
W. Power Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100½	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100	6.00
W.V.T. & E.C.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.15
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.40	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.55	4.40
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5		4.80	4.55
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.55	4.40
Chic. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.25	4.15
Ch., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½		4.75	4.45
C., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.45	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.75	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.40	4.25
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.70	4.45
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.60	4.40
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.35	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.80	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		6.50	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.50	4.40
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.30	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.55	4.40
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.25	4.10
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5		5.55	4.95
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5		4.70	4.45
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.65	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.38	4.30
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5		4.50	4.30

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U. S. Light & Heating 6s, 1935
Milliken Brothers 6s, 1923
Northern N. Y. Power 6s, 1931
Associated Gas & El. 5s, 1939
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Except in a Few Issues, Prices Move Within a Narrow Range—Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 289,712 shares of stock and $795,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 59,815; oils, 74,812, and mining, 135,585. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Ajax Rubber, Inc., w. l...	70⅝	70⅝	70⅛	70⅜
850	A. Br. Mf. Co.	20	24	20	24
460	Am. Int. Corp. w. i., 10% pd.	16	16	15	15½
500	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	29	30¼	29	29
900	A., G. & W. I. pf.	45¼	45½	45	45½
100	Bank. Dis. C.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝
50	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	105	105	105	105
2,700	Can. N. G. C.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
965	‡Car. Lt. & P.	8⅝	6½	6	6
1,550	‡Chev. M. C. C.	125½	127	127	131
1,500	C. of R. & H.	5¼	5⅝	5	5⅝
150	‡Cramp Ship..	86	86½	86	86½
45	Driggs-Sea.	142	143	142	143
620	Dr.-Sea. rts.	28	28	28	28
100	Fed. Dye. & Ch. w. i.	45½	45½	45¼	45½
2,350	Red. Et., Inc.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Hart. C. w. i.	76	76	76	76
755	Has. & Barker Car Co. w. i.	54¼	54½	53½	54½
200	‡Hendee Mfg.	28	28⅛	28	28⅛
75	‡H. & A. Arms	56	57	56	57
3,200	Fuse Corp.	28½	28½	28¼	28¾
200	‡Int. Merc. M.	18½	18⅝	18	18⅛
10	‡Int. M. M. pf.	73½	73⅝	73½	73½
20	‡Int. Motors	27	27	27	27
800	‡Int. Motors pf	50	50	50	50
1,400	Interc. Rubber	40	40¼	40	40¼
250	Jewel Tea, w.i.	62½	63⅜	15⅝	15⅞
250	Jewel Tea pf., w. i.	99½	99½	99¼	99½
20	Kelly-S. T.	296	296	296	296
8,000	K. Brz. pf.	25¼	25¾	25	25⅛
1,000	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	13	13	12	12
100	‡Lake T. B. pf	14	14	14	14
575	Lee Tire	48	48	48	48
200	Mar. of Am.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Maxim Mu.	13	17	12½	13
12,000	‡Midvale St.	76¾	76¾	76	76⅛
2,500	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	N. T. & M. C.	84½	*34½	32	32½
1,100	‡St. Joseph Lead.	153⅛	154	149½	150
100	Steel Rad. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
1,800	St. B. v. t. cfs	44½	44⅝	44	44½
800	‡U. F. rts.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	Un. Pr. Sh.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
500	‡U.S. L.&H.C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	‡U.S.L.H.C. pf	4¼	4¼	3¾	3¾
2,500	W. M. Co. w.i.	52	52½	51½	52
1,100	World Film...	3	3⅛	3	3

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
40	Ohio Oil	188	186	188	+ 2
10	Prairie O. & G.	438	436	436	— 3
15	S. Oil of Ind.	547	545	545	— 7
50	S. Oil of N. Y.	226	224	224	— 3
47	Vacuum Oil	235	252	235	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

5,000	‡Cosdon & Co. (oil refining)	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ 1
60,000	‡Federal Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
400	‡Houston Oil	21	21	21	— 2
400	Met. Petroleum	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
20	Midwest Ref.	57½	57	57	— ½
1,500	‡Sul. Oil & R.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	..
400	‡S. O. & R. pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
230	Ventura	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1,400	‡Victoria Oil	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2,000	Way. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2,800	Whalen O. & G.	6	5½	6	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡‡Alta Con. M. Co.	15	15	15	15
1,000	‡‡Am. Com.	7	7	7	7
500	‡‡Atlanta	22	22	22	22
300	Big Ledge D. Co.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
7,000	Braden Copper	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞
2,000	Butte Cop.&Z., w. i. cfs.	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅝
200	Butte & N. Y.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	‡CalaverasCop.	31½	31½	31½	31½
200	‡Caledonia	87	87	87	87
8,100	‡Canada Cop.	2½	2½	2	2
800	Cerro de Pasco Copper	37⅝	38	37½	37⅝
1,200	Con. Arizona S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
125	‡Con. Cop. M.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
650	Con. Nev. Utah	2½	2½	2½	2½
4,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	17	18	17	18
7,400	‡‡Fed. Reserve Min. Co.	18	20	18	18
10,850	First Nat.Cop.	8½	8¾	7	8¼
200	‡Florence	47	47	47	47
600	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,500	‡‡Gold. Merger	15	16	15	16
110	Hecla Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5,500	Howe Sound	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
7,700	‡‡Inter. Mines	21	22	21	21
3,000	‡Jim Butler	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14,550	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	Kennecott Cop.	58½	58⅝	58	58⅛
8,000	‡‡Lewanas	4½	4½	4½	4½
900	Magma Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
1,000	Mason Valley	3⅜	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛
4,800	‡Majestic Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	‡McKin.-Dar.	50	52	50	52
1,500	Mines of Amer.	4	4¼	3¾	4
1,100	‡‡MontanaCon.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8,000	‡‡Mother Lode	27	27½	26½	27
200	‡Nev. Hills	19	19	19	19
200	New Utah Bing.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,200	Nipissing Mines	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	NorthButteDev.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	‡Oro	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,600	‡Ray Hercules	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	‡Rex Consol.	33	33	33	33
900	‡Rochester	62	62	62	62
10,000	‡San Toy	22	23	22	23
4,500	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	Stewart	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
3,400	‡‡Success Min.	61	64	61	63
500	‡Superstition	31	32	31	32
500	‡Tono. Belmont	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
25	‡Tonopah Ext.	4	4	4	4
25	Tonopah Min.	7	7	7	7
4,000	‡U. S. Continental	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
		16	16	15	16

BONDS.

$100,000	‡B.&O.new5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
20,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s.	120¼	120¾	120	120
550,000	ErieCar5s.w.i.	88	88	86¾	87½
70,000	Erie rights.	36	36	36	36
50,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	228	228	226	226
5,000	W. Pac. 5s.	36	36	36	36

Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-A. Tob. Co., o. s.	15	..	15	..
Emerson Phonograph	15¾	16	15	16
Lima Loco.	14	..	13¾	14
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	25	25	25
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	9	9½	9	9¼
Utah Securities Corp.	17½	18	18	18
Virginia R.	22½	23½	22½	22½

OIL ISSUES.

Pierce Oil	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛
Savoy	11⅝	12⅜	11⅝	12½

MINING STOCKS.

Big Cottonwood	3	4	3	4
Cactus Con. M. Co. (a prospect)	..	..	1¼	..
Cashboy	..	..	..	..
Nat. Zinc & Lead	5¼	6	..	6⅛
Peterson Lake	2¼	2½	2	2⅛
Sandstorm Kendall	36	38	..	37½
Santa Fe Mining	3¼	3⅜	3	3⅜
Seven Troughs Coal	43	46	45	46
Tenniskaming	68	66	66	67
West End Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
White Knob Cop. pf.	1⅝	2	1¾	2

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	325	375	325	375
Howe Sound 6s	85	95	85	95
Pierce Oil	85	87	85	87

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	100	108	105	115
Aetna Explosives pf.	84	88	84	88
American Brass	260	278	260	280
Atlas Powder	260	275	260	270
Atlas Powder pf.	97	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox	125	135	125	135
Bliss (E. W.)	350	375	350	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	73	83	73	83
Canadian Explos.	200	225	200	225
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Colt's Arms	110	120	110	120
Du Pont Powder, new	870	890	870	900
Du Pont Powder pf.	390	395	390	395
Hercules Powder	90	103	99	103
Hercules Powder pf.	370	388	375	390
International Arms	110	120	110	120
Marlin Arms Co.	27	30	28	30
Marlin Arms Co. pf.	30	38	30	38
Niles-Bement-Pond	75	85	75	85
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	195	195	195
Savage Arms	485	495	100	106
Scovill Mfg. Co.	480	500	485	495
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,600	2,700	2,600	2,700

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	113	108	113
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	175	150	175
J. S. Young	165	170	165	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	106	105	106
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	215	220	205	210
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	480	510	485	495
Tob. pf.	119	121	118	121

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

Twenty-five roads, $12,018,213 +$3,060,775

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	497,210	386,587	500,224
Net aft. tax.	158,932	71,433	129,708
5 mos. gross	2,196,393	2,061,493	2,341,670
Net aft. tax.	680,158	866,900	524,029

CANADIAN NORTHERN for November—

Gross	3,535,200	2,229,000	2,673,800
Net	1,211,400	593,000	964,800
5 mos. gross	11,627,300	9,878,200	11,108,900
Net	3,656,000	2,078,100	3,416,700

CANADIAN PACIFIC for November—

Gross	13,351,284	8,057,359	13,407,015
Net	6,354,413	2,644,072	4,888,246
5 mos. gross	88,764,490	48,494,166	63,471,836
Net	28,321,866	17,474,052	22,984,615

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	1,880,982	1,157,811	173,021
Net	410,988	286,530	144,458
Sur. aft. chgs.	189,787	36,409	153,238
5 mos. gross	6,237,167	6,203,261	53,906
Net	1,733,281	1,683,575	49,706
Sur. aft. chgs.	610,308	608,569	1,739

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	9,908,929	7,379,909	8,290,967
Net aft. tax.	3,722,540	1,646,072	2,429,838
5 mos. gross	45,190,596	41,507,825	42,574,759
Net aft. tax.	15,846,591	12,080,313	12,461,565

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for November—

Gross	838,653	752,366	960,836
Net after tax.	265,569	160,590	251,178
5 mos. gross	4,207,480	4,008,447	4,528,732
Net after tax.	1,074,324	785,668	1,235,328

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	213,102	184,630	28,471
Net after tax.	46,588	26,274	20,134
5 mos. gross	982,090	985,219	*3,128
Net after tax.	291,375	114,571	86,804
*Decrease.			

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for November—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	5,981,280	5,077,115	5,798,041
Net after tax.	1,233,665	812,334	1,017,105
5 mos. gross	28,239,538	27,368,361	28,816,756
Net after tax.	5,424,485	5,117,129	5,101,529

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for November—

Gross	3,050,906	2,833,911	2,821,495
Net aft. tax.	1,742,240	1,609,955	1,606,613
Other inc.	48,996	48,908	43,834
Total inc.	1,791,236	1,658,863	1,650,447
Sur. aft. chg.	875,697	751,001	742,584
Queens. sub.	14,504	..	..
Surplus	890,201	751,001	742,584
Pass. car'd.	58,073,786	54,075,302	55,146,719
5 mos. gross.	13,506,012	13,276,340	12,963,723
Net aft. tax.	7,209,675	7,231,358	6,910,976
Other inc.	237,620	228,964	272,888
Total inc.	7,447,301	7,460,322	7,183,645
Sur. af. chg.	2,858,007	2,913,539	2,428,669
Queens. sub.	85,444	..	..
Surplus	2,943,461	2,918,539	2,428,669
Pass. car'd.	258,768,683	256,032,300	232,889,412

WESTERN MARYLAND for November—

Gross	846,586	634,111	652,899
Net after tax.	250,613	116,083	18,256
5 mos. gross	4,452,201	3,559,359	3,634,294
Net after tax.	1,417,065	814,761	545,968

VIRGINIA & SOUTHWESTERN for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	176,930	137,629	39,480
Net after tax.	54,751	20,487	34,263
5 mos. gross	830,053	823,380	6,693
Net after tax.	240,356	216,786	25,569

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for November—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,340,688	1,124,273	1,348,317
Net after tax.	520,285	345,485	515,132
5 mos. gross	5,683,898	4,887,872	5,264,103
Net after tax.	1,754,122	1,104,981	1,289,492

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total receipts from oper.	4,785,858	4,169,588	616,360
Exp. privileges.	2,418,039	2,068,054	349,985
Total trans.rev.	2,367,819	2,101,534	263,384
Non-trans. rev.	174,272	218,082	*38,409
Total oper. rev.	2,542,191	2,319,617	222,574
Total oper. exp.	2,307,493	2,235,381	72,111
Net oper. rev.	834,698	179,335	154,862
Taxes	54,784	36,966	18,817
Oper. income	278,820	143,301	135,229
Three months:			
Total receipts from oper.	13,340,121	12,004,228	1,335,893
Exp. privileges.	6,711,476	5,971,900	739,573
Total trans.rev.	6,628,645	6,032,327	596,318
Non-trans. rev.	634,679	570,035	64,623
Total oper. rev.	7,263,324	6,602,362	660,942
Total oper. exp.	6,426,250	6,560,282	*134,032
Net oper. rev.	837,074	42,100	794,974
Taxes	125,629	110,021	15,608
Oper. income	709,348	*68,808	777,657
Mileage—			
Steam roads	71,224	70,080	1,144
Other lines	3,092	3,394	*302
*Decrease. †Deficit.			

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	39.50	....	39.00	....
Lead	5.40	....	5.40	....
Spelter	17.42½	....	17.42½	....
Antimony	39.00	40.00	38.50	39.50
Quicksilver	$130.00	....	$130.00	....
Aluminum	*53.00	56.00	*53.00	56.00
Iron, No. 2X rdy.	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.50
*Nominal.				

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 22@22¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Wednesday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	85	17	0	85	15	0
Copper, futures	86	0	0	85	15	0
Tin, spot	167	5	0	167	15	0
Tin, futures	168	5	0	169	0	0
Spelter	90	0	0	90	0	0
Lead	29	17	6	29	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Heavy liquidation occurred in the what market yesterday, and at one time prices were down 1⅜ to 3¼c from the final of Tuesday, and 5⅜ to 8¼c from the high point of the recent bull movement which culminated on Monday. The local cash market was quiet. No. 1 durum quoted at $1.37, free on board New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.29, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.28½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

December	High. $1.28⅝	Low. $1.20½	Close. $1.22⅝	Prev. Close. $1.23⅜	Last Year. $1.26½
May	....	....	1.81⅝	1.82¼	1.86⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.28⅝	$1.30½	1.22⅝	1.23⅜	1.26⅛
May	1.25½	1.22¼	1.24⅞	1.24⅝	1.28½
July	1.16⅜	1.14⅞	1.16⅛	1.16¼	1.18⅝

CORN.

The corn market showed individual strength throughout the greater part of the day, while prices at one time were down ⅝@⅝c from the previous close, in sympathy with wheat. The close was strong at about the best of the day, with net gains of ⅛@⅜c. The local cash market was steady; No. 2 yellow quoted at 63c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	72⅝	71⅞	72⅜	71⅝	64½
May	76¾	74⅞	76¼	75¼	73⅞
July	.77	75⅝	77	76⅛	74⅛

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and prices moved largely in sympathy with corn, closing at ⅛@⅜c net advance. The local cash market was quiet; No. 3 white quoted at 48½@49½c; No. 4 white, 47⅝@48¾c; fancy clipped white, 51½@52½c; ordinary clipped white, 48½@49¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	48¾	48¼	48¾	42¾	48¾
May	47¾	46¾	47⅛	47	53½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, and after showing a steadier tone earlier in the day, owing to a general absence of selling pressure, prices eased off late under renewed liquidation and closed weak at the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 40,000; estimated for Thursday, 40,000. Receipts at Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.75	9.67	9.67	9.70	10.35
May	10.05	9.95	9.95	10.00	10.57
Ribs—					
January	10.00	9.92	9.92	9.92	10.07
May	10.40	10.25	10.27	10.27	10.45
Pork—					
January	18.30	18.25	18.25	18.50	18.52
May	18.85	18.55	18.57	18.75	19.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was inactive, with operations of a limited character owing to the prevalence of a holiday spirit and a general lack of orders. Prices at the close of the day were net unchanged to 1 point lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	8.50@8.52	8.49
January	8.54	8.50	8.50@8.52	8.51
February	....	....	8.47@8.49	8.48
March	8.49	8.47	8.48@8.47	8.47
April	8.53	8.53	8.50@8.53	8.50
May	8.58	8.56	8.57@8.58	8.57
June	....	....	8.60@8.63	8.60
July	8.67	8.66	8.66@8.67	8.66
August	8.78	8.71	8.71@8.79	..

COFFEE.

The circulation of about 1,000 January notices caused considerable pressure in the near positions in the coffee market yesterday, and at the close of the day January was 14 points lower, while December was down 9 points, and the late months were 2 to 4 points lower. Local spot prices were nominally unchanged, on the basis of 7⅝c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	6.53	....	6.49@6.52	6.58
January	6.54	6.49	6.49@6.52	6.63
February	....	....	6.57@6.59	6.66
March	6.69	6.68	6.66@6.68	6.70
April	....	....	6.70@6.72	6.74
May	6.76	6.76	6.76@6.77	6.78
June	....	....	6.80@6.82	6.82
July	....	....	6.85@6.87	6.87
August	....	....	6.89@6.90	6.92
September	6.95	6.93	6.93@6.94	6.97
October	....	....	6.97@6.99	7.01
November	....	....	7.01@7.03	7.05

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures showed unexpected firmness early in the day when active positions advanced 9 to 16 points from the final of Tuesday in the face of continued heaviness in the street market. Closing prices were net unchanged to 9 points higher. Total sales for the day were 3,050 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	....	....	3.70@3.90	3.70
January	3.65	3.62	3.61@3.63	3.59
February	3.41	3.38	3.38@3.38	3.30
March	3.40	3.32	3.34@3.35	3.27
April	....	....	3.39@3.40	3.33
May	3.50	3.46	3.44@3.45	3.38
June	3.53	3.51	3.51@3.53	3.42
July	3.56	3.56	3.54@3.55	3.47
August	....	....	3.56@3.58	3.50
September	....	....	3.58@3.60	3.54
October	....	....	3.60@3.62	3.58
November	....	....	3.63@3.65	3.60

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,679 packages. The trade in fresh creamery is still quite unsatisfactory, and, with some surplus stock in nearly all receivers' hands, there was pressure to sell and a somewhat lower and unsettled market. Concessions of about 1c were made on nearly all grades of fresh creamery. Held creamery is also showing weakness, though there has been some business in the very fancy lines around 32c. Renovated slow. Ladles and packing stock dull and weak. Creamery, extra, specials, 33c; extras, (92 score,) 32c; higher scoring, 33¼@34c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 25@27½c; thirds, 24@24½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29½@30c; higher scoring, 30¼@31c; firsts, 27@28½c; seconds, 25@27½c; thirds, 23@24c; process, extras, 27@28c; state dairy, fine, 27@29c; common to fair, 22@26½c; renovated, extras, 27@29c; common to thirds, 23@24c; lower grades, 21½@25½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 20@22c; factory, current make, extra firsts, 21½@22c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19@20c; held stock, June make, fine, 24½@25c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 20@20½c; current grades, 17@18½c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,100 cases. The market is inclining to greater firmness, especially on the higher grades of fresh gathered eggs, which show some slight advance on reported sales. General run of fresh receipts selling chiefly at 31@32c, but strictly fancy qualities showing grading up to 33c; but strictly fancy higher prices, and hardly any easily placed at present trade requirements. Some surplus of medium grade fresh and hardly mixed qualities. Fresh gathered, extra, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 28@29c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26@28c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20

ERIE SOON MAY EARN $100,000,000 A YEAR

New Financing Based on Great Betterments to Road's Physical Property.

BIG SAVING IN INTEREST

President Underwood Outlines Plans in Letter to J. P. Morgan & Co., the Company's Bankers.

The new Erie financial plans are outlined in a letter sent yesterday by President F. D. Underwood to J. P. Morgan & Co. The plans call for $19,627,130 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, under the company's general mortgage of April 1, 1903, and convertible into stock after April 1, 1918, and until Oct. 1, 1927, at the rate of 50, or $200 par value of stock for $100 par value of the bonds. Both classes of preferred stockholders, the common stockholders, and holders of Series B convertibles will have the privilege of subscribing to the bonds at 85 to the extent of 10 per cent. of their holdings.

It will require a vote of the stockholders to authorize this issue, and it is expected that a special meeting will be called within a month. The Public Service authorities must also pass on the issue. The technicality on which the stockholders must pass arises out of the fact that $10,000,000 of the $19,627,130 issue have already been authorized and are all held by the Erie as part of the collateral under a $10,000,000 loan due April 1, 1916. These $10,000,000 are convertible, until Oct. 1, 1917, at 66 2-3. It is now proposed to lump these bonds with $9,627,130 new bonds and to make the entire issue convertible at 50. It is this change which the stockholders must approve. Nominally the new issue will be the third series of convertibles issued under the $50,000,000 general mortgage, but in fact they will constitute a fourth issue. With the new bonds a total of $41,627,000 convertibles will be outstanding.

Part of the proceeds will be used to pay off the $10,000,000 5 per cent. notes due next April. About $2,000,000 will be used for double-tracking and grading between Lomax and Griffith, Ind., and for terminal facilities at a number of points in Ohio, including Youngstown and Akron. The remainder will be applied to the $13,500,000 notes due April 1, 1917, and when these notes are retired the Erie will be rid of all its short-term debt which, in March, 1914, amounted to $84,550,000. Interest charges on the conversion now proposed will mean a saving of about 1½ per cent. to the Erie.

Since 1901, according to President Underwood's letter, the Erie has expended about $105,000,000 for additions and betterments. When the general improvement plan was outlined in 1902 the physical character of the Erie's property limited gross earnings to about $40,000,000. The improvements now nearly completed, says Mr. Underwood, will afford a capacity for at least $100,000,000 in annual gross earnings. The earnings in 1902 were $40,000,000 and the estimated earnings for 1915, according to Mr. Underwood, are $85,000,000, an increase in this period of about 60 per cent. During the same period the revenue train mileage increased only a little more than 5 per cent.

Directors and officers of the Erie will be eligible to take part in the underwriting of the new issue. J. P. Morgan & Co. will get a commission of 3 per cent. for services as syndicate managers.

TEXAS & PACIFIC PROTEST.

Stockholders Form Committee to Oppose Receivership.

Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway organized a protective committee yesterday. Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, is Chairman, and the other members are Dunlevy Milbank, Winslow S. Pierce, and Henry R. Ickelheimer. This committee, it was said, would oppose the application made last Monday by the Bankers Trust Company for a Receiver for the Texas & Pacific.

Indignation was voiced in many quarters yesterday over the Receivership application. It appears that only a very few persons had advance knowledge of the projected action. Representative stockholders said that they were taken totally by surprise and some of the holders of the Texas & Pacific income bonds, against whom the action is leveled, expressed themselves the same way. The application was denounced as unjust and wholly unwarranted.

"The Texas & Pacific road was in good shape," said one banker who protested against the Receivership application. "The road is in charge of one of the best operating men in the country. Earnings were good and were steadily improving and there was no occasion for the move made by the Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee for the income bond mortgage."

There will be a hearing on the application in Dallas, Texas, on Jan. 31, and it appears certain that vigorous protests will be made then by the stockholders and also by the management of the road. The stockholders may recommend some new financing to take over the $25,000,000 income bonds. Such a move would offset the call for a Receivership, it is contended.

Comment on the personal angle of the Texas & Pacific mix-up gained new impetus yesterday. It was recalled that the application for a Receiver was made by B. F. Bush, as head of the Missouri Pacific System. The Missouri Pacific, through the Iron Mountain, owns about $23,000,000 of the $25,000,000 Texas & Pacific income bonds and it also owns about $6,500,000 of the $39,000,000 stock outstanding. It is not considered likely that the Missouri Pacific's stock will be deposited with the new Krech Committee and this foreshadows a clash. The Missouri Pacific, moreover, is not represented on the Krech Committee. The recent falling-out between Mr. Bush and George J. Gould, head of the Texas & Pacific, and the earlier differences between Mr. Gould and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the reorganizers of the Missouri Pacific, were referred to as bearing on the present situation.

$400,000 GIVEN TO HARVARD.

Total Since September Reopening—J. J. Hill's $125,000 Chair Donation.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29.—Since Harvard reopened in September $400,000 in gifts has been received by the university, the largest single donation being $125,000 from James J. Hill, the Western railroad man. This sum, with an equivalent gift from J. P. Morgan, Howard Elliott, and other friends of Mr. Hill, will be used to establish a Hill Chair in Transportation in the Harvard Business School.

The Ezra R. Thayer Fellowship has been established in the Law School with a gift of $25,000 from Mrs. Thayer in memory of her husband, who was Dean of the school. More than $11,000 was contributed toward the payment of "certain salaries." Other gifts included one of $6,200 for the purchase of a Van Dyck for the Fogg Art Museum. Mrs. William H. Forbes gave $400 for eight elm trees, which she had planted to represent eight former students. Mrs. John H. Kendall gave several milligrams of radium to Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital.

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC RECORD

Subway and Elevated Lines Carry 53,351,275 in December.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, gave out yesterday the figures for the traffic carried on the subway and the elevated railroads in Manhattan and the Bronx for the Christmas season. They show a considerable increase over last year, and when it is remembered that the subway was designed to carry only 400,000 passengers a day, they reveal the extent of the overcrowding, which has made the construction of the dual system a necessity.

The Monday of Christmas week was an absolute record for the Interborough system, 1,385,253 passengers traveling on the subway and 1,083,717 on the elevated lines, or 2,468,970 over the entire system. In Christmas week the number carried by the subway was 7,565,314, and by the elevated 6,003,535, or a total of 13,658,849, whereas in the corresponding week of 1914 the subway transported 6,932,403 and the elevated 5,645,553, or a total of 12,597,956.

The week before saw still heavier travel, the figures this year being for the subway 7,800,528, and for the elevated 6,217,298, or a total of 14,018,126, as compared with the corresponding week in 1914 for the subway 7,593,295, and for the elevated 6,002,438, or a total of 13,595,728. Taking the first twenty-seven days of December this year the subway handled 29,806,602 and the elevated 23,544,611, or a total of 53,351,273, as compared with Dec. 2 to 28 last year of subway 27,918,770, and elevated 22,-399,672, or a total of 50,318,442.

Times Square Station played its full share in this increase of traffic. For the week ended Dec. 18 this year it sold tickets to 317,443 passengers, as compared with 316,653 in the corresponding week of 1914; for Christmas week this year it accommodated 304,857 passengers as compared with 303,497 last year, and for the first twenty-seven days of December 1,226,810, against 1,193,050 in the corresponding days of December, 1914.

LAKES SHIPPERS AROUSED.

Fear Law Will Balk Resumption of Steamship Operation.

George A. Schroeder, Traffic Manager of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and representative of an Executive Committee of Western shippers, who is at the Hotel McAlpin, said yesterday that in his opinion some way would be found to operate the steamers on the Great Lakes now owned by railroads, which, under the Panama act, can no longer be owned by railroads. Mr. Schroeder came to New York to discuss the situation with the heads of the railroads affected.

The principal railroads operating from New York which own vessels on the Great Lakes are the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, and the Lackawanna. It was ruled that the railroads must dispose of their vessels by Dec. 1 last. Navigation closed on the Great Lakes on Dec. 15, and the railroads, or some of them, were permitted to operate their vessels until that time. At present the boats are in dock; navigation on the lakes resumes next April. As the law stands, the railroads cannot resume the operation of the vessels, and, according to the assertions of railroad men, their navigation by independent companies cannot be made profitable. It is only in conjunction with the operation of the railroads, it is said, that the vessels will pay. While some of the vessels have been sold, it was said, every one disposed of has been withdrawn from the Great Lakes and put into the coastwise trade.

This situation has aroused the Western shippers, for when the railroads operated the vessels on the great lakes they were able to obtain favorable terms for shipments handled over them, and they are not satisfied with the threatened discontinuance of the service.

One of the courses contemplated is the organization of a company to purchase the vessels and put them into the lakes service. It can be said, the practicability of this plan is feared because the company would probably lose money. The other plan suggested is an appeal to Congress to amend the Panama act so that it will not affect shipping on the great lakes.

NEW ARMS FOR SOLDIERS.

Texas Judge Will Give Europe Benefit of His Inventions.

With a view to making easier the lives of the soldiers who have lost a hand or an arm, or both, in battle, Quentin D. Corley of Dallas, Texas, started yesterday for Washington, where he is to meet representatives of several of the foreign Governments. Mr. Corley is prominent in politics in Texas, and is now serving as a Circuit Judge in his State in spite of the fact that he lost both his arms in an accident many years ago.

Being unwilling to allow the accident to interfere with his career, and finding that most of the artificial hands on the market were poor substitutes, Judge Corley set about to invent some to his own liking. He did so and has improved upon them to such an extent that they have come before the notice of many of the foremost surgeons of the world who are now engaged in relief work abroad. When these doctors saw the great demand there would be for artificial hands and arms they decided to get in touch with Judge Corley, and to that end have sent representatives of several countries here to see him, and try to secure the rights to manufacture the arms in quantities abroad.

Judge Corley, who, with Mrs. Corley, has been at the Hotel McAlpin for several days, is very much interested in the proposition, his invention being of such great good. He lost one arm near the shoulder and the other below the elbow, but he has so perfected the artificial limbs that he uses them with great ease. He is a particularly good penman. The exact method of manufacturing the arms, Judge Corley says, will be no greater than it has always been for others, and they are considered far more practical for the reason that they are so easily adjusted and have many new appliances.

LOGWOOD EMBARGO CAUSE.

Canada Complained That United States Used Entire Imports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Department of Commerce reports that it is reliably informed that the recent British logwood embargo against the United States was protective on the part of Great Britain, American dyestuff firms having favored certain customers in the United States to the disadvantage of Canadian customers. Canadians assert that they have had to pay a much larger price for dyestuffs than the mills in the United States. Some American dyestuff concerns, according to the department's information, have even repudiated contracts so as to take advantage of a higher price on an upward market. The department announced that some of the American importers of logwood had refused to re-export to Canada, reserving the stock entirely for mills in this country.

Ambassador Page took up the matter with the British Foreign Office and succeeded in having the Jamaican embargo lifted. The embargo still holds as to British Honduras. There were 4,700 tons of logwood in Jamaica awaiting shipment when the embargo was declared, and this amount will now come into the United States. The annual shipment of logwood from Jamaica is less than 20,000 tons, the principal supply for this country coming from Haiti and Mexico.

Ambassador Page reported that he had been instructed to say to his Government that the raising of the embargo on Jamaica logwood was conditional on our dyestuff firms resuming the exportation of logwood extract in reasonable quantities to Canada.

The Department of Commerce has taken up the problem of ascertaining where an adequate supply of dyewoods can be obtained.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAK AND SUIT jobber looking at Spring styles. 12th floor, 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Call all week, 38 West 26th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—We are ready to place orders for snappy models. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

COATS.—Looking at silk and cloth coats. First floor, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Open for jobs coats, suits, and dresses for cash. Handel's, 836 6th Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber ready to look at Spring samples; will place orders to right party; call all week, mornings, until 12. N 120 Times.

DRESSES, suits, coats, waists, skirts, petticoats, high-grade jobs desired; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Frank. —4343.

DRESSES.—Jobs all materials, 5,000 wanted; write immediately. N 123 Times.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Ladies' Spring Lines. 15 E. 26th, Room 1,011.

TRUNKS.—Will buy wardrobe and flat sample trunks. Rothstein & Nelson. Farragut 9464.

WAIST contractors on waists. Apply 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 358.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Cash paid for job lots. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Frank. 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS for January sales, at lowest prices. Plotkin Brothers, 108 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Good quality velvet dresses to sacrifice. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

DRESS FASTENERS.—I have large quantity to sell; make offer. R 131 Times.

MANUFACTURERS.—Merchandise displayed in our showroom is shown on live models by competent salespeople to thousands of buyers every season. If your merchandise is right you should put your line up here. The cost is but a few cents a day. Investigate the opportunities we offer you to get new business. The Woolworth Building, 1,239 Broadway, New York City, between 30th and 31st Sts.

WAISTS.—January white sale bargain; 2,000 dozen regular $5 to $7.50 values at $3.85, 660 dozen $9 to $13.50 values, $7. All new merchandise. S. Guggenheim, 131 West 31st St., 4th floor.

Help and Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN, at present employed resident buyers' office, desires change; experienced buying laces, embroideries, jewelry, leather goods, neckwear, &c.; over ten years with present employers. R 133 Times.

WAISTS.—Silk and cotton; jobber open for $4.50, $9, and $18. Room 1,210, 100 5th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅞@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Arranging for Salesmen's Dinner.

A meeting to make the final arrangements for the banquet of the Far Western Travelers Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the organization in the Hotel Claridge. The banquet is to be given on Feb. 7 at the Hotel Astor, and at least 2,500 will be present. The Entertainment Committee, of which Simon Rosenberg is Chairman, is busy getting up a program which will include the best vaudeville talent available and at least one grand opera star. Several prominent speakers will also make addresses. The membership of the association has now crossed the 800 mark, a gain of over 250 since a year ago.

Quinine Prices Still Rising.

Weekly Drug Markets will tell today of the sharp rises in quinine prices that have been announced in the last few days by manufacturers and second hands, owing to a brisk demand from domestic and export buyers, a firmer tone to the primary markets, and the curtailment of cinchona bark shipments from Java. Europian [illegible] sharp rises in prices were named on agar-agar, the various citrates, thus gum, monobromated camphor, cream of tartar, juniper berry oil, Paris green, and saccharin, while moderate advances were recorded on soluble blue, Venice turpentine, cuttle bone powder, silver nitrate, rochelle salt, tartaric acid, blue vitriol, and bleaching powder.

Upholstery Goods Makers Busy.

The only fly in the ointment of the makers of upholstery goods is the difficulty in obtaining dyestuffs, with its consequent effect on future deliveries. The books of the domestic trade are reported well filled with orders, and the attention of the mills is now being divided between the delivery of Spring goods and the preparation of Fall lines. Importers of French and English goods are also well booked up, and are getting good deliveries from the other side, all things considered. From all appearances the foreign producers are not so badly hampered in the matter of color stuffs. In this country the cost of dyeing even so simple a thing as shade cloth has advanced sharply, the price on greens having gone up fully 300 per cent. since the beginning of the war.

Must Educate the Retailer.

Fear is expressed in the woolen trade that some of the orders taken for the heavyweight season next year will be canceled if the manufacturers find difficulty in explaining to the retailer why prices are high or substitutions have been made. "There will be a flurry of cancellations," said a mill agent, "which will last until the manufacturers have educated the retail trade up to the idea of higher prices or inferior goods. Some of the manufacturers themselves, in fact, are in the dark regarding the true situation in the fabric end. It will take time to have the retailer understand why it has been necessary to advance goods 40 and 50 per cent., but a general understanding has been reached, however, there will be a rush for merchandise that will take up all the slack caused by cancellations."

To Contest Duty Rates.

Importers of Jacquard figured pile fabrics, wholly or in chief value of silk, invoiced and traded in generally as velvet chiffon, Ottoman velours, and velvet voiles have decided to combat the practice of the Treasury Department in levying a 50 per cent. duty on these classes of goods. The theory on which the Government up to this time has based its classification has been that the goods fall under Paragraph 314, as "pile fabrics." The merchants interested in upsetting the present classification have instructed their attorneys to go before the Board of General Appraisers with the primary claim that duty accrues at 45 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of silk." The alternate claim will be that the entry at 40 per cent. as "cotton pile fabrics," or 30 per cent. as "cloth of cotton and silk, cotton chief value."

Where the South Is Higher.

Notwithstanding the reputation of some of the Southern manufacturers of gray goods as price breakers, there are reported in the local market at least three constructions of printcloths that are held a sixteenth of a cent higher for any delivery than the same goods are quoted by the Fall River mills. One of these is 39-inch 56-44s, at 4 1-16 cents, and the other two are 38½-inch 64-56s and 60-52s in the same width, at 4 9-16 and 4 7-16 cents, respectively. The reason for this reversal of form is said to be the sold-up state of many of the Southern mills on these cloths as a result of business taken at recent lower prices. This makes them firm in their position, while the Eastern staple mills, with more merchandise to sell, are reported to be more willing to meet the views of buyers. Another interesting point about the market is that this is said to be the most active year-end week in the memory of experienced commission merchants and brokers.

Business Before the Openings.

The openings of Fall goods by the piece-goods mills will be even more of a formality this season than they have been. Reports have it that the orders already taken by the mills run far in excess of those received in past years. One eighty-loom mill, for instance, is reported to have taken orders approximating 17,000 pieces. Manipulated goods are being used to fill in the "holes" created by the advancing prices on all wool goods. The demand for overcoatings has been especially brisk. Sellers are not at all disposed toward an early opening because of generally unsettled conditions. There are constant revisions of prices upward, and those who buy after the openings will have to pay some very heavy increases. It is generally believed that the openings will be held around Feb. 15.

To Push Votes for Salesmen.

Letters were sent yesterday by executives of the Commercial Travelers' Association of the Upholstery and Allied Trades to the various other salesmen's organizations inviting them to send delegates to Albany about the middle of January to help in the fight for an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the registration of salesmen by affidavit. In trades where no organization exists personal letters were sent to well-known salesmen. The interest of State Senators William M. Bennett and Robert F. Wagner in the matter has been secured, and it is said that among the proposed amendments to the Constitution Senator Bennett will father will be one providing for the enfranchisement of those salesmen who are voteless under the present law. The membership of the Upholstery Salesmen's Association now numbers about 400.

The Next Overcoat Season.

Opinions vary among clothiers and mill agents regarding the prospects for the next overcoat season. The manufacturers have been accustomed in the past to expect an especially good overcoat season about once in every three-year period. Last Fall there was a big business done in overcoats and a shortage developed toward the middle of the retail season. With stocks well cleaned out, it would be the natural thing for the manufacturers to buy heavily. Although next Fall is rather far ahead for the manufacturers to make a safe prediction regarding the demand for outergarments at this time, it is generally believed that increased prosperity will yield heavy orders from the retailers. The retail buyers, besides, who were caught this Fall by the shortage of merchandise will take precautions not to be placed in similar circumstances again.

New Gray Goods Record Set.

What was probably a record sale of gray goods for this time of the year was made in this market yesterday, when 50,000 pieces of 38½-inch 64-60s, Southern make, were sold for January-July delivery at 4¾ cents. January-February business on the same construction was done at an eighth of a cent less. Further business was done on 39-inch 80 squares and 72-76s, at 4½ and 6 cents respectively, for delivery in January and February. Sellers are showing an unwillingness now to go into March at these figures. Sales of 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s were made for December-January delivery at 4⅝ and 4¼ cents, respectively. On 27-inch 64-60s some immediate business was done at 3¼ cents. Sheetings continued to be firmly held, the sold-up condition of many of the mills on these goods hampering business to a considerable extent. Prices at the close were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76	6c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	*5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅜c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4⅝	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c

*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

SAMUEL ADLER, 180 Stanton Street, formerly a partner in Lanes & Adler, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,616 and no assets.

JOHN KERR, watchman, 465 West Forty-ninth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,022 and no assets.

AXEL THEODORE FORSBERG, collector, 251 East 236th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,830 and assets of $1,650.

NEW YORK WICKER GOODS COMPANY, Ephraim Franks, Rose Katzman, and Solomon Stein, 579 East Tremont Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $603 and assets of $64 in account.

HEADLEY & FARMER COMPANY.—Judge Hand has amended the order appointing receivers for the Headley & Farmer Company, trunks, 14 Astor Place, by striking out the name of David Goldsmith and leaving Frederick M. Leonard as sole receiver. Mr. Goldsmith did not qualify on account of illness.

WILLIAM LENZING.—John L. Lyttle has been appointed receiver by Judge Hand for William Lenzing, wholesale produce, 45 and 46 Little West Twelfth Street, with a bond of $1,000, to carry on business for ten days.

FRENCH RANGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Inc., 428 Eleventh Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,884 and assets of $1,300.

B. NACLARIO & SONS, dresses, 102 West 101st Street, have assigned to Charles E. Bieltz.

MAX FELDMAN, dry goods, 3,880 Broadway, has assigned to Abraham Aronstein.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Joseph Lavine, a dealer in household goods of Albany, filed a petition in bankruptcy here with debts of $29,922 and assets of $28,408.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Israel Lipman, a saloon keeper, voluntary petition. Liabilities $91,136, assets $21,097. Lipman gives the enforcement of the Sunday closing law as reason for his failure.

Charles Dellanbarger, a mechanical engineer. Voluntary petition. Liabilities $60,-871, assets $1,714.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Automatic Electric Igniter Co.—City of N. Y. $132.63
Atlantic Motor Truck Co.—Same 132.63
Atlantic Truck Co.—Same 132.63
Auto Pneumatic Life Preserver Co.—Same 180.81
Automobile Safety Lamp Co.—Same 590.12
Rosenberg, Hugo—Same 128.49
Roth, Jacob J.—Same 348.95
Robertson, James L.—Same 575.90
Scott Bond & Mortgage Co.—Same 128.49
Stella, Antonio—Same 128.49
Starkweather, P. E.—Same 348.95
Satenstein, David L.—Same 348.95
Sussman, Wm. S.—Same 348.95
Sinsheimer, Wm. H.—Same 348.95
Stechel, William—Same 348.95
Salis, Samuel G.—Same 348.95
Sohmer, Philip—Same 348.95
Sulsona, Joseph D.—Same 459.15
Starr, John E.—Same 575.90
Schneider, Jacob—Same 348.95
Schalier, Anne—Same 349.95
Twombly, Irving W.—Same 459.16
Trier, Charles—Same 238.71
Treager, Augusta—Same 575.90
Thompson, Alfred J.—Same 575.90
Tuman, Harris—Same 238.71
Thompson, Herbert G.—Same 128.49
Thompson, William C.—Same 459.16
Thomas, Turner—Same 459.16
Travis, Solomon—Same 238.71
Tames, Peter—Same 459.16
Temerson, Morris—Same 238.71
Universal Coal Co.—Same 575.90
United Mfg. Trimming Co.—Same 106.42
United Cent a Drink Mfg. Co.—Same 687.43
Underberg, Abraham—Same 238.71
Van Buren, Mary C.—Same 575.90
Vanderpool, August G.—Same 575.90
Vaughn, Emilie—Same 575.90
Wennerholm, Charles—Same 687.43
Whiting, Allen E.—Same 459.16
Williams, Charles G.—Same 238.71
Wexler, Aaron—Same 128.49
White, Arthur S.—Same 348.95
Way, Winnie—Same 348.95
Wolf, Samuel—Same 128.49
Wyrba, Louis F.—Same 459.16
Whitelaw, Louis—Same 106.42
Weiser, James—Same 128.49
Wagner, Harry—Same 459.16
Wohlrab, Richard—Same 238.71
Wood Process Co.—Same 128.49
Brownsville and Fulton Market Trucking Co., Inc.—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. 552.49
Bigelow, Smith & Co.—Riverside Paper Mfg. Co. 1,939.70
Beck, Leo E.—Henderson & Ervin, Inc. 145.45
Bunin, Solomon—M. Miller et al. 197.57
Baker, Frank C.—U. S. Realty and Imp. Co. 178.87
Beechhurst Yacht Club—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 115.20
Brandt, Carrie—E. Goodwin 326.21
Brandt, Carrie—E. Goodwin 697.71
Cronin, Edw. F.—H. Bendel 202.84
Chapman, Edwin H.—J. M. Harrington 121.86
Congro, Charles—People, &c. 200.00
Crawford, Wm. J.—M. Crawford 181.10
C. K. Sherwood Co., Inc.—O. W. Schoenfelder 369.42
Curtin, James—Gibson Distilling Co. 608.31
Cafferty, Michael—D. Morley 500.00
Citron, Abraham—S. Horwitz & Sons 100.29
Doud, Lizzie—F. O'Toole 197.16
David, Samuel—Cox & Goodfriend, Inc. 320.76
Dunn, Joseph A.—Esa Enn Construction Co. Inc. 210.93
Deal, Harriet L.—R. L. M. McElroy et al., costs 108.00
Ford, Julius, or Jules H. Ford, or J. H. Waterbury, or Paul H. Sutherland, or Preston H. Sutherland, and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Franken, Otto—C. Travers 186.94
Franke, William—Jaburg Bros. 458.06
Folcke, Herman—L. Ottinger 297.09
Graff, Aaron A.—S. Rubin 238.81
Goodman, Joseph T., by gdn.—Hajek Bros & Co.—Inc. 110.68
Griffen, Peter A.—General Baking Co. 102.62
Hillers, August H.—J. D. Lowe 205.35
H. D. Pixley & Son Co., Inc.—Sweet, Orr & Co., Inc. 200.05
Hay, Annie, as ex'x—K. K. Donohue 3,736.62
J. B. Kepner Co.—W. E. Hutton & Co., costs 109.33
Josephson, Walter S.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 394.12
Kane, Matthew A., Peter J. Kane, Thomas F. Kane, Catherine J. Kane, John J. Kane, Annie F. Darry, and Mary B. Kane—B. L. Lightfoot, costs 166.00
Kornahrens, William—A. Glaser 225.65
Kahn-Krause Co., Ltd.—J. Nathanson 442.93
Krieger, Geo. S.—First National Bank of La Porte, Ind. 491.97
Lorentz, Sigmund—H. C. Field et al. 277.29
Levy, Max—S. Schwartz et al. 284.41
Markus, Ida—Coronet Costume Co., Inc. 163.61
McMonigle, Owen and James—Consolidated Concery—Atlas Paint Co. 164.29
Metropolis Mortgage Co.—Lawyers Title and Trust Co. 250.30
Mackey, Anne T.—Morla 108.70
Mallito, Gaetano—J. Lammie 104.92
Murphy, Thomas J.—E. F. Joyce 477.91
Manufacturers' Millinery Co., Inc.—M. S. Apt. 1,008.14
N. Y. Co. & American Land Credit Corp.—M. A. Schwartz 6,526.34
O'Connor, D'Arcy—Albemarle Hotel Co. 251.10
Pickett, Mary C.—Gimbel Bros. 151.06
Perlman, Jacob—Max Joffe or Max Jaffee—O. Segar 781.36
Powers, Joseph A., and Adelaide L. Elder, ex's—S. Wolf et al. 4,047.13
Rentz, Jacob G. Morgenstern 5,791.43
Rolker, Emil C.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 196.10
Roedel, Lillian C.—Thatcher Furniture Co. 269.41
Rosencrantz, Isidor—Bonwit Teller & Co. 908.15
Reich, Charles—M. Lowenstein et al. 586.10
Riess, Alfred R.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp. 214.26
Spector, Wolf—L. Seidman 128.15
Sutherland, Clarence E.—A. J. Givans 734.61
Schulman, Minnie—National Surety Co. 336.76
Sans Souci Amusement and Restaurant Co., Inc.—O. A. Marsh 642.75
Sudella Co.—J. E. Gerrodette & Co. 1,026.88
Stancourt Laundry Co.—M. Mahoney 129.28
Schwabe, Hortense—C. C. Galbraith 348.20
Sunshine Braid Co.—F. P. Maupai Dyeing 481.01
Vanderbilt, Edgar, President—A. Discher 540.41
United States Shoe Polish Co., Inc.—I. Feigel 129.17
W. S. Standard Arms Co., Inc.—S. Finck Co., Inc. 178.25
Wilder, Benjamin—S. Brinn et al. 112.67
Wennies, Mary K.—Ireland Rubber Co., Inc. 284.16
Wilson, William, Jr.—C. S. Houseman et al. 222.57
Washington Heights Hospital—W. Gilles 210.50
Wile, Edgar, or Edgar I. Wile—Kantor Bros. 1,037.91
Williamson, Alfred—Joe H. Krenirch Commission Co. 343.38
Walton, Edw. B.—R. L. Gray & Co. 132.03

In Bronx County.

Borella, Joseph—F. Amanna et al. $212.15
Cambles, George A.—Sugar Land Feed Co. of N. Y.—Same 101.91
Inrains, Joseph—I. Wassermann 32.55
Drews, Stanislawa—M. Lo Zito 129.41
Epstoln, Abraham—A. Rusch et al. 67.12
Finger, William—I. Platzman 515.51
Heller, Hattys E.—W. H. Rellbaum 102.94
Hedeman, Robert—Edward M. Lang Co., Inc. 41.25
Kollner, William H.—J. De Hart 29.72
John H. Tripler, Inc.—E. Masin et al. 30.47
Pachter, Carl—A. Nadel 29.72
Rosenzweig, Max and John J.—S. Busch 227.32
Siebert, Julius H.—L. Furetzkin 169.22
Two Hundred and Fourth Street Corporation and Julian Kovacs—Cullo Marble and Tile Works, Inc. 536.50
Wilder, Benjamin—S. Brinn et al. 112.67

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bryan, Maud H.—N. Neberal, June 7 1910 ..... $658.00
Gibraltar Realty Co.—H. Hollerith, Oct. 5, 1915 ..... 3,004.16
Schwartz, Paulina—S. Zwerdling, Nov. 29, 1912 ..... 119.65
Witt, Caesar—Menzel & Co., Nov. 11, 1902 ..... 187.41
Equale, Santo, and Peter Marl—People, &c., Nov. 30, 1915, (vacated) 1,000.00
Baltcansky, Louis, and Sam Margolies —People, &c., Dec. 15, 1915, (vacated) 500.00
New York Contracting Co., Pennsylvania Terminal and Penn and L. I. R. R. Co.—S. Jackson et al., May 3, 1913 ..... 9,247.40
Meltzer, Gussie and Abraham—A. Goodman, Dec. 4, 1915 ..... 115.91

CLAIMS FOR SHORTAGE.

Compliance with Treasury Rule Not Condition Precedent.

Article 1,063 of the Customs Regulations provides that an allowance for missing packages shall not be made unless shown by the report of the United States discharging officer not to have been found on board the importing vessel on discharging the cargo, and unless the importer shall file with the Collector, within 30 days after written notice of shortage, an affidavit that such missing packages have not been received.

In a case decided by the General Appraisers yesterday, Scotto & Brother, of this city, claimed that 8 cases of olive oil out of a total shipment of 70 cases were not found. The firm's claim was supplemented by the testimony of the drayman that he received at the dock only 62 cases. Collector Malone, not receiving the affidavit from the importers prescribed in the article of the customs regulations referred to, took duty on the 70 cases specified on the invoices, thus making no allowance for the cases claimed to be missing. When the protest of the firm came to trial before the board, the importers submitted what in effect amounted to the information required in the affidavit specified by Article 1,063 to be filed with the Collector.

Judge Waite, who wrote the decision for the board, said that the affidavit specified in the regulations was not necessary to make a case before the board, and that the tribunal was justified in receiving other evidence to supplement the return of the Government officer. The decision made the further point that regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury made under the general power granted him by Section 251 of the revised statutes are administrative merely, compliance therewith not being a condition precedent to the right of exemption from duty. According to Judge Waite, Article 1,063 governs the action of the Collector, not that of the importer.

Judge Hay filed a dissenting opinion in which he held the evidence did not justify Judge Waite's finding. He added: "If the shifting, vague, and unconvincing testimony of the interested witness were permitted to prevail in cases of this character the door would frequently be open to fraud."

BIG BOOM IN WOOL TRADE.

Manufacturers Say the Present Buying Movement Is a Record One.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON Dec. 29.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"It is predicted that during the next six months this country will see the heaviest consumption of wool than ever before in its history. Manufacturers say they never before saw orders coming in so fast. One mill man says, and it is also probably true of others, that if 50 per cent. of his orders were cancelled, he would still have a good business ahead.

"While the last week has been rather quiet, owing to the holiday season, a number of manufacturers have been in the market giving orders for wool which they think will very soon advance in price. The only serious difficulty in the present bullish situation is the lack of dyestuffs, and this will soon be relieved to a certain extent.

"The cotton goods market appears to be in a very satisfactory position. Many predictions are being made in regard to a more or less radical improvement in the comparatively near future. It is expected that prices of goods will advance, regardless of what raw cotton does."

WHAT THEY PAY FOR IT.

Terms of Sale for Wholesale Department of Lord & Taylor.

A formal statement, required under the bulk sales law, issued to creditors of Lord & Taylor, makes known the terms of the sale of the wholesale end of the business to the recently-formed Emery-Beers Company, which has just been incorporated at Albany with a capital stock of $515,000. The amount to be paid for the assets of the department is to be determined by taking the merchandise on hand at the close of business on Dec. 31 at inventory price on the wholesale books, less the sum of $300,000, except underwear and ties, which are to be taken at 50 per cent. of the inventory price on the wholesale books.

If the amount determined on is in excess of $700,000, the purchase price is to be payable at the rate of $300,000 in cash and $400,000 in four promissory notes for $100,000 each, dated Jan. 1, 1916, and signed by Paul Guenther, Inc., a well-known local knit goods house of which Mr. Emery is Vice President.

The notes are to be paid in four, seven, ten, and thirteen months, and are to be indorsed by Paul Guenther individually. They, as well as any other notes which may be given in case the purchase price goes over $700,000, contain a clause specifying that if default is made in the payment of any note when due, the remaining notes shall become payable at once. Should the purchase price exceed $1,100,000 it was stipulated in the offer that Lord & Taylor would have the right to cancel the acceptance of it.

It was further stipulated in the offer that the three principal interests in the new corpor

MILLIONS MORE FOR LABOR IN 1916

Many Firms Besides Transportation Companies to Give Advances Jan. 1.

PROOF OF OUR PROSPERITY

Building Trades and Other Union Demands Cause Concern in Some Quarters.

75,000 MILL HANDS GET MORE

Northern New England Cotton Operators Grant Voluntary Raises, Averaging 5 Per Cent.

Increases in the pay of workers in New York were announced from many quarters yesterday, and it was estimated that fully 200,000 employes would be benefited, and that payrolls, beginning Jan. 1, would be heavier by millions of dollars.

Among the increases announced yesterday was that of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, which operates cars along Second Avenue from Worth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and along First Avenue from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. One cent an hour was added to the pay of motormen, conductors, switchmen, and others, and more than 400 employes are affected.

Similar action has been taken within a few days by the other transit lines. On last Friday the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced an increase of 1 cent an hour for carmen on its surface lines, as well as advances for men on the elevated roads, aggregating $250,000 a year. Between 6,000 and 7,000 workers on the surface and about 2,000 on the elevated lines are affected.

On Tuesday the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the New York Railways Company, and the Third Avenue Railroad Company raised the pay of their motormen, conductors, and others. The Interborough advance reaches about 11,000 employes and the Third Avenue about 300.

Ross Tompkins, Secretary of the United Board of Business Agents for the Building Trades of New York, announced yesterday that the following had received increases:

Trades.	Increase per Day.	Workers Affected.
Metallic lathers	$5.50 to $5.50	1,400
Machinists	5.00 to 5.50	5,000
Tile layers	5.50 to 6.00	900
Wood lathers	5.00 to 6.40	1,000

Others affiliated with the building trades whose agreements with their employers expire tomorrow with one exception and who are demanding increases, with the expectation of receiving them, are:

Trades.	Increase Asked.	No. of Workers.
Asbestos workers	$4.75 to $5.00	900
Boilermakers	5.00 to 5.50	
Carpenters	5.00 to 5.50	18,000
Decorators	4.50 to 5.00	2,800
Mosaic workers	4.50 to 5.00	750
Painters	4.00 to 4.50	7,000
Subway excavators	2.50 to 2.80	3,500
House movers	3.75 to 4.25	2,500

In Manhattan, where building operations are largely suspended in January and February, the demands of the unions are not causing as much concern as in Queens and the Bronx, where many large structures are under way, Mr. Tompkins explained.

Increases in pay have been granted to 12,000 girls in the millinery trade, to 8,000 waiters, to Pullman porters, conductors, and others employed on sleepers, and to 1,200 mechanics in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"I do not remember a time when more organizations were asking larger pay than now," said a large employer yesterday, "nor do I remember a time when so many were getting it.

"If a way could be found, without a canvass of employers, for totaling the additional money the workers in New York will receive in the coming year, the sum would be startling. It would give proof of prosperity such as has not been presented before. In some lines these demands are causing uneasiness, for the improvement in conditions is not as great in some trades as in others. Nevertheless, almost all employes, regardless of conditions, are asking more money."

75,000 MILL WORKERS GET WAGE INCREASES

Northern New England Cotton Operators Voluntarily Grant Advances.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Notices of wage increases affecting many thousands of employes were posted today in cotton mills in various cities of Northern New England. The action followed a conference of mill Treasurers held in this city, at which it was agreed that the improvement in business conditions warranted an advance to operatives.

Cities in which wage increase notices were posted included Nashua, Dover, Somersworth, and Salmon Falls, N. H., and Lowell and Lawrence, Mass. While no specific amount is named, it is understood here that the advance will average 5 per cent. for all employes receiving $10 a week or under. The number of operatives affected by the increase is said to be 75,000.

The mills announcing the increase have been prosperous during the past year, it is said, and their Treasurers look for still further business activity in 1916. Whether this advance will be followed by a general readjustment of wages in the entire textile industry in New England is uncertain, but other mill interests are said to have had the matter under consideration for some weeks.

The first announcement of the advance was made at Nashua, where the operatives, who had just returned to work after a three months' strike, were informed that there would be a readjustment of their wages, beginning next Monday. This was followed by announcements of increased wage schedules at Lowell and Lawrence, and later in the day a conference of mill Treasurers was held in this city, at the conclusion of which it was said that other mills in Northern New England, including those at Manchester, Dover, Somersworth, and Salmon Falls, N. H., would join in the raise.

Textile labor leaders in Southern New England cities expressed the opinion that operatives in those centres would refuse to accept a 5 per cent. increase, but would demand a larger amount. Mill men here said that it was not unlikely that the textile interests in that part of New England as well as those in Maine would follow the action taken today. It was also suggested that woolen as well as cotton mills would be affected.

No statement was made regarding the probable action of the print cloth mills. It was pointed out in this connection that the shortage of dyes and the consequent increase in cost of production might delay any wage advance in those industries.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 29.—"No notices of a wage increase have been posted in the Amoskeag Mill as yet," said Herman F. Straw, agent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company tonight, "but if the other New England mills have granted the increase I assume that the Amoskeag will follow suit. That will be a matter for the Directors to decide."

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 28.—Charters filed here: C. C. Truax & Co., Wilmington, Del., $2,000,000, to deal in and with investments of all kinds, including bonds, mortgages, &c. Local Wilmington parties, Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis.

Baltimore Oil Engine Company, $1,000,050, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with engines, motors, &c. Local Wilmington parties, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield.

Hulse Incorporator, New York, $100,000, to deal in and with investments of all kinds. Hedley V. Cooke, Orange, N. J.; William T. Webber, New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Forty-three corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stock of $2,954,500. They include:

Kazan Carpet Co., Inc., carpets, rugs, mats, floor coverings, $1,208,000; F. X. Castelli, E. A. Manning, E. Kazan, 116 West 59th St.

Davison Chemical Corp., chemicals, acids, fertilizers, $750,000; G. H. Parsons, G. E. Hendee, L. J. Dibble, University Club, Brooklyn.

Hedrick Brewing Co., Albany, $250,000; S. H. Livingston, H. Hendrickson, H. A. Rubino, 50 Broad St., Manhattan.

George P. Jacobs & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, plumbers, steam and gas fitters, $100,000; J. H. Willis, R. E. and G. P. Jacobs, 250 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Hay-Walker Brick Co., Inc., brick, stone, terra cotta, lumber, cement, $100,000; W. C. Black, A. Ayers, R. L. Finday, 470 4th Av.

Viscosity Co., Inc., mineral, vegetable and other oils, lubricants, chemicals, mining, $75,000; H. A. Currie, P. A. MacIntyre, D. M. MacFayden, 145 West 49th St.

Ritter Bros., Inc., leather belts, leather goods, specialties, $75,000; J., S., and L. Ritter, 71 5th Av.

Lee Surgico-Dental Mfg. Co., Inc., dental work, devices, appliances, $50,000; M. Evslin, M. Bluestein, M. Caplan, Hotel Albert.

Castelli Carpet Co., Inc., import, export rugs, carpets, floor coverings, $50,000; A. E. Kazan, E. A. Manning, F. X. Castelli, 46 East 41st St.

Edgemere-Sea Beach Protective Association, Inc., realty, construction, $50,000; Umbretto A. Denovelli, W. Mead, J. A. Byrne, 48 East 129th St.

Potsdam Feed and Coal Co., Inc., Potsdam, coal, feed, salt, lime, cement, fertilizers, $30,000; T. A. Jones, F. M. McIntyre, C. M. Rohr, Deer River.

National Outdoor Advertising Bureau, Inc., outdoor advertising, $25,000; F. Sneilback, H. K. Maples, C. Cooke, 780 Elton Av.

Canavan & Delgan, Inc., plumbing construction, $20,000; L. J. Abt, D. Delgan, M. J. Canavan, 102 West 94th St.

The Fulton Hardware Co., Inc., merchandise, $15,000; W. H. and W. H. Kurtz, Jr., Nathan Manes, 414 Broadway.

W. & W. Hat Co., Inc., men's and children's hats, $15,000; M. Parnes, S. Wacht, Jr., A. Y. McPartland, 74 Broadway.

International Folding Machine Co., Inc., Richmond Hill, leather folding machinery, patent rights, $10,000; C. A. Spahr, O. Armbruster, A. Kirchhofer, 732 Forest Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Andrew R. Kennedy, Inc., seeds, bulbs, nursery stock, garden tools, $10,000; O., C. C., and A. R. Kennedy, Westbury.

The Motor Truck Renting Corpn. rent and sell motor trucks, $10,000; K. E. Roche, A. F. Cassidy, W. A. Mitchell, 141 Broadway.

Twin Brothers, Inc., rugs, carpets, storage, $10,000; J. O. Swart, W. Livingston, N. Boyajian, 3,937 Broadway.

Anderson Avenue Ware House Corpn., Rochester, warehousing, copper, aluminium, other metals, $10,000; A. Swan, F. J. Cross, I. S. Foulkes, Rochester.

Veribest Oil Co., Inc., mineral animal fats and oil products, $10,000; H. Harrison, G. M. and W. C. Seckel, 8,747 23d Av., Brooklyn.

Kill-Kold Kemical Korporation, drugs and chemicals, $10,000; A. Albert, T. Dwane, Richard P. Lydon, 149 East 61st St.

Middletown Mills, Inc., Middletown, grain, feed, flour, milling, $10,000; H., J. L., and V. B. Pruyn, 63 Prospect Av., Middletown.

Malwar Realty Co., Inc., Mamaroneck, realty, construction, $10,000; B. A. Alexander, F. A. Stamand, G. Walker, 5 Lawrence St., Yonkers.

The Beverly Towles Co., Inc., advertising devices, novelties, printers, publishers, painters, $10,000; K. Nuenzia, J. Boyle, Jr., Beverly Towles, 251 West 88th St.

Levittan Drug Co., Inc., $5,000; M. A. Levittan, H. J. Levene, H. Abramson, 2,448 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

Seaman Motor Car Co., Inc., Glen Cove, autos, devices, instruments, carriages, $5,000; S. J. Seaman, Jr., S. J. Seaman, Jr., E. T. Seaman, Glen Cove.

Mirza D. Short, Inc., Buffalo, paper stock, rags, rubber, metals, $6,000; M. D. Short, J. T. Rowland, C. W. Knarr, 81 Crescent Av., Buffalo.

Grosswith Bakery and Lunch Room, Inc., restaurant, bakery, lunch room, $5,000; A. Levenberg, A. Jacoby, W. Frosswirth, 158 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Crown Optical Co., Rochester, $100,000 to $200,000; Lucile, Limited, New York and Paris, Manhattan, $50,000 to $250,000; S. Soutie Co., New York, $50,000 to $100,000; Benzol Products Co., New York, $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Capital reduction: Henry Rauch Co., Brooklyn, $50,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary dissolution: White, Potter & Paige Mfg. Co., Brooklyn.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

Donovan‹Tug John A Racigalupo‹Jeanne. Seeley.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Smith‹Taller.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty calendar.

Larsel Hill Ltg Co‹ Steam Tug N Y C No 18. ‹O'Boyle‹Steam Tug P R R No 32 et al. Clear.

Leh Val Trans Co‹ Steam Tug 20, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 323. Naturalizations.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Pearlstein.
Bale‹Welch.
Greenberg‹Wash Hgts Auto Fire Wks (2).
Buczynska‹Shaffer.
Re Title G, &c., Co.
Merriam‹Merriam.
Butcher‹Thomas & Buckley H Co.
Riley‹McGee.
Gen Synod, &c‹Lorch.
Breitung‹Calhoun.
Comstock‹Waitt Inv.
Beckwith‹Bklyn Alcatraz Asp Co.
Reilin‹Frye.
Henry Steers, Inc‹ Hewlett Bay Co.
Jameson‹Herrman.
Hopkins‹Gen Eng & Cont Co.
Seaver‹So Surety Co.
Adler‹NY Con RR.
Sullivan‹Hoe, (2.)
Grant True Blue Loyal Or L 7‹McAllister.
Comwith Ins Co‹ Strauss.
Halpern‹Longrock Bros Co.
Feinberg‹Poughkeepsie City, &c, Ry.
Myer‹Myer.
Stewart‹Torn.
Silberberg‹Nas El RR
Gelbstein‹Waring.
Re Clements (Witte.)
Re Jeffries.
Judenfreund‹Fagenson
Smith‹Konovitz.
Phillips‹Phillips.
Eberle‹Eberle.
Schmidt‹Schmidt.
Simons‹Simons.
Philbin‹Isaacs.
Re Merriam.
McGrath‹Woods.
Grossman‹Ellowicz.
Merl‹Merl.
Re Doyle.
Ogle‹Riley.
Barnard‹Sutherland(2)
Weeks‹Aberman Rty.
Randolph‹Albertson.
Kuhre‹Atlas Safe & Mach Trucking Co.
Eq House Window Cl Co, Inc‹Zimring.
Hayden Clarendon‹ Shafer.
Miller‹Goldberg.
Stagg‹Provincial Rty Alliance (4.)
Weil‹Ill Surety Co.
Crossfield‹Chait.
Bartlett‹Am Finance & Securities Co.
Ginsberg‹Perez.
Providence-Wash Ins Co‹Pendleton.
Re Bailey, (Katz.)
McNulty‹Mayor, Aldermen, &c, (2.)
Calmes‹Calmes.
Reese‹Fid & Cas, (2.)
Townsend‹Hirshkind, (2.)
Gaffan‹Levine.
Re Jones.
Frank Gems & Co, Inc ‹Frankel.
Wills‹Wills.
Mohr‹CNY.
Calapai‹Calapai.
Treitel‹Bamberger.
Re Wise.
Knopp‹Knopp.
Gen Accident Fire & Life Assur Co, Ltd‹ Gilday.
Hammill‹Bradley Con.
Bauman‹same.
Anderson‹Anderson.
Deverell‹Veterman.
Re Knapp & French.
Holm‹Matgulles.
McCormick‹McCorm'k'
Macon‹Macon.
Hurlbut‹Steele.
Flitt‹Flitt.
A R Jordan, Inc‹ Seckendorf.
Trepel‹Glass.
Cohn‹Cohn.
Hurley‹Muller.
Re Redwood Dregs, Inc
Driscoll‹Hecht.
Van Tuyl‹Kraus.
Werner‹Heinze.
Tyrell‹CNY, (6.)
McCloat‹Floral Park Villa Co, (2.)

PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M., held in Appellate Term Room.

Case on—Vulcan Det Co‹Assman et al.

PART VI.—Adjourned until Jan. 10.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Wills for probate:
Nathan Van Bell,
Ann Burbage,
James Dunn,
Kate Ladner,
Joseph J Noll,
B E Theodore Wallesen.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

United Dist Co‹Pleasant Spring Dist Co.
Goldfarb‹Eidlitz.
Stewart Dist Co‹McCann.
Hartford F I Co‹ Harras.
Muller‹Langevin.
Lieb‹Flotion Pictures.
Seller‹Little Hat Shop
Telescope Co‹Red Co‹ Steinfeld Bros.
Wolkind‹Haack.
Dreyfus‹Schwiner.
Mayer‹Parkinson.
Goldberg‹Cavallero.
Brennan‹G L Walker.
Faulhaber & Co‹ Marquedant.
Rothman‹Bergoffen.
F Bieg Box Co‹Treadway.
Landsberg‹Silverman.
Wiener‹Powel.
Knapp‹Bell.
Wilson‹Brand.
Dunn‹Auto Tire Co.
Perlfinder‹May.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.

Lerman‹Zwiebleson.
Meade‹Levy.
Aguero‹Gordon.
Englert‹Kendall.
Helderman‹Schmitz.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Bruckner ‹Reale—John J. Brady, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Grace B. Sanford‹Jacob Cohen—Thomas N. Cuthbert. Re Geyer—Theodore K. McCarthy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.

Lebett‹Hudson Nav. Co‹ Price.
Gustave Rader Co‹ Price.
Anderson‹Penobscot Rty Corp.
Samuel Munheim Co‹ Scharlach, (2.)
Golub‹Golub.
Nolan‹Nolan.
Prospect Home Bldg & L Assn‹Schwab.
Hanley‹Linnemann.
Jackson‹Jackson.
Lake‹Hardy.
Re Rabinowitz, (2.)
Logren Ity Co‹Hirsch
Richardson & Boynton Co‹Haugaard.
Roberts‹Haas.
Bronberg‹Sullivan.
Roberts‹Haas.
Re Woodhull & Burns.
Epstein‹Kell.
Maresca‹Maresca.
Macklin‹Macklin.
Freund‹Moscowitz.
Re Rutland Road.
Re Harris.
Re Reilly, (Pearsall.)
Sullivan‹Sprung.
Monroe‹Monroe.
Bachman‹Bachman.
Stoller‹Klein.
Fuchstadt‹Lee.
Chesler‹Chesler.
Minot‹Minott.
Re Silverlake Reservoir Water Supply.
Gagnier‹NY Con RR.
Boyd‹same.
Donaldson‹NY E RR.
Nevins‹Bklyn Citizen.
Landau‹Landau.
Shriner‹Lockwood.
Brennan‹Haas.
Roche‹Roche.
Re Lincoln Av, (Kertscher.)
Spader‹Gen Vehicle Co

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Recess.

TRIAL TERM—Recess.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
John Hahn,
William Nagel,
Agnes C Baldwin,
Stephen R King,
Charles Hirst,
Juliet Durand,
Mary E Knorr,
Rachel Walter,
Charles Brown,
Accounting of:
George F Stolte.
Adam Llebel,
Bert A Abbett,
Morris Jackovitz,
Jacob R. Groderessky,
George L Nodel,
John H Kern,
Margaret McIntire,
John Morgan,
Harriet Brand,
Barbara Kern,
Robert McKee,
William Lee,
Clarence C Fleet,
Jacob Herman,
Chas F Lindetrand,
Charlotte Wilson.
Estate of:
George Shields.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS—Clark, J.—Calendar for Monday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M. Counsel are requested to answer call of the calendar, as both the trial and special term calendars will be called through at the opening of the court.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:23|Sun sets..4:40|Moon rises..1:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:39	1:49	8:08	8:10
Governors Island	1:54	2:00	8:43	8:44
Hell Gate	2:44	3:50	10:23	10:24

Arrived—Wednesday, Dec. 29.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, Dec. 15.
SS Comanche, Sunderland, Dec. 15.
SS Escalona, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Dec. 23.
SS Mongolia, San Francisco, Dec. 2.
SS Wilberforce, Oran, Dec. 2.
SS Winlatan, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.
SS Black Rock, Portland, Dec. 22.
SS City of Agra, Boston, Dec. 27.
SS Mar del Norte, Norfolk, Dec. 27.
SS Denis, Para, Dec. 15.
SS Wildrecht, Marseilles, Dec. 7.
SS Portland, Bermuda, Dec. 18.
SS Romany, Terre Amnnistate, Dec. 2.
SS Canastota, St. Lucia, Dec. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Bankdale	Bordeaux	Dec. 9
King Edward	Cardiff	Dec. 11
Palacine	Brixham	Dec. 11
Thessalonki	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Purus	Victoria	Nov. 30
Veenbergen	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 27
Hylas	St. Lucia	Dec. 18
Paris	Piraeus	Dec. 8
Allianca	Cristobal	Dec. 23
Korea	London	Dec. 18
Communipaw	Gibraltar	Dec. 16
Zacapa	Kingston	Dec. 25
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 27
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 25

DUE TOMORROW.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Dec. 24
*Ryndam	Falmouth	Dec. 22
*Kursk	Archangel	Dec. 17
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 29
Stephano	Halifax	Dec. 31
Francisco	Hull	Dec. 16
Euclid	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Dec. 25
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 28
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 25
El Siglo	Galveston	Dec. 25

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Tsushima Maru	London	Dec. 18
Riverton	Barry	Dec. 17
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 29

DUE SUNDAY.

Ardgowan	Havre	Dec. 15
Escaut	La Pallice	Dec. 18
Madonna	La Pallice	Dec. 18
Dwinsk	Archangel	Dec. 17
Edison Light	Colon	Dec. 24
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Dec. 22
General Hubbard	Progreso	Dec. 23
Anglo-Bolivian	St. Nazaire	Dec. 19
El Siglo	Galveston	Dec. 23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hawaiian, Rio Janeiro	12:30 M.	2:00 P.M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Californian, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Panama, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Havana		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Stockholm, Gothenberg	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cacique, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Hull		12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 29.

SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due Jan. 1, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SS Bergensfjord, Bergen to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due Jan. 1, afternoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 217 miles S. at noon.

SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, passed out South Pass at 9 A. M.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 360 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 5 miles N. of Fowey Rock at noon.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 697 miles S. at noon.

SS Illinois, Sabine to New York, crossed Sabine Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 13 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was off Tampa Bar at noon.

SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 235 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 454 miles S. at noon.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 288 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 450 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 8 P. M.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 152 miles S. at noon.

SS Sun, Philadelphia to New York, was 105 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Espagne, at Bordeaux, Dec. 23.
SS Curaca, at Valparaiso, Dec. 26.
SS Brinkburn, at Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
SS Embiricos, at Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
SS Negres, at Rotterdam, Dec. 27.
SS Sama, at Cadiz, Dec. 27.
SS Sao Paulo, at Pernambuco, Dec. 27.
SS Thode Fagelund, at Iquique, Dec. 27.
SS Setadal, at Bergen, Dec. 18.
SS Birkhall, at Oran, Dec. 19.
SS Herm, at Santander, Dec. 21.
SS Tollingham, at Bordeaux, Dec. 22.
SS Camoens, at Montevideo, Dec. 24.

Sailed.

SS Djiboute, from Barcelona, Dec. 26.
SS Minas Geraes, from Santos, Dec. 23.
SS Hercules, from Shields, Dec. 18.
SS Pioneer, from Copenhagen, Dec. 18.

Passed.

SS Alkaid, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Hotham Newton, New York for London, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 4, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Jan. 3, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 3, SS Ioannina.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 1, SS Stockholm.
Norway and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Jan. 3, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 4, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Dec. 30
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Matai .....Dec. 31
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern .....Dec. 31
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru.....Jan. 2
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China .....Jan. —
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Jan. 3

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Nov. 30; Shanghai, Dec. 8; Yokohama, Dec. 11, and Honolulu, Dec. 21—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on Dec. 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Dec. 31.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR RICH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 58 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' clothing, overcoats, safe, office furniture, fixtures, etc.; also Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises.

BENJAMIN LESSER, Receiver.

ELGIN L. McBURNEY, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM CHODORKOFF, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Dec. 30th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 948 E. 163d Street, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, counters, fixtures, etc.

DAVID KAHN Receiver.

LOUIS ROSENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AMERICA

†COLOMBIA & ECUADOR | From Panama.
†PERU & CHILE
†BRAZIL and ARGENTINE—From Europe.
Tours round South America $490 up.

*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
‡The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
*†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
*The Nelson Lines.

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 26 Broadway, N. Y., Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

California Special Rates. FRANK TOURIST CO., 396 Broadway, N. Y.

Trans-Pacific Steamship Service. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., 1,231 Broadway, N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $3.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.

New London, (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.

Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:15 A. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

BOSTON $2.65

Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.10
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.60**
ROUND TRIP $3.00

COLONIAL LINE

First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE $2.55 BOSTON $2.55

Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.85
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M. From Pier, 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 28d St.

$3 Direct MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND Reduced Fares All Points. Phone 5980 Cort. EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO. WILL RESUME SERVICE MARCH, 1916.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE Service Discontinued Until May, 1916.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BLAKE & WILLIAMS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 24-26 Grove St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of pipe, steam fitting supplies, valves, tools, sheet metal, wire netting, machinery, safe, desks, chairs, typewriter, fixtures, etc.

WILLIAM C. STRANGE, 103 Park Avenue, and WILLIAM SMITH, Receivers.

PHILLIP & AVERY, 41 Park Row, and J. POWER DONELLON, 140 Nassau Street, New York, Attorneys for Receivers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of MAX LACHER. Notcie is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Thursday, the 30th day of December, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 168 W. 27th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' suits, skirts, woolen and cotton piece goods, trimmings, office and factory furniture and fixtures, safe, typewriter, etc.

NATHANIEL WALKOF, Assignee.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Assignee, 866 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of JACOB SHERFF, doing business as SHERFF BROS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, this day, Thursday, the 30th day of December, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 505 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of silk braids, braid ornaments, machines, fixtures.

NATHAN NATELSON, Assignee.
ALBERT & ALB

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$200,000 Upper Manhattan Investment Deal—Buyers in the Bronx—Bay Ridge Activity—Queens Borough Sales—Commercial and Private Dwelling Leases.

The leading feature in the realty market yesterday was the purchase for investment by Gustavus L. Lawrence of the Continental apartment house on the northeast corner of Broadway and 177th Street. It is a six-story structure covering a plot 92 by 100.2 and has been held by the former owners, the Lawyers Mortgage Company, at $200,000.

W. A. Prunsky & Co. were the brokers in the deal, and it was said that no exchange was involved. Mr. Lawrence figured as a large buyer in the locality earlier in the week, purchasing the westerly frontage of Northern Avenue, between 190th and 192d Streets, and immediately reselling the upper half of the plot to a builder for apartment house improvements.

Bronx Sales.

Jacob Zimmerman has purchased from the Reidt Realty Company four lots 100x100 on Lafayette Avenue, between Bryant and Longfellow Avenues, for improvement with two five-story high-class apartments.

Anna M. Jones has purchased for cash from the Benenson Realty Company 2,738 and 2,740 Decatur Avenue, a five-story, new-law apartment, on a plot 56.9 by 100. The property is located 80 feet south of 195th Street, and was held at $60,000. H. H. Cohan negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

The two-story dwelling at 1,250 Eighty-first Street has been purchased by Mrs. R. Soldin for about $5,000. Forbes & Co. were the brokers.

Activity in Bay Ridge Section.

An instance of the rapid strides being made by those sections of Brooklyn which are adjacent to new subways is furnished by Bay Ridge. About four months ago, the A. & S. Brooklyn Building Corporation purchased the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street for immediate improvement.

A week later, they sold this plot at a profit and purchased the plot adjoining, forming the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, upon which they erected five three-story apartments with stores, from plans by Cantor & Dorfman, architects.

These houses were all sold before completion, and the demand for this type of building is so great that the builders repurchased the first plot, giving a handsome profit, and Cantor & Dorfman are now preparing plans for the similar buildings to occupy the balance of the block.

Sales in Queens.

The Map No. 10 Realty Company has taken title to ten plots on Woodbine Street, west of Fresh Pond Road, in the Ridgewood section of Queens, one on the north side 100 by 575, and the other on the south side, 100 by 400, giving mortgages of $20,000.

Adolph Gretschel has sold the two-family house, 50 by 97, at 373 and 375 Fifth Avenue, Long Island City, to Caroline Smith. It was sold by Emanuel Ronzoni and was held at $10,500.

Edward M. Bassett has sold to Henry Fleitt, a builder, a plot 100 by 190 on the west side of Fifth Avenue, south of Kimball Avenue, Richmond Hill.

Louis Guttman has purchased from the Selwell Realty Company a plot 100 by 120 on the east side of Rue de St. Felix, north of Sea Girt Avenue, Far Rockaway.

One hundred lots in the Waldheim section of Flushing, each 25 by 100, were sold at foreclosure in Jamaica, as the result of an action against the Wallace-Appleton & Co., to satisfy a mortgage of $52,000 held by the Dime Savings Bank Institution and $8,000 in back taxes. The Dime Savings Bank Institution bought in the property on a bid of $15,000.

Westchester County.

The Gramercy Investing Company, Frank De K. Huyler, President, has sold a plot fronting 50 feet on the northwesterly side of Crestwood Avenue, by 134 feet in depth, running through to the southeasterly side of Hollywood Avenue, Yonkers, Westchester County.

The purchaser is Jean E. Speckel, who recently purchased lots 7 and 8, on which he erected a dwelling for his own occupancy, and now controls four lots fronting on both Crestwood and Hollywood Avenues. Du Bois & Taylor were the brokers.

Commercial Leases.

Bleimant Company have leased for trustees for Sailors' Snug Harbor the store and basement at 747 Broadway to Samuel Phillipson & Co.; for the University Place Corporation the corner store and basement at 13-19 University Place to Stern, Davis & Co., and for Manheimer Bros., Agents, the store, basement and sub-basement at 710 Broadway to Levy, Forman & Co.

John G. Cody has leased from the trustees a store in the new building now being erected by Bing & Bing at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street for a term of five years.

M. L. Hess, Inc., have leased for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company the tenth floor in the 15-17 West Twenty-second Street, running through to 15-17 West Twenty-first Street, containing about 11,500 square feet, to J. Hildersheimer, Inc., manufacturers of baby caps, for some time located at 519 Broadway. The lease is for a long term of years, and completes the renting of the building.

Charles Buermann & Co. and S. A. Uhlfelder have leased for the Ericks estate a plot, 82 by 103.3, situated on the north side of East Eleventh Street, 210 feet east of Second Avenue, for a long term of years to the Borden Condensed Milk Company. The estate is now altering the building on this plot for the tenant into a stable and milk room.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. and Seton Henry and Douglas Gibbons have leased for Mrs. Hoffman 17 East Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 20.10 by 100, furnished, for the season to Ralph Pulitzer.

Duff Brown Company has leased for Carrie A. Barnard, 546 West 142d Street, a three-story dwelling, to Dr. James H. Potter.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Mrs. F. X. Sadlier to Preston Gibson the four-story dwelling at 150 East Seventy-seventh Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue.

Realty Notes.

Pease & Elliman represented the buyer in the sale of the four-story dwelling 17 West Fifty-fourth Street, sold by Dr. Walter B. James.

Victor Morawetz has leased a duplex apartment of twenty-one rooms and seven baths, through Pease & Elliman, in the new building under construction at 907 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street. His rental will be about $19,000 a year.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Elizabeth St, 287-289, w s, 67.2 ft n of East Houston St, 25x83.1x irregular, two six-story tenements; same against same; same attorneys and referee; action 2; due, $12,608.66; prior mtg, $27,000 on each house; to the plaintiff for $59,350.

By Joseph P. Day.

61st St, 203 West, n s, 96 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37x100.5; five-story tenement; Israel Winer against Samuel Lewkovitz et al.; J. J. O'Grady attorney; S. T. Elsler, referee; due, $1,922.15; taxes, &c., $498.20; prior mtg, $11,500; to Hyman Levine for $13,900.

104th St, 104 East, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11, eight-story tenement; Z. H. Oppenheimer against M. E. Hoyt et al.; Meigham & N., attorneys; C. J. Postelle, referee; due, $11,087.35; taxes, &c., $508.30; to the plaintiff for $12,300.

Fort Washington Av, w s, 79.10 ft s of 162d St, 29.5x152.9x14.11, pt. 6-story flat; Friedman Construction Co. against Charles Dewley et al.; Goddard & M., attorneys; G. J. Gillespie, referee; taxes, &c., $500; to the plaintiff for $4,050.

By Samuel Marx.

7th Av, s w corner of 118th St, 100.11x100, three five-story flats; American Bible Society against County Land and Mortgage Co. et al.; F. de F. Foster, attorney; Adolph Stern, referee; due, $140,257.95; taxes, &c., $16,837.77; to the plaintiff for $135,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Stanton St, 338 and 340, n w corner of Mangin St, 40x70, seven-story factory, adjourned to Jan. 28.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

178th St, 590-593 West, n s, 183.4 ft w of Audubon Av, 41.8x100, five-story flat; Lawyers Mtg. Co. against Herman Cohen et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; R. R. Cosgrave, referee; due, $41,847.85; taxes, &c., $860.10.

7th Av, 2,259, s e corner 133d St, 25x100, five-story flat; Excelsior Sav. Bank against Heluse Stein et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $48,563.60; taxes, &c., $2,116.38.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

32d St, 19 East, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x98.9, four-story dwelling; H. C. Muller et al. against 19 East 32d St. Co. et al.; M. F. Johnson, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $5,396.08; taxes, &c., $1,683.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 324 East, s s, 360 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement; Law. Mtg. Co. against Clara Klingenstein et al.; Cary & Co., attorneys; F. C. Hunter, referee; due $21,698.33; taxes, &c., $494.24.

By James L. Wells Company.

126th St, 314 East, s s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; G. T. Wells against Esther et al.; Koop, M. & W., attorneys; T. N. Cuthbert, referee; due, $14,312.67; taxes, &c., $346.39.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

138th St, 435 and 437 East, n s, 339.6 ft e of Willis Av, 40.11x100, two story flat; C. H. Freeman against Leo Jacobs et al.; H. W. Freeman, attorney; Edgar Hirschberg, referee; due, $14,949.90; taxes, &c., $1,344.02; prior mtg $49,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

57th St, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, for a six-story garage, 50x190.5; E. C. Spurus, 201 West 71st St, owner; C. P. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $20,000.

121st St, 514 to 518 West, for a one-story storage house, 70x40.5; Teachers College, 525 West 120th St, owner; G. A. Dungan, 200 5th Av, architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 82, e s, 25x87.6; Fanny Greenebaum to Isaac Bernheim, 80 West 82d St, and Fanny Greenebaum, 152 West 118th St, executors and trustees under will of William Well, ½ part, b. and s., all liens, Aug. 5, 1912; attorneys, Paskus, C. & G., 2 Rector St.....$1

ELIZABETH ST, 295, s w, 162 ft n of Houston St, 27x82; Elizabeth St. 293, w s, 135 ft n of Houston St, 27x83.1; same to same, mtg $54,000, Dec. 29; attorneys, same.....$1

ELIZABETH ST, 287 and 289, w s, 67.2 ft n of Houston St, 40.9x83.5x41.9x83.11, foreclosure Dec. 29; Benno Von Witzleben, referee, to Banned Friend, 1,770 Madison Av, mtg $53,000, Dec. 29; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....

$2,500 over and above mtg.

GOERCK ST, 109-111, w s, 74.11 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100; George Kocher to Ella Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, Dec. 27; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

HAMILTON ST, 10, s s, 17.4x103.6; Hamilton St, 14, s s, 17.4x103.6; Isaac Cohen to Meyer Cohen, 704 Cauldwell Av, Bronx, 1-3 part, all liens, April 3, 1912; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Hyman Rich, 39 Market St, to Meyer Cohen, 704 Cauldwell Av, Bronx, Fenrich Realty Co., Inc., all of, 14-16 Hamilton St, all liens, Dec. 27; attorney, same.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 328-340 East, n s, 50x72.8; George Kocher to Ella Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, Dec. 27; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

MANHATTAN AV, 1,124, e s, 54.10 ft n of 101st St, 27x100; Fanny Greenebaum to Isaac Bernheim, 80 West 82d St, and Fanny Greenebaum, 152 West 118th St, executors, &c., of William Well, ½ part, b. and s., all liens, Aug. 5, 1912; attorneys, Paskus, C. & G., 2 Rector St.....$1

NORFOLK ST, 175, n w s, 200 ft s w of Houston St, 25x100; Benjamin Kutner to Mary Kuter, 255 Park Av, ½ part, title, all liens, Dec. 29; attorney, Bernard Chambers, 119 Chambers St.....$100

STANTON ST, s w corner of Sheriff St, 25x 75 irregular; Annie Daniels et al. to Michalsky, 43 Gouverneur St, mtg $43,000, Dec. 28; attorney, Abr. S. Weltfisch, 209 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 1,345, w s, 50 ft s of 71st St, 25x72; George Kocher to Ella Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, Dec. 27; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

2D AV, 1,814, e s corner of 94th St, 25.8x100; George Kocher to Ella Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, Dec. 27; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

2D AV, 1,835, w s, 75.5 ft n of 70th St, 25.0x 72; George Kocher to Ella Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, Dec. 27; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

3D AV, s e corner of 114th St, 25.2x80; William A. Boecker, executor, John F. Holbockel, to William H. Meyer, 204 East 116th St, and Anna M. Rohrs, 1,917 Walton Av, Dec. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

67TH ST, 905-905 East, n s, 53 ft e of Avenue B, 50x70.10; George Kocher to Ella Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, Dec. 27; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

69TH ST, 230 East, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Solomon Klingenstein, trustee of will of Bernhard Klingenstein, to Frederick Schwarz, 1,330 E. 74th St, mtg $12,500, b. and s., c. a. s., and all liens, Dec. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 B'way.....$17,200

86TH ST, 102 West, s s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100; Arthur C. James et al., executors, &c., of Daniel W. James, to Arthur C. James individually, 92 Park Av, Dec. 28; attorney, Edmund Coffin, 34 Pine St.....$1

91ST ST, 319 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; George Kocher to Ella Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, Dec. 27; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

93D ST, 156 East, n s, 335.2 ft w of 3d Av, 16.10x100.8; Charles W. Dayton, referee, to Arthur F. Randolph and another, 508 West 114th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,500

97TH ST, 311 East, s s, 250 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.1, foreclosure Dec. 24; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to John J. Mahony, 51 West 49th St, Dec. 29; attorney, Peter I. Mullaly, 49 Liberty St.....$24,500

120TH ST, 7 West, n s, 125 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 21x100.11; Antler Realty Co. to Clara Kramer, 314 West 100th St, all liens, Dec. 28; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

121ST ST, 3 West, n s, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 20x100.11; Antler Realty Co. to Clara Kramer, 314 West 100th St, Dec. 28; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

125TH ST, n s, 120.10 ft e of Madison Av, 33.2x99.11; Hudson Realty Co. to Swift Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $41,000, all liens, Dec. 29; attorney, James Frank, 30 East 42d St.....$1

126TH ST, n s, 191.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Morris F. Donnelly to Jacob and Sarah Person, 59 East 115th St, mtg $8,000, Nov. 30; attorney, Alexander Kahn, 320 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, s e corner of Kingsbridge Road, 109.5x75x168.2x80.11x21.9; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Ferdinand Co., Inc., 74 Broadway, mtg $6,000, Dec. 16; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$1

BOSTON RD, w s, 465 ft s of 170th St, 157.6x irregular; Jennie L. Woodend to Denwood Realty Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Pl., Dec. 28; attorney, F. B. Elgar, 40 Exchange Pl.....$5,000

CENTRE ST, n s, 395.9 ft e of City Island Av, 95.5x275x100x34.2x260.9x e — to high water line of Long Island Sound x n — x 194.10; City Island Homes, Inc., to Henry B. Nevins on Tier St. near C. Island Av, mtg $5,000, Dec. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CENTRE ST, n s, 395.9 ft e of City Island Av, 194.10 to high water line of Long Island Sound x89x — x95.5; same to Ratsey & Lapthorn, Ltd., City Island, Dec. 27; same attorney.....$100

GARDEN ST, n s, 115.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, runs 98 ft to Kingsbridge Rd x6.4 x94.8x101.10½; Tolruk Construction Co. to Rosa Altieri, 1,956 Cretona Parkway, Dec. 29; attorney, J. Altieri, 888 East Tremont Av.....$1

HOE AV, w s, 100 ft n of Jennings St, 22x100; Benjamin J. Applebaum to Hannah Applebaum, 1,467 Hoe Av, mtg $7,200, Dec. 28; attorney, Hannah Applebaum, 1,467 Hoe Av.....Gift

LOT 461, map Unionport, 100x108; Mitchell McDermott Realty Co., Inc., to John Martin, 128 West 11th St, mtg $1,200, Dec. 14; attorney, John Martin, 128 West 11th St.....$100

LOT 24, Block 2,846, tax map; George B. Heath to Simeon M. Ferber, 157 East 93d St, Dec. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 61, map of Joel Wolfe estate; Charles F. Althaus et al. to Lena Smith, 1,354 Franklin Av, ¾ part, Dec. 27; attorney, Adam Wiener, 49 Chambers St.....$100

LOT 62, same map; same to Elizabeth Ochse, 1,352 Franklin Av, ¾ part, Dec. 27; same attorney.....$100

LOT 63, same map; same to Anna C. Schall, 1,350 Franklin Av, ¾ part, Dec. 27; same attorney.....$100

LOT 64, same map; Anna C. Schall et al. to Charles F. Althaus, 1,350 Franklin Av, ¾ part, Dec. 27; same attorney.....$100

LOTS 500 and 501, map of Van Nest Park; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Ferdinand Co., Inc., 74 Broadway, Dec. 3; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 6 and 7, map of Koch Homestead; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Ferdinand Co., Inc., 74 Broadway, Dec. 1; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$1

LOT 23, map of Eliza G. Ketchum; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Ferdinand Co., Inc., 74 Broadway, mtg $8,000, Dec. 16; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 48 and 49, map of Willis Estate; Ellenor Inza to William E. Smith, Jr., 452 West 58th St, Dec. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, w s, 101.4 ft n of 179th St, 100x126; E. Jennings to Lindo Building Co., Inc., 104 East 177th St, mtg $6,000, Dec. 28; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....

SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE, n s, being Lot 1 and part of Lot 13, map of central part of Westchester, 150x196.6; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Ferdinand Co., Inc., 74 Broadway, Dec. 3; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$1

TIEBOUT AV, n e corner of 183d St, 78.7x94; County Estates, Inc., to Kate Fagan, 475 East 141st St, mtg $10,000, June 28; attorney, J. P. Fallon, jr., 105 Broadway.....$1

WALTON AV, w s, 268.11 ft n of 184th St, 19.11x96.6; Philip J. Dunn, referee, to Newell Bent, guardian, Southboro, Mass., Dec. 28; attorneys, Mernel, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$7,000

WHITLOCK AV, q s, 100 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x104.2; Thomas C. Larkin, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Dec. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

WILKINS AV, 1,420, e s, 25x100; also Wilkins Place, 1,422, e s, 26.3x100; George Kocher to Ella Realty Co., Inc., 34 Nassau St, Dec. 27; attorney, J. T. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x102.1; John Knobloch to William Knobloch, 4,411 3d Av, mtg $9,000, Dec. 28; attorney, F. E. Holahan, 501 Tremont Av.....$100

3D AV, w s, 104.8 ft n of 175th St, 50x105.5; John W. Cunish Construction Co. to Jennings, 236 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, mtg $35,000, Dec. 27; attorney, J. H. Judge, 261 Broadway.....$100

67TH ST, centre line, 220.9 ft n of Fordham Landing Rd, 72.6x132.2; Elizabeth D. Matz to Hopkins G. Barrett Co., 460 East Tremont Av, Dec. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

183RD ST, w s, 72 ft w of Bathgate Av, 21.2; Howard L. Lindley to Louis S. Bogart, 74th St, near 2d Av, Brooklyn, mtg $6,000, Dec. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Tunis S. Bogart, jr., to Realtar Constr. Co., 217 Brooklyn Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 27; attorney, same.....$1

226TH ST, s s, 50 ft from e s of Lot 382, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Maurice S. Cohen, referee, to Ira Brome, Realty Co., Inc., 1,126 Walker Av, Dec. 23; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$5,375

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 170th St, 100x150, prior mtg $166,500; Tyndall Realty Co. to Charles M. Hough, 410 Riverside Drive, Dec. 28, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$43,500

PARK AV, 1,132, w s, 25.2 ft s of 91st St, 25.2x82.2; William Dietz to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 28, due &c, as per bond.....$24,000

PARK AV, n w corner of 34th St, 100.x123; New York Realty and Terminal Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Sept. 14, due Sept. 1, 1926, 5½ and 5 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$750,000

58TH AV, 766, leasehold; Joseph Kinahan and another to James Everard's Breweries, 12 East 133d St, Dec. 16, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$6,500

17TH ST, 487 West, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; William P. Lawless to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, Dec. 28, due Jan. 1 1917; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

33D ST, s s, 200.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x25; Robert Hoe Estate Co. to Guaranty Trust Co., trustee; Dorothea Hoyt, 29 Broadway, Dec. 30, due &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

41ST ST, 135 to 143 East, n s, 130.2x98.9; Mortimer Van Cott, jr., and another to Isaac N. Mills, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Johnson & Mills, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$10,500

71ST ST, 316 East, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25 x100.5; Frederick Schwarz to Sol Klingenstein, trustee of Bernhard Klingenstein et al, 136 East 79th St, Dec. 24, 5 years; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.

111TH ST, 203 West, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x100.11, prior mtg $20,000; Joseph Kaufmann et al, executors and trustees of Abr. Kaufmann, to Alice S. Earnshaw of Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 28, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$3,000

Bronx.

CAMBRELING AV, n w corner of Pelham Av, 40.8x104.4; Ferncliff Construction Co. to Aaron Futterman, 267 East 164th St, prior mtg $20,000, Dec. 29, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$9,000

CENTRE ST, n s, 395.9 ft e of City Island Av, 95.5x275x100x34.2x260.9 to high water line Long Island Sound x—x194.11; Henry B. Nevins to City Island Homes, Inc., Dec. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

FOX ST, e s, 348.3 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x 100; William Allan to Isabelle Baker, 3,860 Clinville Av, prior mtg $6,000, Dec. 24, due May 29, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. De Hart, 1,039 Fox St.....$2,000

LOT 146, map Van Nest Park; Helena Wegner to Eugenie Frering, 1,061 Hall Place, prior mtg $5,000, Dec. 21, due June 21, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$400

2D AV, n s, 280.4 ft e of White Plains Road, 33.4x114; Gertrude C. Crane to Broadway Central Bank, 2,574 Broadway, Dec. 28, 3 yrs, 6 p. c.; attorney, Broadway Central Bank, 2,574 Broadway.....$3,500

3D AV, w s, 104.8 ft n of 175th St, 50x104.7; Edw. Jennings to William W. Cunish Construction Co., 104 East 177th St, prior mtg $35,000, Dec. 28, installments, interest as per bond; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$500

6TH AV, centre line, 220.9 ft n of Fordham Landing Rd, 72.6x132.2; Hopkins G. Barrett Co. to Helene W. Ellenberg, 1,068 Forest Av, Dec. 11, 3 years; attorneys, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

202D ST, s s, 73.9ft w of Briggs Av, 25x 100; Thomas M. Mohan to Therese Maass, 3,131 Hull Av, Dec. 27, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$2,250

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE B, 104, store, &c.; Joseph Goldberg to Pure Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., 104 Avenue B, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$1,320

BLEECKER ST, 54 and 56, store and part of basement; Bleecker Realty Co. to John J. Flanagan and another, 239 Westchester Road, Brooklyn, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1912; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 B'way..$5,500

BROADWAY, 182 and 184, and John St, 2 to 10, basement and part of sub-basement; John Street Corporation to Horn & Hardart Co., 600 West 50th St, from — to April 30, 1934; attorneys, Pease & E., 55 Liberty St.....$10,000

76TH ST, 426 East, all; Sam Goldberg to Philip Rosen, 425 East 76th St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1915.....$1,500

78TH ST, 236 and 238 East, theatre and cellar; Frederick Lang to Henchel E. Levy, 67 Livingston Place, 10 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, A. O. Townsend, 31 Nassau St.....$3,600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,128 and 2,130; Frank J. Valenti against C. & R. Amusement Co. and Rosevale Amusement Co., owners, renewal.....$320

AVENUE A, 103 and 105, and 7th St, 128; Paris Tile and Mosaic Works, Inc., against Abraham Wolf and Albert Abraham, owners; Leibowitz & Cohen, contractors...$775

CONVENT AV, 470; Herman B. Selvin against Alapri Trading Co., owner; Hattie B. Dinkelspiel, contractor.....$75

WEST END AV, 830; Charles B. Cosse against Mariona L. Lord, owner and contractor; Arthur R. Tastine, owner....$468

4TH ST, 283 and 285 East; Thomas Lyon against B. Nelwirth, owner; Mrs. J. Nelwirth, contractor.....$25

37TH AV, 2,180; Goldenheim Brothers against Henry Weinburgh, owner; Jacob Israelson, lessee and contractor.....$42

80TH ST, 135 West; Story & Fleckinger, Inc., against Joseph Regneas, owner and contractor.....$805

98TH ST, 42 and 44 West; Harry Gottlieb against Creszana Chomas, owner; Mary Mahnken; contractor.....$63

108TH ST, 335 East; Henry Stoeppler against Bronx Enterprises, Inc., owner; John Langsam, contractor.....$59

125TH ST, 528 West; Goldenheim Brothers against William Jonas, owner and contractor.....$92

125TH ST, 524 West; Goldenheim Brothers against William Jonas, owner and contractor.....$72

133D ST, 1 West; Goldenheim Brothers against Henry Weinburgh, owner; Jacob Israelson, lessee and contractor.....$42

204TH ST, 677 West; David Friedlander against Kovack Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$20

Bronx.

TINTON AV, 805 to 811, and 769 East 158th St; Benjamin Daxe against Participators Holding Co. and Emanuel J. Myers, owners; Leo Abraham, lessee; Jacob Rosenberg, contractor.....$41

WEBSTER AV, w s, 1,047.5 ft n of 169th St, 100x150; Alexander Thomson against Sikora Realty Co., owner; Triborough Marble and Tile Works, contractor.....$40

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 1,831; Leib Guberman against Theodor Michaells et al., Aug. 25, 1915.....$50

BROADWAY, 2,635; John S. J. Dean against McNulty Bros., Inc., et al., Sept. 8, 1915.....$39.10

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, whole block front between East 160th and 161st Sts; American Iron Supply Co. against Young Men's Christian Association et al., Nov. 5, 1915..$673.91

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

9TH ST, n s, 338 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3; Joseph L. Buttenwieser against Abraham Stadtmaur et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Unger & Unger.

ESSEX ST, 138; Joseph L. Buttenwieser against Abraham Stadtmaur et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Unger & Unger.

CHERRY ST, 276; General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States against Jacob Eigenstadt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Murray, Ingersoll, Hoge & Humphrey.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 113th St, 80.11x100; Henry D. Greenwald et al. against No. 501 West 113th St., Inc., et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. O. Roberts.

MADISON AV, 1,270; John T. Fenlon against Angela A. Cote et al, partition; attorney, J. V. Judge.

2D AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x100; Emma Rosenbaum against Miriam Golde et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hirsch, Scheuerman & Lemburg.

112TH ST, 234 and 236 East; Samuel M. Nast against Arthur Kohn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gallert & Hellbron.

140TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.9x99.11; Thomas F. McGee against Ida C. Fausner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Steenwerth.

Bronx.

BEGINNING at a point where the land intersects on the north with land now or formerly of Captain Watson, and on west with land laid out as a park, 104x217; Gustav Decher against Thomas L. Watson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. B. McHugh.

HUNT AV, e s, 823.1 ft s of Bronxdale Av, 24.1x100; Herman Lange against Harvey F. Kitchen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

TRAFALGAR PLACE, e s, 123 ft s of 170th St, 25x75; Ella L. Ray against John L. Riemmenschneider et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

LOT 25, Block 3,205, Section 11 on tax map; Frederick W. Rubien against Jennie Cornwallis-West Churchill et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, H. Swain.

TREMONT AV, s s, 30 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Spless against Bendra Realty and Holding Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miehling & Kayser.

134TH ST, s s, 303 ft w of Willow Av, 26x 106.9; City Real Estate Co. against Edith Guy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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Steam

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The centre of the storm that was over Alabama Tuesday night advanced rapidly northeast, and Wednesday night its centre was off Cape Cod. This storm has been attended by gales on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts, snow and rain in New England, New York, and the Ohio Valley, and rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the lower Mississippi Valley.

Snows have also fallen over the North Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and west plateau regions under the influence of a storm that was central Wednesday night over Arizona.

Temperatures have fallen decidedly over the Northwest, New England, and the interior of New York, while warmer weather is reported from the Southwest.

Indications are that the storm that is now off Cape Cod will advance rapidly northeast, day and fair weather Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday, except that rain is probable Friday in the lower Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys.

Temperature will be lower Thursday in South New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and it will rise in the Middle Gulf States.

No important temperature changes are indicated elsewhere east of the Mississippi River within the next forty-eight hours.

Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong north and northwest, diminishing; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and probably Friday.

Southern New England—Fair and colder Thursday; Friday, probably fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Thursday and Friday.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday, preceded by snow on coast. Friday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	33	4 P. M.	34	34
6 A. M.	32	6 P. M.	34	32
9 A. M.	33	9 P. M.	34	28
12 M.	33	12 P. M.	33	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 33; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 2 A. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.03 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.69 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
2:35—564 Fordham Road; V. Squillicoto..... Slight
2:45—Front 428 E. 48 St.; (auto;) C. G. Haff $2,500
4:45—Front 374 Columbus Av.; (auto;) Martin J. Keogh ..... Slight
10:00—205 E. 44 St.; C. Freund..... Slight
11:25—Sycamore Pl. and Palisade Av.; no information ..... Slight
11:30—120 E. 75 St.; J. Casselman..Not given
P.M.
12:10—331 1 Av.; Schoff & Co..... Slight
12:15—313 W. 145 St.; not given..... Slight
3:20—457 W. 34 St.; J. Lofus..... Slight
3:50—131 7 St.; not given..... Slight
5:35—Front 362 Hudson St.; (auto;) No. C 17850 N. J. ..... Slight
6:35—215 W. 63 St.; C. Mallery..... Slight
6:55—57 E. Houston St.; Carmine Puglice. Slight
7:10—625 Lenox Av.; A. Krasne..... Slight
9:15—1,422 St. Nicholas Av.; William Nieman ..... Slight
10:15—21 West Houston St.; Progressive Shirt Waist Co..... Slight
10:30—320-322 Pearl St.; J. Hummel & Son $10,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—2d Lt. J. C. P. Barthoif, 5th Inf., is attached to Aviation Sec. of the Signal Corps and will proceed to San Diego for duty at Aviation School.

1st Lt. H. Q. Fletcher, M. R. C., is relieved from duty at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and will proceed to his home and when relieved from further active duty in M. R. C.

Leaves: Capt. H. S. Wygant, 25th Inf., 2 months; Maj. J. O'Shea, 4th Cav., 2 months; 2d Lt. R. S. Donaldson, 4th Cav., 1 month; 1st Lt. P. M. L. Jubgstedt, C. A. C., 10 days' extension, and 1st Lt. L. E. Goodier, Jr., C. A. C., 6 months.

Navy.

Lt. W. W. Bradley, Jr., from command of the Stewart to command the Hull.

Lt. Wade Lts.; B. O. Wills, from command of the Lawrence to command the Stewart; H. A. Jones, from command of the Hull to Mare Island Yard; H. T. Markland, proving ground, Jan. 3, to temporary duty, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Card; J. B. Rutter, works of Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, to temporary duty, Washington, D. C., Yard, and H. Belt, Naval Proving Ground, Jan. 3, to works of Carnegie Steel Co., Munsall, Penn.

Chaplain E. W. Scott, to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard.

Chief Boatswain J. Hell, the Missouri, home, wait orders.

Boatswains: R. E. Rigg, the San Francisco, to temporary duty Rec. Ship, Boston, Mass.; G. T. Campbell, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to the Osceola, and F. J. Legere, the Ontario, to temporary duty Rec. Ship at New York.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic, dated Manilla, Dec. 27:

Lt. Commanders: A. St. C. Smith, Cavite Station, to the Brooklyn, and D. E. Theleen, the Saratoga, to Cavite Station.

Lts.: D. A. Scott, the Brooklyn, to the Monterey; J. M. Poole, 3d, the Saratoga, to Olongapo Station, and G. H. Bowdey, Olongapo Station, to the Chauncey.

Jr. Grade Lts.: J. F. Donelson, the Helena, to the Brooklyn; J. M. Doyle, the Cincinnati, to the Helena; G. E. Brandt and E. C. Lange, the Galveston, to the Saratoga; J. C. Jennings, from command of the Chauncey to the Saratoga, and R. C. Lawder, the Brooklyn, to the Galveston.

Ensigns: H. C. Davis, W. E. Malloy, M. Y. Cohen, P. Fitzsimmons, and L. J. Stecher, the Brooklyn, to the Mohican; H. T. Dickinson, the Brooklyn, to the Dale; R. A. Dyer, the Brooklyn, to the Galveston; M. B. Arnold, the Brooklyn, to the Cambridge; J. R. Kyle, the Brooklyn, to the Barry; J. S. Ray, the Brooklyn, to the Decatur, and C. F. Wedderburn, the Brooklyn, to the Chauncey.

A. A. D. Surgeon J. A. Mahoney, the Saratoga, to the Brooklyn.

Paymaster E. T. Hooper, the Saratoga, to the Brooklyn.

P. A. Paymas. M. C. Shirley, the Brooklyn, to the Helena, and H. E. Collins, Olongapo Station, to wait orders.

A. Paymaster A. H. Eddins, the Helena, to the Saratoga.

Chaplain J. E. Fleming, home, wait orders.

Chief Boatswains O. T. Hurdle, Cavite Station, to command the Mohican, and H. M. Anderson, the Brooklyn, to Cavite Station.

Boatswain J. C. Holmes, from command of the Mohican, to the Saratoga.

Chief Gunner Monsson, the Monadnock, to Cavite Station.

Gunners: B. H. Mack, the Saratoga, to the Monterey, and L. W. Becker, the Brooklyn, to the Monadnock.

Machinists: C. R. Doll, the Monadnock, to Cavite Station; J. M. Berlin, the Brooklyn, to the Monadnock, and C. O. Hathaway, the Brooklyn, to the Monterey.

Carp. D. Nyburg, the Monterey, to the Saratoga.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cummings at Rosebank, Nero at San Diego, and Orion at Norfolk.

Sailed—Arethusa, Port Arthur, Texas, for Hampton Roads; Cushing, Rosebank, N. Y., for Boston; Glacier, San Diego, for Mare Island, and Sacramento, Norfolk, for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Oregon, now at San Diego, will be assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia about Feb. 1.

The Petrel, now at New Orleans, has been detached from duty with the Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, and will leave New Orleans about Jan. 8 for Guantanamo Bay, for duty as station ship at that place.

The Chattanooga, now en route from Bremerton to San Francisco, will leave latter place on Jan. 3 for west coast of Mexico, stopping at San Diego en route.

The Warrington and Henley will continue on neutrality duty at Boston for the present.

The Burrows, Drayton, Beale, and Jouett will be assigned to neutrality duty at New York.

The Bushnell has been assigned to duty with the Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, as tender to the U type of submarines. She will leave Bremerton in a few days for San Diego for certain trials. It is the intention to bring her around to the Atlantic Coast in the near future.

The Mars, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to Balboa.

The Neptune has been assigned to duty with the Auxiliary Division, Atlantic Fleet, from Jan. 1.

The Prairie, now at Philadelphia Yard, will leave about Jan. 3 for Port au Prince, stopping at Norfolk and Port Royal en route.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES.

Offices for rent in the Times Building, Times Square. Overlooking Broadway; floor space 1,656 square feet. Adapted for any business. Light on all sides; splendidly ventilated. Unusual opportunity to acquire exceptional accommodations in New York's best known building. Renting agent, Room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired: 12 P. M., Dec. 31, (on their own applications,) Capts. P. H. McGirr, 69, at $1,375 a year, appointed April 9, 1887; J. Buchanan, Central Office Squad, at $1,375 a year, appointed Feb. 6, 1878.

Transfers and assignments: 5 P. M., Dec. 28. Capts. J. Buchanan, 150 to Central Office Squad, temporarily assigned to office of Chief Inspector; 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1, J. Wiegand, Central Office Squad to 281; (mutual,) 8 A. M., Jan. 1, Mtd. Patrol, with horses and equipmts., T. M. Reidy, 178 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. D; F. Burns, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, to 178.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. C. W. Rohrback, 154, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Insp., 30 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; L. P. Marschall, 2 to 2 In. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 31; T. F. Malone, 10; F. F. Mallon, 42, and G. W. Simerlein, Bridge to 3 In. D., duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 2.

Leaves of absence without pay: Lieut. H. Ebert, 25, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; Sergt. T. F. J. O'Grady, 79, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 28; Patrol. L. Lazarus, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 28; C. L. Beyer, 6, 3 days, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 30; J. Driscoll, 17, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; J. J. Broderick, 18, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; T. Saltamachia, 21, 3 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 2; G. F. Moore, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 27; T. Bergin, 31, 2 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 1; J. J. McGowan, 38, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 2; W. H. Matthews, 39, 2 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 2; T. J. Ford, 36, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 31; M. J. Ryan, 148, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; P. L. Lenz, 158, 1 day, noon, Jan. 1; E. E. Schnizer, 103, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; W. F. Jarrett, 161, 2 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 31; W. J. Feeney, 164, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 28; W. S. Drum, 165, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 31; W. V. Gierie, 165, 2 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 31; C. J. Cavanagh, 167, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 31; J. A. Kiernan, 281, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 31; W. J. Dowling, 281, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 27.

For 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 1, precincts indicated: W. Bloodgood, D, E. Hapenny, M. J. Kennelly, J. M. Nolan, 1; G. Meindel, Jr., T. Ryan, W. A. Smith, M. F. Slattery, A. Spits, 17; T. A. Sheehy, 23; C. W. Carroll, 26; J. E. Driscoll, 145; L. Santoro, 146; W. C. Abram, 153; J. J. Carroll, 160; R. J. Hubbard, 168. For 1 day, from 4 P. M. Jan. 1, precincts indicated: A. J. Imperial, 7; M. F. Connaughton, 15; J. Ringdahl, 28; D. Gallagher, 43; W. J. McCormack, 153; C. Bollenbach, 155; C. Boldeman, J. J. Heerey, 164; J. J. Berker, 165; T. F. Cassidy, 277.

Sick leave: Patrol. J. Cramer, 167, 15 days, 4 P. M. Dec. 30.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. T. J. Tracy, 14, 5:36 P. M. Dec. 23, during disability; Patrol. W. J. Hauptmann, 13, 9 P. M. Nov. 8 to noon Nov. 15; J. J. Quinn, 26, 6:50 P. M. Dec. 14 to 12 P. M. Dec. 17; F. X. Werner, 278, 2:35 P. M. Dec. 22, during disability; A. G. Reinert, Traffic Div., Subdiv. 7, 7:40 P. M. Dec. 23 to 12 P. M. Dec. 24.

Restored to duty: Patrol. F. A. Monahan, 7, 2:48 P. M. Dec. 27.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. F. A. Monahan, 7, 5:35 P. M. Dec. 27.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 8, S. O. 299, c. s., as relates to Sergeant Timothy Sullivan, 10th Precinct, is amended to read "reprimanded" instead of "charges dismissed."

Fire Department.

Death: Fire. First Gr. J. McManus, No. 3, H. & L. 14, at 8:30 P. M. Dec. 28. Funeral from his late residence, 73 East 120th St., at 9:45 A. M. tomorrow. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Members of H. & L. 14 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

Special leaves, without pay: Capt. J. J. McCall, Jr., Eng. 45, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 8; Eng. of Str. T. B. Davis, Jr., Eng. 270, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 30; R. J. Condon, No. 2, H. & L. 8, 7 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 29.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for farm instructor is announced. It contains seven names. Nine persons took the examination on Nov. 19. The list is as follows:

Mark A. Cassidy, 88.90; J. F. Bonner, 86.90; Elwood L. Chase, 86.40; Walter J. Toussaint, 86; Darwin W. Dunn, 84.50; John J. Mitchell, 78; George B. Kaley, 75.60.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 25 an examination for designer of hulls and upper works, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Engineer Department at Large for duty with the Experimental Towboat Board of Cincinnati, Ohio, at an entrance salary of $2,400 to $3,000 per annum, depending upon the appointee's qualifications, ability, and experience. The duties are to make the necessary computations and detailed plans and designs for the hulls and upper works of Mississippi River towboats and to supervise the work of the draughtsmen, computers, and others who may be employed under the appointee, and the actual work of construction later. The appointee should not only possess the technical training to prepare the designs, but he must also have sufficient administrative ability to govern and economically handle the office force which may be engaged upon the work. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and experience, submission of drawings, and specifications. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Savings banks will be organized in P. S. 3 and 71, the Bronx.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that $155,000 be set aside for the full development of the Gary system in P. S. 45, the Bronx, $100,000 to be used for the acquisition of a playground, $40,000 for a school garden, and $15,000 for an agricultural school.

Permission has been granted to Principal Harriet L. Bogue to end the morning session at 11:40 A. M. and the afternoon session at 3:15 P. M. This will enable pupils who live at a distance from the school to go home to their luncheon.

The Board of Education has received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen requesting that thirty days' notice be given to employes who are to be laid off because of the reduction in force.

The resignation of Napoleon M. La Mar, a clerk in the Attendance Bureau, has been accepted.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the organization of P. S. 85, Manhattan, be changed so as to provide for boys from kindergarten through Grade 8B.

Mary C. Heffernan, a stenographer and typewriter in the office of the City Superintendent, has been assigned to the Brooklyn office of Associate Superintendent Haaren, and her salary has been increased from $1,050 to $1,320 a year.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY. S. S. Korn, Attorney at Law, 220 B'way.

$10,000 to $25,000 to loan, first mortgage, Manhattan property. Phone Gramercy 4743.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors, and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent-fare zone, and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

"LEONIA, N. J."
THE IDEAL SUBURB.
Information and particulars furnished homeseekers. Address Secretary, Lock box 65, Leonia, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 70 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat; best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES — Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 286 Broadway, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR residence; choice location. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished, Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog. BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate Wanted.

Factory building, one story, 50x100 or larger; must be on railroad and within fifty miles of New York, and include two or more acres of land. H. W. Bell, Yonkers, N. Y.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Three large cottages with baths; furnished; open fireplaces; electric lights; hot and cold water. For particulars address Magnolia Springs Hotel Co., Magnolia Springs, Fla.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

High, prominent acreage site, most commanding view; sell at a sacrifice; future increase in value assured; suitable for $100,000 mansion. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

For sale or rent, furnished, beautiful house, 9 rooms; large improved plot; near Sound; exceptional terms. X 338 Times Annex.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester County. George Howe, 527 Fifth Av., New York.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; heat, water, gas, electricity; 40 minutes from centre of Manhattan; price $2,950; easy terms; good title. B South, 248 West 34th St.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET S ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

Cheapest farms on L. I. Lists mailed. Daniel Gerard, Specialist, 1,270 B'way, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

LAKE MAHOPAC REAL ESTATE. N. W. WALKER, 489 5th Av., New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; restaurant; two rooms, bath, furnished, $12 weekly up. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 23d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

TO SUBLET, AT THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.—Apartment beautifully furnished.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed, furnished apartments of nine rooms and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. All sizes; all desirable localities; $100 upward. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST. 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 80 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Fully rented. Waiting list now open to refined and respectable people.

Will sublet furnished apartment four rooms and bath; outside view; Fort Washington Av., near 168th St. subway; $60. R 145 Times.

Riverside Drive, 790, (corner 157th St.,) Apt. 8F.—Elegantly furnished eight-room apartment, 2 baths; sacrifice. Audubon 9744.

Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, elevator, handsomely furnished, $70; lease to July. Hallam, 27 West 46th.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (North Corner 84th.) —Eleven all-light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book, 245 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel 7840 River.

Furnished apartments for Winter season or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

$100—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—$500. F. L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Mur. Hill 5726.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

81st St., 120 East, (Between 4th and Lexington Avs.)—Modern housekeeping apartments, 8 rooms and bath, elevator, $1,100 to $1,500 per annum. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250. Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AVE. HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS. APPLY ON PREMISES OR L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

307 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths; particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

TO SUBLET, a 4-room housekeeping apartment; all rooms overlooking Columbia Campus. 435 W. 119th. $75.

170th, 7 West.—Apartments to lease; all improvements; 4 rooms; front, $36; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 3, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Sublet delightful 6-room unfurnished apartment, high-class house.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 8 bathrooms.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

888-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Riverside Drive, 587, at 136th St. — Seven rooms, $960; 8 rooms, $1,380.

70th St., 315 West.—Elegant apartments, 6-7 rooms; excellent neighborhood.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

202-4 West 96th.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rent $30-$32.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, well-furnished apartment while tenant is on trip South, by family of responsible lawyer; 10 years in New York and a real estate owner in New York suburb; no agents; rent must be low and location good. L 287 Times Downtown.

Gentleman and wife want well-furnished four-room housekeeping apartment on west side, below 116th; rooms must be large and have pleasant outlook. Address, with full particulars, giving minimum rent and length of term, R 156 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, 7 rooms, below 96th St., for 3, 4 months, with option for longer; small family; responsible; pay cash in advance; around $150 month. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Furnished apartments wanted, 4 to 7 rooms, for Winter or longer. Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

One, two rooms, bath, west side; business woman; references; terms. R 152 Times.

Apartment for 3 or 4 months; about $200. Heney, 4520 Murray Hill.

Furnished, 16th to 121st, near Riverside, 3, 4, 5, or 6 rooms. N 119 Times.

Furnished apartment, six or seven rooms, for about three months. G 202 Times, Rector.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Gentleman desires large room, breakfast, private family, bath, electricity, 70th-100th, West; give particulars. R 134 Times.

Room or room and board in private family by young Russian doctor; modern conveniences; references. R 154 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053.—Attractive rooms; steam, phone, hot water; substantial board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Cozy single room; running water; superior table; gentlemen; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; board optional.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Large sunny room; twin beds; private bath; references.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

73D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH CONVERSATION.—Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cuisine.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—New management, rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; table guests; references, 8017 Columbus.

75TH, 189 WEST.—Hall room, with board; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 115 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with board; private bath; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Pleasant large front rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Double, single rooms, baths; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Well-heated rooms; hot water supply; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, medium, sunny, warm connecting rooms; private bath; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little. House.)—Single rooms; homey atmosphere; table guests; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny room; private bath; piano; for those accustomed to refinement and good living.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine. Apt. 4.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $10-$18; after suit, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE SICOR,
102 West 74th St.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE.) Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

Florida.

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., IS NOW OPEN.
RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor; large, small rooms; exceptionally clean.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, large and small; reasonable.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 151 EAST.—Large, pleasant room in modern apartment, or en suite if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant second-floor south front room; steam, electricity, phone; $8.

62D, EAST.—Large front room, private bath, alcove; light; beautifully furnished; independent entrance; no other roomers; $50. Mornings, 2640 Plaza.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE two-room suite, beautifully furnished; Rose Du Barry set; private bath, shower; 62d East; $65. Plaza 2,640.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for one or two gentlemen; steam heat, telephone; reference.

30TH, 47 WEST.—Large, small rooms; steam heat; running water; bath; telephone. Ferris.

86TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove; running water, bath; private house; $7.

49TH, 57 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; phone; gentlemen.

57TH, 284 WEST.—Attractive front room, adjoining bath; modern apartment; elevator, steam, electricity.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Suite of rooms with private bath, or will divide; references.

72D SUBWAY.—Large front room, high-class apartment; single room; gentlemen; references. Col. 894. Apartment 1C.

72D, (251 West End Av.)—Exceptionally large, front, attractive room in private residence; single or en suite; private bath.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; small rooms; excellent table; best location; near subway. "L"; phone.

73D, 255 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; heat and running water; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single; west of Broadway; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references exchanged.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; $4.50, $9; telephone.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor for physician, studio for musician; very desirable.

76TH, 107 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished, large, small rooms; well heated; convenient location; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small warm rooms; running water; reception rooms; telephone.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; steam, electricity; continuous hot water.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End Apartment.)—Sunny suite, or separate; running water. Pearson.

82D, 152 WEST.—Homelike, comfortable, well-heated parlor, bath; telephone; gentlemen, couple.

82D ST., 146 WEST, ANDERSON ANNEX.—Rooms, furnished; elevator, steam heat electricity.

86TH (549 West End Av.)—Single, $5; double, $7; bath; gentleman.

93D, 100 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, steam heat; reasonable; private house.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive; large rooms; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Beautiful large room, one or two; subway, "L"; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH, 254 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large room or suite; private bath; exclusive; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 9.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Bargain.—Two-ton truck, in perfect running order; no reasonable offer refused, George Horn Cooperage Co., corner Paynter Av. and Boulevard, Long Island City.

Packard (1915) limousine; 35 H. P. 6 3 V (1914) landaulet; like new. Mercier (1914) limousine; 30 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

Oldsmobile, 1915; fully equipped; perfect condition; all good shoes, with extra; sell immediately, $675. J. Crucet, 258 W. 28th St.; phone 5189 Chelsea.

Hupmobile, 1914, touring car; excellent condition throughout; must sell at once for business reasons. L. C. Gunther, 902 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Year-end sale of used trucks; reduced prices; easy terms. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Winter bodies at any price to clear. 808 West 59th, near Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
VERY LATEST MODEL.
MOST REASONABLE RATES.
EXCELLENT SERVICE.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
123 WEST 52D ST. PHONE CIRCLE 774.

For hire, Packards, closed or touring cars, also Renault town car, careful chauffeurs; gua

MAKE MR. M'ANENY MEDAL MAN OF ART

Architectural League Honors His Official Efforts on Behalf of a City Beautiful.

RECIPIENT TELLS OF WORK

Declares Money Well Spent to Clear Streets and Make New York Pleasing to the Eye.

The picture of a city beautiful, which he predicted was soon to be realized, was painted by President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen at an informal dinner given by the Architectural League of New York last night at India House in acknowledgment of the great service Mr. McAneny has rendered to the cause of American art, especially the uplifting of American architecture as applied to municipal buildings.

More than twoscore of the city's leading architects, painters, sculptors, designers, and lovers of art, were at the dinner, and applauded Grosvenor Atterbury, President of the League, when he described the guest of the evening as a great patron of art.

A medal designed by Daniel Chester French and inscribed, "To George McAneny, in recognition of his helpful interest in architecture and the allied arts," was presented to Mr. McAneny by the President of the Architectural League, who reviewed briefly what Mr. McAneny had done to beautify the city and develop city planning. He added:

"For all these services to the arts we represent we can give you tonight no great honor or reward. That must come when in future days you see the towers and domes rising above the edifice of civic beauty whose foundations you have so quietly, patiently, yet mightily helped to lay.

Patience, Breadth, Sympathy.

"But working with and for you during these past six years, our profession has learned to know your patience, your broadness of vision, your ready sympathy, and your steadfast faith in ideals, no matter how far we may have failed in our attempts to realize them. Whether President of the Borough of Manhattan, President of the Board of Aldermen, or Acting Mayor of the city, we have found in you a man who, through all the stress of overwhelming problems of government, politics, and finance, has yet always found time to hear and, in some miraculous way, strength to encourage those little hands of 'minute men' that even today must needs drop their tools at intervals to rush to the protection of some precious monument of beauty or historic interest, threatened by a city so long and so pitifully blind even to the commercial value of beauty.

"And so when I hand you this medal on behalf of the Architectural League of New York, you must not look upon it as an attempt to measure or reward your services to architecture and its allied arts, but rather as a token of our admiration and seal of our fellowship which you will honor us in accepting.

"Mr. McAneny, in this I am privileged to speak for all those—whether they be architects, painters, sculptors, designers, or lovers of art—who believe that the sense of beauty is not only a God-given faculty, but an essential element in the pursuit of happiness, given to rich and poor alike, as essentially democratic as the sense of hunger, a human faculty that all Governments should cherish and respect no less than the moral code.

"And so we thus honor you tonight because we have learned to know you as a true defender of the faith."

Mr. McAneny's Gratitude.

"Quite literally," said Mr. McAneny in acknowledgment, "I don't know what to say. I had regarded this dinner as a postlude to your visit to the City Hall this afternoon when you inspected the work on its restoration. I can only say to you, while making in my own mind an allowance for exaggerations likely to be made by good friends in a time like this, that I accept it with deep gratification.

"It all suggests a great many things to me. We have all been working together for the last six years. Before I took office I realized the need for a definite scheme of city planning. As Borough President, knowing that one of my first and most important duties was to select a Superintendent of Buildings, I did not trust to my own judgment, but went to the Association of Architects and Builders. On their recommendation Rudolph P. Miller was appointed Superintendent of Buildings."

Mr. McAneny then described the start that had been made toward the building of a City Beautiful, the first work being the reclamation of the streets and sidewalks, from which obstacles permitted, not by law but by custom, had to be removed. Opposition was made by owners of buildings, but they were advised that the reclamation of the streets would be like a tooth-pulling, better in the long run.

One of the most common sidewalk encroachments was the stoop to residences and other buildings, which Mr. McAneny explained as an innovation of the Dutch. In Holland they had to build their homes with stoops so that they could enter during times of flood. When they came over to settle New Amsterdam they built their homes on the same plans as at home, with the result that the Dutch stoop became a custom in Manhattan because it had been a necessity in Holland. The stoop line, according to the general claim, established the right of possession, and it was against time-honored customs like these that those who undertook the reclamation of New York's street had to hew their way.

Clear Streets His Work.

"Altogether we cleared out fifty streets in Manhattan," said Mr. McAneny, "and these included upper Fifth Avenue, Fourth Avenue, Forty-second, Thirty-fourth, and Fourteenth Streets, some of the busiest thoroughfares of our city. It cost private owners approximately $7,000,000. It cost the city approximately $800,000 as its share in the treatment of sidewalks and streets, but it did turn our streets into clean public thoroughfares. After it was all done I don't believe there was a kicker left."

In this connection Mr. McAneny recalled the opposition of property owners and business men to the clearing of Thirty-fourth Street. One of the largest pieces of real estate affected by the removal of sidewalk encroachments was the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where Mr. McAneny and his associates had dinner and conference with George C. Boldt, the proprietor, to see just what could be done. At the conclusion of this meeting Mr. Boldt still maintained that the expenses which the removal of parts of the hotel extending out upon the sidewalk and the incidental changes in the structure would entail could not be justified. Mr. McAneny left him with the assurance that a decision would be made known to Mr. Boldt the next day.

"I called up Mr. Boldt," said Mr. McAneny, "told him how much we had enjoyed the dinner, but explained that the sidewalk would have to be cleared. Mr. Boldt said it was all right."

The obstructions were removed, along with other encroachments in Thirty-fourth Street, and, according to Mr. McAneny, it cost the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, taking into consideration ground floor changes which had to be made in the hotel as a result of the removal of the obstructions, approximately $300,000.

Changes Paid Hotel.

Nevertheless, Mr. Boldt has admitted that the money spent to make the Astor property conform with the building regulations of the city was well worth while, not only as an investment but because, with the other improvements in Thirty-fourth Street, that thoroughfare was now becoming more than ever one of the busiest streets of the city.

Mr. McAneny went on to show that other hotels had been obliged to make similar removals and reconstructions at costs running from $75,000 to $100,000.

Having said this much in regard to the correction of errors of the past, Mr. McAneny explained how the city authorities had worked to establish a new regulation whereby there should be no encroachments in the future. He said he long had been convinced that New York suffered and would continue to suffer because of the lack of proper city planning and a city planning program.

One great trouble was that generally the people considered city planning to be merely the planting of rose bushes, shrubbery, and the laying out of walks. On the contrary, he pointed out that city planning took into consideration the opening of public thoroughfares, the building of transit systems which would relieve the congested points within a city, the utility of public buildings, and, finally, a plan which in time would permit everything naturally to fall into its proper place.

City Planning At Last.

A visit to Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Kansas City had made Mr. McAneny ashamed to see how New York City lagged behind in the matter of city planning. But at last there has been created a Committee on City Planning of the Board of Estimate of which he is Chairman, with an Advisory Committee of twenty of which Charles D. Norton is Secretary. This committee, Mr. McAneny said, was here to stay, and its members would go on with the good work.

The city has laid out its wonderful railway system, according to Mr. McAneny, not with the desire to get the greatest number of nickels for division between the operating corporation and the city, but for the future relief of congestion at various points in New York. The city, he said, had deliberately accepted the possibility of deficits during the first few years of the new transit lines to provide the community with a radiating system which its growth might follow the more readily. The lateral growth of the city was contemplated also in the proposed regulation of the height of buildings.

Mr. McAneny said he was not lacking in appreciation of the tall buildings of Manhattan, considered simply as marvels of beauty. He hardly ever failed to pause as he left the City Hall to gaze at the effect of towering downtown structures at night. A few built in various parts of the city would be permissible, but when built together and in solid blocks they were a physical impossibility, as has been shown by a study of the downtown population in the neighborhood of Chambers Street. Here in the event of a sudden disaster like an earthquake or a great conflagration, the population suddenly emptied from the giant buildings would fill the street from building to building five deep.

"Now, if you don't permit them to go up," said Mr. McAneny, "they have got to spread out, and that is why we are building this wonderful transit system."

Civic beauty has been proven to be a valuable asset to a city by the French capital, according to Mr. McAneny, who said few persons realized how much of the wealth of the world had been poured into Paris because that city was beautiful.

Some of those whom President McAneny singled out for especial commendation for their contributions to the City Beautiful were Mr. Atterbury, Arnold W. Brunner, Frederick Law Olmstead, and Robert W. de Forest. Those present were:

Grosvenor Atterbury, Herbert Adams, William T. L. Armstrong, Robert Aitken, Frank L. Babbott, W. W. Bosworth, Hugo Ballin, Owen Bralnard, E. H. Blashfield, Gutzon Borglum, Charles Brendon, Victor D. Brenner, Arnold W. Brunner, D. K. Boyd, Arthur Crisp, William Adams Delano, Charles H. Dieterlen, Frank P. Fairbanks, B. L. Fenner, F. T. Fallon, Elmer E. Garnsey, Julian E. Garnsey, Cass Gilbert, Howard Greenley, L. A. Goldston, William Laurel Harris, P. M. Hooper, H. B. Herts, Charles E. Hubbell, A. C. Jackson, Charles Keck, Clavin Kiessling, J. M. Lichtenauer, E. D. Litchfield, J. H. McGuire, F. L. Metcalf, Howard Mansfield, F. Mathesius, H. O. Milliken, F. Luis Mora, H. Moran, Paul Morris, Julian Peabody, Ernest Peixotto, Stowe Phelps, Albin Polasek, James Otis Post, F. A. Rooke, C. W. Romeyn, P. G. R. Roth, Charles H. Russell, Helwig Schler, Taber Sears, Leon V. Solon, F. C. Thomas, A. B. Trowbridge, Alfred H. Taylor, E. L. Tilton, C. Y. Turner, W. B. Van Ingen, D. E. Waid, Alex. M. Welch, Lawrence Grant White, A. A. Weinman, F. W. Winterburn.

At the invitation of President McAneny the members of the Architectural League visited the City Hall in a body in the afternoon and inspected the changes made in the interior of the building since Mr. McAneny became connected with the city government.

KILLS FOUR AND HIMSELF.

Connecticut Negro Hacks Family to Death, Then Swallows Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 29.—William Arthur Steele, 35 years old, colored, employed at the Newtown Inn at Newtown, Conn., bought a bottle of carbolic acid at a drug store at Bethel, Conn., at 6 o'clock this evening. After leaving the store he saw Constable Ernest A. Bell and said:

"I'm going down below. Remember that when you hear about me again."

As Steele was walking in the yard of his home toward the front door B. W. Perry, a neighbor, saw him fall and found that he had swallowed the carbolic acid. Steele was carried to Perry's home, where he died, saying with almost his last words:

"Go over and see my folks. They are sick, too."

Perry and other neighbors went to Steele's home. In the kitchen they found a bloody axe. In a bedroom on the first floor they found with skulls crushed and throats cut the bodies of Steele's wife, Beatrice; her brother, James Riley, 15 years, and Hannah Hubbel, 5 years old, Steele's stepdaughter. In a closet upstairs they found the body of William Hubbel, 6 years old, a stepson, his skull crushed and his throat cut.

WILSON THANKS FRIENDS.

President Replies to Congratulations Received on His Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 29.—President Wilson devoted this morning to writing personal letters of acknowledgment in response to the telegrams of birthday congratulations he received yesterday. The President received more than 400 telegrams of congratulation.

Just before luncheon the President and Mrs. Wilson took an auto ride of about ten miles.

NO COLUMBIA GIFT IN ENO'S 1912 WILL

Contestants Offer Newly Found Document as Evidence of Decedent's Attitude.

GAVE RESIDUE TO HEIRS

Case Coming Up for Trial Before Jury on Monday Next—Estate Valued at $15,000,000.

It was learned yesterday that William P. Eno, a brother of the late Amos F. Eno and one of the three temporary administrators appointed pending contests of Mr. Eno's will, had found in one of the two boxes leased by the decedent in the vaults of the Atlantic Safe Deposit Company a will made by the testator in February, 1912, which, with several other wills that have been found, may have a bearing on the contest.

This instrument leaves none of the approximately $15,000,000 estate to Columbia University. The will offered for probate, dated June 15, 1915, bequeaths the residuary estate, estimated at more than $7,000,000, to the university.

The last will found gives the residue jointly to William P. Eno, Mrs. Mary E. Pinchot, and Dr. Henry C. Eno, brothers and sister, if they outlive the testator, and if any or all of them die, to their heirs. Both Dr. Eno and Mrs. Pinchot died before their brother, hence their shares, valued at more than $2,000,000 each, would go to their children. Those of Mrs. Pinchot are Lady Antoinette Johnston Gifford and Amos R. E. Pinchot; that of Dr. Eno is Professor Henry Lane Eno of Princeton.

The administrator also has information that Lucius H. Beers, executor and a temporary administrator, has in his possession two other wills bearing the signature of the decedent. One of these was executed in January, 1914. When the other was executed has not been learned by Mr. Eno. Mr. Beers is a member of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, and for many years was the personal attorney of Amos Eno.

The importance of the discoveries, according to the contestants, lies in the fact that in none of the three wills antedating that offered for probate did Mr. Eno mention Columbia University.

The case will be called for trial on Monday morning before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury and an array of eminent counsel has been engaged.

The contestants contend that Amos Eno was not competent when he made the 1915 will, and that he was unduly influenced by Mr. Beers, an alumnus of Columbia, or by others and that he was under duress. They point to three earlier wills that do not mention Columbia, and to the alleged fact that during his entire life he derided colleges and maintained that young men would be better equipped without higher education.

The list of the Eno stocks and bonds filed with the court by the United States Trust Company shows that they are worth, at their present market value, about $6,000,000. Other properties in the estate include realty and considerably more personalty. Among the latter are valuable art works and furnishings in the Eno Fifth Avenue home. The total value of the estate is estimated by both sides at upward of $15,000,000.

Ambassador Willard Comes Home.

Colonel Joseph E. Willard, United States Ambassador to Madrid, who arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on the steamship Rochambeau for a brief visit to his home at Fairfax, Va., said that recent efforts to establish a direct steamship service between Spain and the United States were being supported by the Spanish Government. He declined to comment on political conditions in Europe.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TODAY, TOMORROW & SATURDAY 2. MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN" Jan. 1, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Phone 3093 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. ZIEGFELD MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Special Features New Year's Eve., including "THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR."

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43d Street. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A Cock o' the Walk o' Successes

"SKINNER AT HIS BEST."—Sun. "SKINNER SHINES."—Times. "SPARKLING COMEDY."—World. "RARE, DELIGHTFUL COMEDY."—Tribune. OTIS SKINNER In HENRY ARTHUR JONES' COMEDY, "COCK O' THE WALK"

YOU'LL FIND THE NEW 1916 FASHIONS IN FUN IN Sadie Love

AVERY HOPWOOD'S RIP ROARING FARCE WITH MARJORIE RAMBEAU, PEDRO de CORDOBA and A GREAT MOROSCO CAST WHICH IS NIGHTLY PROVIDING HUNDREDS WITH GAIETY AT THE GAIETY Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

LIBERTY THEATRE, NOW W. 42d St. Twice Today 2:15 & 8:15 P.M. AND IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND Three Performances EACH DAY Tomorrow and Saturday 10:30 A. M.—2:15 and 8:15 P. M. D. W. GRIFFITH'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE BIRTH OF A NATION

Special morning matinees for Friday and Saturday will be given in addition to the regular afternoon and evening presentations. Morning Matinees Begin at 10:30. A SPECIAL SCALE OF PRICES WILL PREVAIL. ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY ENDS SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 2. MON. EVE., JAN. 3. Twice Daily. Seats Now. 1 Week Only The Blue Pierrots Novel Musical Entertainment

FULTON 46th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Evening Journal: "HAD THE HOUSE GURGLING WITH GLEE." RALPH HERZ in "RUGGLES OF RED GAP" EVENING POST: "Ruggles, a character made real and vital by Ralph Herz. Mr. Herz furnishes a well-rounded bit of character acting."

HARRIS Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents THE DEVIL'S GARDEN WILLIAM B. MAXWELL'S STORY DRAMATIZED BY EDITH ELLIS

HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15 | LAST Last Matinee Sat. 2:15. | WEEK Under Fire

Special Mats. TODAY & TOMORROW at 2:30. RUTH ST. DENIS

HUDSON Theatre, Next Tues. at Beginning 8:15. SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY. AUSTIN STRONG'S "BUNNY" with LEWIS NEW COMEDY S. STONE

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Abe Potash & Mawruss Perlmutter In the SEQUEL TO Potash & Perlmutter Abe and Mawruss

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Fri. & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY, ALSO TOMORROW. The Boomerang

LONGACRE W. 48 st. Bryant 23. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast.

ELTINGE. West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FAIR & WARMER WITH THIS ALL STAR CAST: Madge Kennedy, Janet Beecher, John Cumberland, Ralph Morgan, Olive May, Hamilton Revelle

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Common Clay

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. Continuous 1:15 to 11 P. M. 15 to 50c. Germany ON THE Firing Line German Staff Motion Pictures. Ausp. N. Y. Globe.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27 St., Mad. Av. Phone Greeley 906. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE WEAVERS "EMANUEL REICHER'S TRIUMPH."—American. "Art at its best."—Tribune.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN—ADM. FREE FINE ARTS GALLERIES, 215 WEST 57TH ST. 10 A. M. TO 6 P. M. AND 8 TO 10 P. M.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15 AL FIELDS Frank Westphal, Inez McCauley & Co. ALL SEATS RESERVED Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 33c, 50c.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30.—Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30 TREASURE ISLAND Telephone, 1366 Circle.

Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Mat. Today 15 to 50c. Smoking Permitted. Phone 6597 Greeley "THE MISCHIEF MAKERS" Burlesque Extra Feature: Aloha Twins TWO PERFORMANCES NEW YEAR'S EVE.

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way Continuous. 15c, 25c & 50c. THE Crown Prince's Double and other pictures. 1 to 11 P. M.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 10 to 50c. Pauline Frederick in "Lydia Gilmore." Strand Orch & Soloists Next Week, Mary Pickford in "The Foundling."

Irving Place Theatre Every Day 2:30. Xmas Mat., "Huensel und Gretel." Tonight 8:15. "Die Haetselhafte Frau." (Sylvester) "Der Weg Zur Hoelle."

Bandbox, 37 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Sat. $1-50c ALL COMEDY BILL EVERY NIGHT.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices BOSTONIAN BURLESQUERS with Frank Finney Two Shows Now Near Year's Eve, 8 and 11:30.

OPERA TICKETS, PHONE 1458 Greeley Choice Seats Choice seats for all operas and theatres. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th Street. All Theatres New Year's Eve.

TICKETS OPERA 3860 Bryant. Choice Seats for All Operas. Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 138 West 40th St., n'r B'way.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Tonight at 8. Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Fri. Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Matsenauer; Sembach, Whitehill, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodansky. Fri. at 8:15. Butterfly. Destinn, Perini; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Sat. Mat. at 2. Ballo in Maschera. Kurt, Mason, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 8:15. (75c to $3). La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Botta, De Luca, Didur. Cond., Bavagnoli. Next Mon. at 8. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodansky. Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Destinn; Martinelli, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.

THIS SUNDAY EVE. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50). ORCHESTRA CONCERT. Cond., Hageman. CARL FRIEDBERG, the Eminent Pianist. MARGARETE OBER, PAUL ALTHOUSE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tues., Jan. 4, at 8. Alda, Rappold, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

French Flotilla Benefit GALA CONCERT AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Tuesday Evening, Jan. 4th, at 8:45 SOLOISTS: MMES. CALVE, YVETTE GUILBERT, KATHLEEN PARLOW, GINA CIAPARELLI VIAFORA. MM. VICTOR MAUREL, CARLOS SALZEDO, REINHOLD DE WARLICH, YVES NAT, GEORGE BARRERE. Seats now on sale at The Flotilla Headquarters, 38 West 39th Street, and all ticket offices. Also at Metropolitan Opera House. Prices: $1.00 to $5.00. Boxes $40 to $100.

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT, 8:15. ORATORIO Society of N. Y. THE MESSIAH Louis Koemmenich, Cond., 237th Public Concert by this Society. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Henriette Wakefield, Lambert Murphy, Vivian Gosnell. Seats Now at Box Office, 75c to $2.00.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St. nr. B'way. YVETTE GUILBERT Tomorrow (Friday) Afternoon at 3 Sunday Evgs., Jan'y 2, Jan'y 9, at 8:30. Tuesday Afternoon, Jan'y 4, at 3. Friday Afternoon, Jan'y 7, at 3. Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction CATHERINE A. BAMMAN.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 1, at 2:30. Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box Office. Kreisler Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

LYCEUM THEATRE, West 45th Street. LAST HOLIDAY RECITAL—KITTY NEXT MONDAY AFTER'N AT 3 Seats on Sale. CHEATHAM

SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3, Beethoven Program Symphony No. 2; Trio for 2 Oboes and English Horn; Symphony No. 7 Seats at Box Office, also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Carnegie Hall, Next Sunday Afternoon at 3. ALL WAGNER Tickets 50 cts. to 1.50, now at Box Office.

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th St., E. of B'way Today at 3 P. M. A CONCERT OF CHAMBER MUSIC MR. ALBERT SPALDING MR. ARTHUR WHITING Tickets, $2.50. From Andre Benoist. 1439 AEOLIAN HALL. 'Phone 2274 Bryant.

HIPPODROME Sunday at 8:20 New Year's Festival Melba Together with SOUSA AND HIS BAND. Seats Now Ready.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 4, at 3. SONG RECITAL by CECIL FANNING Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 3, at 3. MME. PETSCHNIKOFF Violinist, assisted by Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch and Rudolph Ganz. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Jan. 5, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL KATHLEEN PARLOW Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thursday Aft., Jan. 6, at 3. PIANO RECITAL KATHARINE GOODSON M'gment Antonia Sawyer. Knabe Piano.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE PHOTO-PLAY 8:30 and 8:15. Reserved Seats on sale for all performances, incl. New Year's Day. Mat., 25c., 50c. Evs., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 Orchestra and Organ

Greatest NEW YEAR'S EVE Celebration TELEPHONE YOUR RESERVATION NOW. MADISON SQ. 3207-3208 Janssen wants to see you AT THE FAMOUS 30TH ST. HOFBRAU HAUS 30TH ST. BROADWAY & FOUR BANDS Exquisite Supper, $3.50 DANCING BEAUTIFUL FAVORS AND SURPRISES BOUNTIFUL HAPPINESS TO EVERYONE.

Telephone Reservations for New Year's Eve. Murray Hill 6689. DALY'S RESTAURANT & GRILL TOM BUTLER, Mgr., formerly of Shanley's. 20 East 42d St., Near Grand Central Depot.

11 EAST 22ND ST. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30 Turkey Dinner To-night. Oysters and Corn Muffins.

ROOF GARDEN STAND HOTEL MARTINIQUE B'WAY & 33D ST. MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY FOR Big New Year's Eve Celebration FUN—FAST AND FURIOUS. SOUVENIRS. SPECIAL SUPPER & SPECIAL DANCES Every Day Cafeteria Lunches, 11:30 to 2 P. M. "These Good" Moderate Prices. Aft. Tea, 4 to 6:30. Supper, 8 to 12. EDGAR S. de WOLFE, Gen. Mgr.

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SPEND YOUR NEW YEAR EVE AT THE Manhattan Square Hotel 50 WEST 77TH STREET where there will be a splendid supper served at $1.50 per cover. Complete selection of fun-making souvenirs welcoming in the New Year Also Dancing 10 P. M. to Closing.

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Special New Year's Day Dinner $1.00 Served Saturday, January 1, and Sunday, January 2, FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DAY DINNER.....$1.00 MENU:— Blue Point Oysters. Assorted Relishes. Canape Anchovies. Saucisson Hongroise. Chicken Okra, Creole. Mock Turtle Soup. Stuffed Lobster. Kennebec Salmon. Civet of Hare, Chasseur. Roast Stuffed Capon. Broiled Chicken on Toast. Roast Suckling Pig. Small Steak, Catalana. Noisette of Lamb. Tenderloin of Beef. Pork Chops, Robert. Salad in Season. Christmas Cake. Plum Pudding. Ice Cream. Cake. Cheese. Demi Tasse.

NEW YEAR'S EVE. SUPPER $3 CABARET—DANCING—MUSIC—SOUVENIRS RESERVE YOUR TABLES NOW 'Phone 9640 Columbus Exceptional Dinner $1 Including Dancing and Cabaret Served Every Evg. 6 to 10 & Sundays noon to 10 Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25 Aft. Teas, 4-7

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The ROOF of NEW YORK JARDIN DE DANSE WILL BE OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION TO-NIGHT The management asks you to be its guest this evening from 8.30 to 12, when a host of artistic surprises will await you. The official opening with an extensive program of unusual attractions will be on New Year's Eve. Tables can be reserved now. Phone Bryant 1707-2068. Broadway 44-45 St

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